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**CENSUS  
OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF  
CUBA  
—  
1919**

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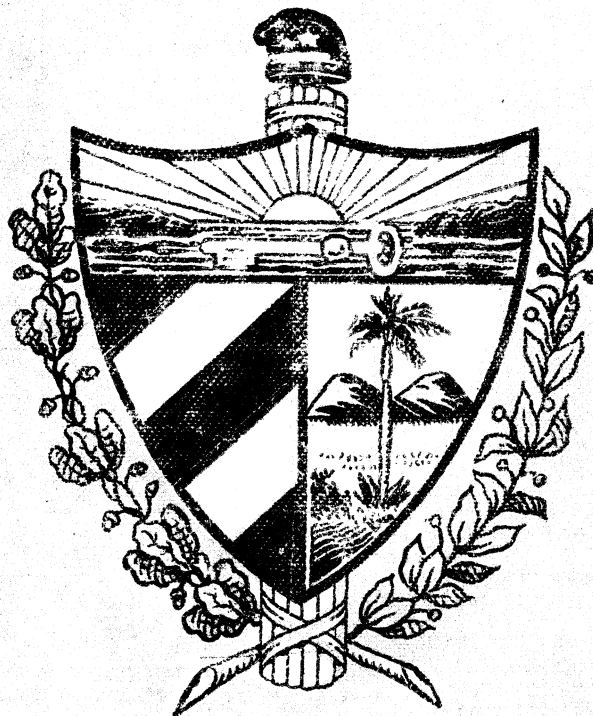
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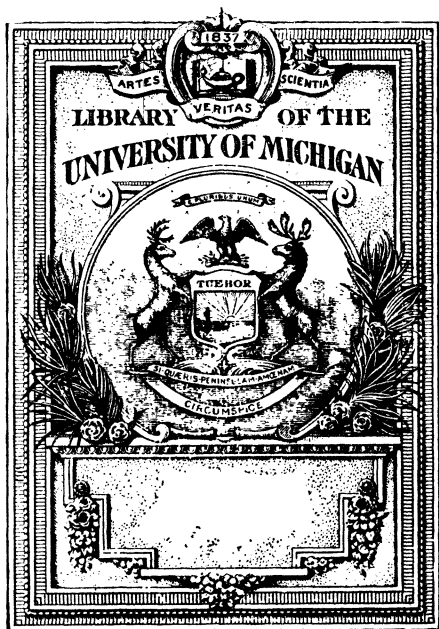
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**CENSUS  
OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CUBA 1919**

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GENERAL MARIO G. MENOCAL,  
President of the Republic

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CENSUS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF CUBA  
1919



# CENSUS

OF THE

# REPUBLIC OF CUBA

1919

*Cuba. Dirección general del censo.*



ANGEL C. BETANCOURT Y MIRANDA,  
DIRECTOR GENERAL.

TOMAS BORDENAVE Y BORDENAVE,  
SUBDIRECTOR GENERAL.

HAROLD E. STEPHENSON,  
TECHNICAL CONSULTOR.

HAVANA

MAZA, ARROYO Y CASO, S. en C.,

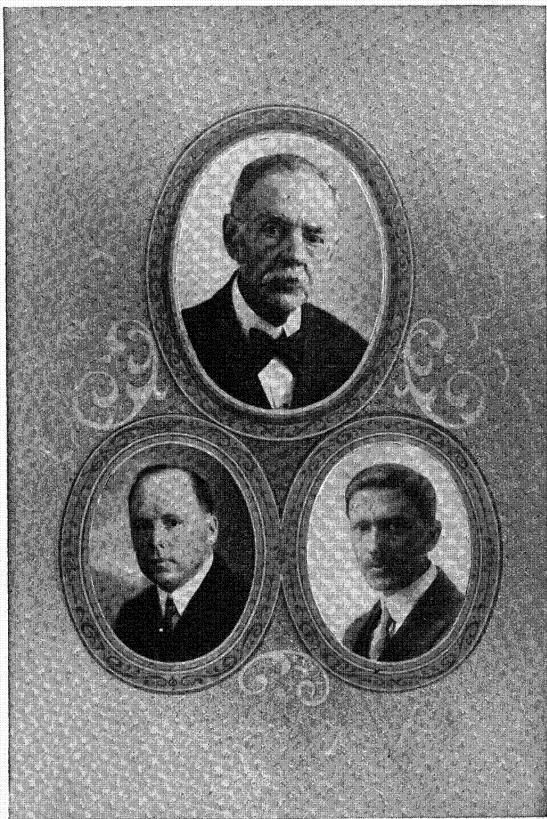
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ANGEL C. BETANCOURT Y MIRANDA,  
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Director General of the Census



# FIRST PART

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## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

---

*Havana, December 23rd. 1921.*

TO THE CENSUS NATIONAL BOARD:

After having finished the principal part of the work assigned by the law to the office I am performing, I esteem it my duty to offer this respectable Board a minute account of the organization of these labors, the manner in which they have been carried on, the results obtained and the observations which, in view thereof, have been suggested to me after practically fulfilling this law; for although the Board is acquainted with everything that has happened, whereas while discharging the duties of my office I have taken special care to proceed in perfect agreement therewith, and when necessary, with its approval, owing to which circumstance it has been possible to bring this arduous task to an end, without encountering greater difficulties, I have judged it convenient to present a full description of the whole work, so that it may be used as a base or as a complement of this Report after it is concluded, and as a source of experience for the succeeding, analogous labors, which are to be periodically done according to the precepts of the law.

The Board is acquainted with the purpose which determined the unexpected drawing up of this Census, at the time it has been done and the conditions and circumstances in which it has been accomplished; it is important, however, to recollect them and state them down here, so that the knowledge thereof may be used as a base for the opinions which will be formed of this work and its consequences.

The general elections of 1916 produced a condition of intense political agitation in the country, which was ascribed to the result of the former and, in turn, this was said to be owing to the deficiency, the errors, or the undue application of the electoral legislation, and it was thought convenient, in order to avoid the repetition of that phenomenon, to reform that legislation bearing in mind the experience of those events. This is the parting point and the determining cause of this Census being taken at the time it has been done.

The Legislative Power undertook the reform and for the study thereof, profitted of the advices and the aid of General Enoch H. Crowder, who had fulfilled the office of President of the Commission

which had drawn up the law under whose sway the elections of 1916 had been accomplished. It seems that the Commission of Congress, setting to work, with the assistance of the Adviser, soon observed that a mere legislative reform would not be sufficient for obtaining the end proposed and that it was necessary, in order that the former should be efficacious to establish a really solid base, depurating, and it might even be said, creating the electoral Census, whereas the one then standing was charged with being inaccurate, and even fraudulent. It seemed to the legislators that the best means for obtaining that end, would not be the rectification of the electoral Census by ordinary proceedings, but by making a population census, taken with the greatest warranties of accuracy and impartiality possible, in order to derive therefrom the new electoral census.

After being acquainted with this capital idea it is easy to understand certain precepts of the law, and to appreciate exactly the proceedings which have been followed in order to fulfill them. The first obstacle encountered for realizing this purpose was that offered by the limits placed on time whereas the dates for the elections had been established by the law, on account of the periods for changing the Government having been fixed by the Constitution, and therefore it was necessary to proceed with utmost speed and urgency, not only in all the operations of the Census, but in the preparation thereof, for there was nothing permanently organized to that end.

It was doubtless owing to these circumstances, that the Honorable President of the Republic, authorized Major Harold E. Stephenson, Infantry United States Army, afterwards appointed Technical Consulor of this Direction, to carry out the preliminary labours deemed convenient, which labors are enumerated in the Report of the said Consulor, with which the Board is already acquainted, and which according to its decision, will be included in this Report.

The Law of the Census, dated July 11th. of 1919, was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* corresponding to the next day, the 12th., since which it began to be in force. The Board was constituted on the 18th. of July of 1919, and having included my name in the proposal presented to the Honorable President of the Republic, as prescribed by the law, for naming the Director General of the Census, he was pleased to appoint me, by decree of the 24th. of the same month, to that office, of which I took possession the following day 25th of July.

My first care was to become acquainted with the preparatory labors which had been going on and to appoint the Inspectors for the provinces and the Chief Clerk, so that work could be started.

For the former appointments I had the purpose of going over to the capitals of the provinces, in order to choose the personnel, after having come directly in contact with persons capable of lending their

aid to the task which was to be carried on, as had been done during the previous censuses by those who then fulfilled this office, and likewise with the idea of obtaining direct and exact knowledge of the conditions of the country, before laying out the plan to which the accomplishment of this service should be adjusted. But time was so pressing, that it prevented me from realizing either of these ideas; I was obliged to make my election of personnel, within the small circle of my former acquaintances, and although I have no reason for not being satisfied with that election, notwithstanding that, I wish to have it stated here, that, in a regular order affairs, that system is not the one best fit for labors of this kind, which need to be prepared with calm and anticipation, just because they have to be accomplished speedily.

On the 2nd. of august I appointed Chief of Inspectors, Dr. Carlos Elcid and Balmaseda; a distinguished lawyer who had lent his services to the Administration of Justice in the office of Magistrate of the Audiencia of Havana; and as Provincial Inspectors: Dr. Lorenzo Ponce, a distinguished lawyer also, and possessing special knowledge of this province, for that of Havana; Mr. Carlos Trujillo, Chief of the Health Department at Cienfuegos, for that of Santa Clara; Mr. Eduardo Escoto Cavada, who had been for a long time employed in Public Administration in the Mail Department, where he had obtained an excellent reputation; for that of Matanzas, Mr. José Pérez Arocha, employed in the branch of Finance, for that of Pinar del Río; Mr. Narciso Monreal Varona, Inspector of Public Education and an old employee of this branch, for that of Camagüey, and Mr. José Portuondo Tamayo, engineer, for that of Oriente. This gentleman, shortly after being appointed and before taking possession of this office, resigned on account of his health and I replaced him with Mr. Ricardo Navarro, also an engineer, Professor of the Institute of the said Province of Oriente. The intelligence and zeal displayed by these functionaries are so well known to the Board that I need not stop to extol them, and the well deserved fame of honesty and capability which they enjoyed, was the reason why these appointments were so well received by public opinion, which since that moment, began to lend its aid to the labors of this Department.

After being informed of the steps taken by the technical Consultor, I proceeded to accept and ratify them; I confirmed in their places, with a provisional character, the employees he had appointed, so as not to stop the impulse he had given to the labors we were undertaking, I formalized the contracts made on the rent of the house, seeing the impossibility of finding another one in better conditions, and likewise those regarding the purchase of office supplies, equipment and machines which he had celebrated, and which were needed for the work which was going to be done.

As to the plan, I accepted and approved that which had been already

studied and prepared by the Consultor, taking into consideration, that any fundamental alteration therein would have delayed the work or produced confusion in the same, besides that it seemed good to me in its principal features. These reasons likewise induced me to establish, as a line of conduct, to let the Consultor personally carry out his plans, supplying him with all the means necessary, which were within the limits of my own authority. Thus the work of the Census has been done without interruptions, without disagreements, and without great inconveniences, there being two wills cooperating to that end, united by the same purpose of attending to the public service with preference over everything else. It is only just on this opportunity to recognize the exceptional personal qualities of Major Stephenson, who took upon himself, with my express consent, the direction of all the technical labors, which I did with the object that his plan might find no obstruction, being developed by himself, and he devoted himself thereto with praise-worthy assiduity, which proved fruitful, notwithstanding the obstacles he encountered on account of his being unacquainted with the country and with the language, but which he made every effort to overcome.

As soon as the Inspectors were appointed, he called them to this capital, where three meetings were held, with the assistance of the Consultor, who gave them his instructions on his plan and the methods they had to follow for carrying it out, supplying them with some maps and data of their respective provinces and a list of a tentative division of the enumeration districts which he had already prepared. They immediately returned to their provinces, in order to rectify, upon the ground, the divisions which had been theoretically made, and to proceed to the election and proposal of the enumerators. They were required to do all this within a most brief lapse of time, for as the Electoral Law was already standing, and it also marked out close terms for the approaching elections, the Census had to be finished with due anticipation. The labor of the Inspectors was most painful, they had to make the territorial division with the data supplied to them, taking as a base the former Censuses, and without being enabled to go over their provinces, in which subsequently to those censuses, some divisions of municipalities and wards had been made, in an undefined way, and of which only some insufficient data could be found in the respective central offices and administrative centers. This circumstance, together with the lack of maps and accurate topographic plans, although compensated by the zeal and personal expertness of the Inspectors, gave place to the necessity of subdividing several districts after the enumeration had begun rectifying certain limits and performing at the same time, different operations which should have logically been done one before the other.

To all these difficulties must be added those arising from the elec-



tion of enumerators. The law provided that only persons who were known to have no political signification could be appointed enumerators; a certain degree of instruction is necessary to fulfill that office, the remuneration established for the same was exiguous; the public was allowed to impugn the appointments on any pretext, and the term marked out was exceedingly short. For all these reasons the election of the personal became the greatest preoccupation of the inspectors and of this Direction; the Board knows it is so; many passions were excited on account of those appointments, many suspicious were awoken, which it was necessary to hush, in order to inspire full confidence in the work which was going to be done, and thereby obtain the support of the people. Moreover, on account of the prosperous condition of the country at that time, provisional positions scantily rewarded, were not desirable to those really fit for them, and in many occasions, the Chiefs could only contrive to cover up the number of appointments necessary by exciting their patriotism and prevailing on them by friendly persuasion. As to this particular, I have the satisfaction of being able to say that of nearly three thousand appointments made, scarcely five were protested, and of these, only three had any foundation.

The purpose had been to start enumeration on the 1st. of September; but when that day grew near the impossibility of doing so became evident, and by redoubling our efforts, at last the 15th. of the same month could be fixed as the day of the Census, and it had to be finished on the 30th of october. On account of the haste with which it had been necessary to proceed, after the Census was going on, the impossibility was seen of finishing it within that term, which was the same one granted during the preceeding Censuses, notwithstanding that this time two censuses had to be taken, that of population and the electoral one; and in order to avoid a postponement, which would have produced perturbation and damages, many districts which had been theoretically formed according to a near estimate of their inhabitants, had to be subdivided because when put in practise, the inconveniences arising from their extent and lack of means of communication were touched, specially in rural districts; and even this measure was not sufficient, for during the last days the necessity was felt of appointing special agents for cooperating with those enumerators who were behind time in their work, for different reasons, among which the foremost were the precepts of the law, in connection with the extent and the issue of the voting cards (*cédulas*).

I am reminding these facts, because they, with others I omit, and which have been forgotten by the majority on account of the success obtained, may be a useful experience for the future, and in view of them I feel authorized to affirm, without any fear of being contradicted, that this Census has been the one carried through amid more adverse cir-

cumstances and greater difficulties than all others taken until now. The two former ones were drawn up under regimes in which it was easy to overcome any obstacle, for there was no law previously regulating them, nor anything pressing their conclusion. It is true that the present law, in spite of its rigid precepts, invests this Board and this Direction with ample autonomy, thanks to which it has been possible to solve difficulties and overcome obstacles; otherwise, the task would have been utterly impossible.

At the same time that I attended to the appointments of the enumerators and to the division of the districts, I was occupied in organizing the offices of this Direction. I divided the office into two large sections, one for administration, occupied with the work in charge of the Direction, and the other for statistics, for the operations of examining and computing the work of the Census, properly said; I placed the former under the immediate direction of the Chief Clerk; for the latter I named an employee of inferior rank and salary (\$200.00) who was to proceed according to the instructions given to him by the Consultor, after they had been approved by myself; I placed the inspection and direction of all the work in charge of the Subdirector, according to the rules and instructions I should communicate to him. In the administrative section I established a department for keeping the accounts to which I committed the examination of all those presented by the enumerators and those concerning office expenses; another department for archives and one more for information and complaints. I kept up this organization during the whole enumeration period; when this expired I created another department of electoral registers, for this kind of affairs, and this section was kept working day and night, its employees being renewed by groups. The current labors were performed in two sessions: one from eight to eleven in the morning, and the other from one to five in the afternoon; the additional electoral work was done from seven to eleven at night. The superior officers, Director, Subdirector, Chief Clerk, as well as the Consultor, were in constant attendance to these sessions. It was often necessary to take advantage of the feast days to push on the work.

During the enumeration period there never were less than two hundred employees at the office, number which was almost doubled while the electoral registers were being made, for this was done simultaneously with the operation of classifying and forming the statistic tables. It was necessary to compensate the lack of time with the excess of personnel, and in this particular, as in all others, I followed the advice and suggestions of the Consultor.

In spite of all the difficulties presented as already stated, by the prosperous condition of the country in order to obtain capable employees who would willingly fulfill provisional positions for short

wages, it was endeavoured to have those of this department, established on the same footing as those in other Offices of Public Administration, but proportionally they were inferior to those of the latter. The largest salaries paid were those of the Chiefs of the Sections and the Translator, who were assigned two hundred dollars; the Assistant of the Chief Clerk, the interpreter, the secretary of the Director and the archivist, were assigned salaries fluctuating from eighty three to a hundred and twenty five dollars; ninety dollars the Subchiefs of statistics, where the employees were divided into groups which never were of more than ten persons, and the typewriters who knew english and spanish also who scarcely numbered five; the remainder of the employees were assigned salaries of seventy five dollars, except those belonging to the night section of the electoral registers who received sixty dollars.

The difficulty of the small number of capable employees who could be appointed for these positions so modestly repaid, was obviated by the great number of ladies and young ladies who presented themselves aspiring thereto. The great majority of the employees of the Census were women, and demands were so numerous that a conscientious selection according to their ability was permitted. It is true that it was necessary to instruct these employees, inexperienced as they were in this kind of work; but shortly they yielded an excellent success; to their capability, which was previously comprobated by means of an examination, they joined unwearied assiduity in they work, a clear perception of their duty, reliable docility and earnest interest in accomplishing their task well-so remarkable as to call the attention of all the foreign assistants employed in the Census, who more than once openly declared so to me, praising them heartily. This not only made the work much easier but it also allowed all the different labors of the Census, to be done here, including even those operations which in the former ones it had been necessary to have performed by machines and abroad, this being of great profit to this country. It causes high satisfaction to the writer to be enabled to make such a statement in this Report whereas, while it is merely doing them justice, it greatly exalts the women of Cuba, without any difference of races, for there were from all of them among the employees of this Department, in which they were chosen by taking into consideration only the capability they could prove to possess, and they were maintained, regarding their behavior alone, it being worthy of remarking on this particular that the Chief Clerks as well as the Consultor and this Direction were subject to great hesitation whenever it became necessary to reduce the number of employees on account of there being less work to do.

The enumeration was accomplished within the term marked out and its results have corresponded to the computations which had been made

by the technical advisers, in spite of the unfavourable circumstances in which it was realized among which I must recollect a long, rainy spell, which broke out just during those days, the difficulties for obtaining employees and instructing them within the short lapse of time of which they could dispose, and the condition of spirits in the country, disturbed by the profound political agitation produced by the late electoral campaign, and mistrustful with the idea that the Census might be taken with the purpose of a military conscription, on account of the european war, in which Cuba had declared herself beligerant. This condition of the country was one of the greatest difficulties which this Direction encountered for starting its work, and it would have been the main one, and almost insurmountable if the press had ommitted to fulfill its high mission of illustrating and directing public opinion, not lending, as it did lend, its unselfish and decided cooperation to this task. Since the beginning I understood all the importance of that assistance and I conceived the only means, efficacious and lawful of obtaining it, which were no other than giving the acts and operations of the Census, the greatest publicity possible and to pay immediate attention to the suggestions of the newspapers and also to the demands of all the political parties in the same measure, not minding certain legal precedents which although they were required by the law, before proceeding to resolve complaints or protests, have never been an obstacle for the complainants obtaining in this Department all the explanations they needed for satisfying their desires and even for dissipating their suspicious.

On this ground, as in all others, this Direction met more than with the support, with the illustrated and prudent initiative of this respectable Board whose proceedings, laying aside, so that it may not seem flattery, the respectability of its members, sufficient by this alone to inspire confidence—strengthened the faith public opinion had imparted us, to which contributed in a powerful way the constant intervention in this Board, as members of the same, of the Delegate of the Liberal Party, which was that of the opposition (Dr. Roberto Méndez Peñate), since the first moments and later on, in the period of the works of the electoral census, and also the delegate of the Conservative Party (Dr. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo).

Both lent their help with sincerity and elevated ideas, but the former is worthy of being specially mentioned on account of having taken part in those labours for a longer time and of the difficulties of the moment and conditions in which he began to fulfill them.

These observations may seem impertinent and exaggerated to those who have formed the common and current idea of this Census, as being a merely statistical work; but they will surely be justified to the eyes of those who, with a knowledge of the circumstances under which the country was suffering, may remember that really, the essential part of

the work was to rectify the electoral census, as the necessary base and foundation for carrying through the approaching general elections.

The statistical operations have been described in the information of the Consultor, with which the Board is already acquainted, and which is to be included in this Report; and the manner in which the other labors were fulfilled may be seen in the *Circulares* issued by this Direction and approved by the Board, which are also included in said Report, for which reason, I will not insist in expounding them minutely, limiting myself to give an idea of the whole and its consequences.

Simultaneously with the recopilation and classification of statistical data, for making the tables of the population census, we proceeded to examine the daily communications, and later on, the books of the voting-cards, an important innovation in our system, not because the voting-cards (*cédulas*) had never been used before, but by the form of issuing them.

This mission, which was committed to the enumerators, who were obliged to deliver the *cédula* at the same time they made the enumeration and with the data, which could not be always obtained directly, produced some delay, arising at first from the way of legally classifying citizenship which gave occasion to a circular which was issued explaining things better, in order to correct the errors committed by several inspectors and enumerators, and later on they arose from the uncertainty of the data obtained by reference and—for the same reason—from the doubts as to whether the *cédula* issued had been received or not by the person really enumerated, not to speak of certain cases in which it happened that they refused to receive it believing that the electoral right could be renounced. These difficulties were attended to, providing that all the *cédulas* issued and the names and directions of the persons to whom they had been delivered should be published in the *Gaceta Oficial* and by public notices posted on the bulletin boards of the Electoral Offices, besides informing the elector by registered mail, of all these particulars.

With the object of avoiding, as far as possible, any omission, during the last days of the enumeration special agents were appointed who went over the districts, not only to be sure that the work of the enumerators had been completely done, but also in order to finish it, if necessary, they being authorized to that end, to enumerate and issue *cédulas*; besides this the enumerating instructors of the terms were authorized to do so also, three days before the term expired, which was made known, in its opportunity, by means of notices, profusely distributed.

The manner in which the enumeration was done and the measures taken to avoid any omissions would have allowed the office work of the enumeration to be ended at the same time as that of the enumerators:

but the reclamations founded on mistakes and on the issuing of the voting cards and the task of putting in order all those documents made it necessary to prolong the functions of the enumerators for some time more, and longer still those of the provincial inspectors.

Towards the end of 1919, this Direction possessed the books of voting cards and all other data of the enumeration, referring to the electoral census, then proceeding to comprobate and examine the same and to make the registers; for this labor, it became necessary, as stated above, to make use of an extraordinary number of employees and to have the work going on during the whole day and part of the night. Great inconveniences were encountered for fulfilling in a due manner this part of the task in the small dimensions of the house where the office was installed which made any distribution impracticable and there not being any other unoccupied building in the city fit for that purpose. But this difficulty was overcome, thanks to the circumstances of there being at the time an old police station which was going to be demolished and could be disposed of, situated at the corner of Ignacio Agramonte and Refugio streets, and the Honorable President of the Republic had the generous idea of giving it up to the Census, in order to solve the situation, and the offices were immediately moved thereto. This building, though not fully covering all the requisites needed, could be sufficiently adapted to meet them, after making some expenses amounting to much less than the rent which it would have been necessary to pay for any other, in case it had been found, and even inferior to the rent paid for the house wherein the offices had been established since the beginning of the Census.

Complying with the terms of the law, the Central Electoral Board, established the manner of making the registers and of correcting the mistakes therein, in such a way that this work, which was long and complicated anyhow, became still longer and harder to do. The registers consisted in one hundred and twelve books previously bound, with twelve hundred sections and more than four hundred and seventy seven thousand and seventy hundred and seventy inscriptions, which were to be taken from about sixteen thousand books of Cédulas, and this had to be finished before the 28th of February, 1920, without it having been legally nor materially possible to begin the work before the first of January; thereby, a prorrogation of a month was requested and obtained, and though really insufficient, it permitted the works to be ended and to proceed to hand over the registers to the Central Board in due time.

After the electoral registers were delivered, the number of employees could be greatly diminished, with the suppression of all those who had been occupied in that work and many of those of the section of statistics, for the tables thereof were already finished. Then the study

and comparison of these was begun and classifying and putting together the scarce, official data which could be obtained by this Direction, by means of continual efforts, and by appointing an employee consecrated to this task, in order to offer this Board that information, immediately proceeding to draw out this Report. The information of the Consultor has been taken into consideration for the observations contained therein connected with statistics, and in regard to other particulars the study of official data, books and other printed matter which could be obtained. This task has proved extremely painful because the public archives are still being reorganized.

At this season the employees of the Consultor's office were also reduced; they were all persons appointed by himself and their number never reached the maximum authorized by the law and the salaries always were kept within the limits fixed by the Honorable President of the Republic.

Although all public Departments, in general, lent the Census the help demanded of them, in every way it was possible for them to do so, the Mail and Telegraph Department deserves to be specially mentioned, on account of the earnest help offered thereby, so becoming a most powerful auxiliary of this Direction, in everything connected with either of these branches, for both always attended the suggestions made to them promptly and zealously and likewise the Chief of the Navy, which Department helped in every way it could, in the enumeration of the keys and coasts of the province of Santa Clara.

After the statistical part of the Report had been finished, the number of employees was again reduced only leaving those strictly necessary for continuing the other chapters of the work. Then this Direction devoted its attention to prepare the Report for being printed, with the idea of having this work done, as the others had been, in this country. The Board was pleased to decide that it should be published by public bidding; but that, in view of the kind of work and its importance, attention should be paid to the warranty offered as to its good appearance and exactitude, more than to the price. The high cost of living, at that season, which brought therewith higher wages and scarcity of paper, not only here, but in all foreign markets, and the data personally gathered by this Direction, made it easy to understand that a bidding at that time, would have reached an excessively high price, even though kept within the limits of those generally ruling the market; according to some computations made, it may be affirmed that had the bidding taken place then, the sum in which the work would have been adjudged would have been no less than \$100,000.00. This circumstance, added to the conveniency, as the Board acknowledged, of retaining the original matter of the work, of which only one copy could be made and likewise of giving more length to certain chapters,

allowed the bidding to be postponed without excessive cost for the Treasury, considering that the number of employees had been greatly reduced as well as the salaries assigned to them, while this step brought on numerous advantages for as will be seen later on, it enabled the printing of this Report to be stipulated in better conditions and with an economy of about forty per cent on the price in which it would have been done before.

The bidding for printing the Report took place the 20th of August, 1921; eight bidders presented themselves and their proposals fluctuated from \$50,000.00 to \$62,000.00. Not only the price was taken in consideration in order to decide, but also the means on which the aspirants could rely, for obtaining the warranties which the Board had esteemed convenient to exact, and the latter, approving the proposal made by this Direction having all the data and necessary information before them adjudged the contract to the printing establishment of Maza, Arroyo y Caso, S. en C., for the price of \$57,000.00.

After the manuscripts were put in order, they were handed over to the contractor, and, at present the spanish edition is almost finished, for only the second correction of proofs remains to be done and it is being accomplished by the employee appointed for that purpose, to whom is also committed, according to the contract, the inspection of the work. The english edition is likewise being printed, and soon both will be concluded, and then the moment will come of dissolving this Office, as a special one, and the Board also, if the latter, exercising its legal functions, is pleased to do so.

As stated above, with the object of making easier the transition of this Office, from a special one to another of a permanent kind, according to article XIII of the law, the personnel has been reduced to the number of employees which the article quoted allows for discharging the permanent functions of the new office, with a yearly budget of \$9,480.00 which does not exceed that of the former permanent Direction which was suppressed by the law when this one was created. While the labors which are now being done last, and for attending to them, only two employees have been left; the printing inspector and proof reader and an auxiliary who knows the English language; both of them had been employed by this Direction in different ways, having always proved their expertness and zeal in all the tasks committed to them. It has been likewise necessary to maintain the warden and two men for house cleaning and errands, this being necessary on account of the conditions of this building, until having organized the office in a permanent manner, it may be moved to the premises designed by the Secretary of Justice, under whose direction it will be placed.

In the course of the Report it has been repeatedly stated that the greatest difficulties encountered for the work of the Census arose from





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Associate Justice of the Audiencia of Havana and Subdirector General of the Census



the want of previous organization and from the pressure of time. It has been necessary to supply everything suddenly and to proceed with a hurry unfit for obtaining the accuracy demanded by those operations, bringing therewith great expenses, notwithstanding the efforts made to do them economically, which although satisfactory for those who have directed them on this occasion, does not prevent them from acknowledging that the work could have cost less, if it had been prepared with due anticipation and order.

It is evident, that this has been impossible on this occasion, and that therefore this observation might be deemed impertinent, if not made with the purpose of pointing out this fact in connection with the precepts of the law so that the fruits of this experience be gathered and efforts made to prevent the same things happening again in successive Censuses, as they surely will if the present law continues standing as it has been promulgated, when the opportunity arrives to have them taken again; when the moment comes it will be necessary to provide things of a sudden again, and to proceed in a hurry.

The law was made with the purpose of establishing the system of a permanent, periodical Census in Cuba, and of incorporating the Republic to the number of nations who have established that work in this way, as a means of obtaining international community, and it is proved by the fact of having adopted the same decennial period and having designed, except for this time, on account of the necessities which had to be attended to by means of this Census, the same dates established by those nations. But aside from the precepts which so establish this, and there are no others in the law, conducing to insure the efficaciousness of its fulfillment, all its dispositions, notwithstanding the general sense of its terms, are circumstantial, transitory, because they are founded on the wrong presumption of there being some organization previously established, when there is none.

The necessities and increasing importance of the country, specially in the economical order, has been for a long time requiring, and at present it imperiously demands, a good statistical service, which can only be obtained by means of centralizing it; experience has already shown how imperfect and of scarce utility that service is when attended to separately by the various departments of Administration under different plans, with no unity of idea, with diverse judgement and even being fulfilled during periods not keeping any uniformity between them. This system might be corrected establishing one which is evidently the most practical and scientific, by installing a general centre of statistics, autonomous, with ample powers, with the object of directing and performing the labors thereto concerned, to which centre might be added, forming part of it, a section for the Population Census, this being no obstacle for organizing within it, in due opportunity, the

provisional offices necessary for accomplishing the enumeration labors. The development of this idea cannot be the object of this Report, for it refers more to the administrative organization of the country, than to the organization established for this special service, which is the only one about which the law provides that suggestions may be made, but those which have been lightly hinted at, are convenient, not to say necessary, as a starting point for others which are to be made hereafter complying with the legal precept.

The former Censuses were carried through somewhat more calmly than this one, though not sufficiently so; no antecedent has been left by them, the Report was published containing the result of the work, and nothing more. Consequently, they left no experience at all. Endeavours have been made in this one to correct that deficiency, but it cannot be attained by the means adopted, which only permit the antecedents used as a base for the operation to be kept, but nothing else that might prepare those which are going to be accomplished ten years later, and for which those antecedents may only be useful as an experience, but not as a base, which is what is most needed.

In effect, Article XIII of the law provides that after finishing the operations of the decennial census, the Board will be dissolved and the Director and Subdirector will cease in their charges and only the Chief Clerk will remain with a short number of employees, whose duties are only to take care of the Archive, for that of compiling data, attributed to them by paragraph (inciso) 3, cannot be practically fulfilled for the reasons which are going to be expounded.

The register of population (*padrón vecinal*) was a traditional institution in our administrative legislation being an available document for all acts of that kind and having extraordinary importance in electoral matters, it was used in a suppletory way in many others, and it was even useful in this sense when civil affairs were concerned. In our national system it coexisted with the Census, as a merely statistical document, independent from the former, as it has to be, considering its object. But the importance of that document and the defects observed therein were the cause of deciding that the enumeration labors of the Census of 1907, should be availed of for having the register of population made also by the Director of that office and handed over to the *Ayuntamientos* as a base for those they were obliged to possess, something similar to what was then done and has been done now with the electoral registers. The law of the Census invading a field strange to its object by article XXXVIII derogates the 29th. and paragraph 10 of the 108 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities, which take for granted the existence of registers of population, whereupon it seems that the idea was to suppress the latter, which is what has practically happened, for it derogates Chapter third, Title second of the law

quoted, which determined the manner of carrying on the register of population.

However, article 27 is left standing slightly modified, and it defines what is meant by resident, and exacts, as one of the requisites the inscription as such, in the decennial census of population. Therefore, this precept presumes that a register of population must be kept in the offices of the Census, besides that of statistical data, and notwithstanding this, there is not a single precept, among those enumerating the object of the Census (articles IV and VI) not one referring directly to the former; as, for example, Article XXVI, refers to the electoral register. And if to what has been exposed is added that by the above quoted article XXXVIII, the 31 of the municipal law is modified and left standing as to the duty of the Alcaldes to declare that certain inhabitants of the term are residents, it will be easily understood that, in spite of the aforesaid derogations, the intention was not to suppress the register of population but only to modify it, although the rules indispensable to that effect have not yet been prescribed.

By the above mentioned paragraph 3, article XIII, there seems to be no doubt that the legislator believes there is a register of population and that it must be kept in the Ayuntamientos and in the offices of the Census, but as already stated, there is nothing to regulate the manner of making and carrying on these registers. All the dispositions regarding those particulars having been derogated, the practical result has been that those documents are not made at present, nor do they legally nor authentically exist in any office of the Municipality, nor of the State, this giving birth to real conflicts at every step. This is one of the particulars to which it is necessary to attend with preference, for as time goes on, greater difficulties will be encountered for reestablishing normality. To that effect two proceedings may be followed: to reestablish the registers in the Ayuntamientos, so that these may send the statistical data to the Census, or to establish in the offices of the latter a central register, to be the only official one, formed according to the result of the last Census and to be rectified by the data which the Ayuntamientos or Municipal Governments are to forward to them, proceeding in this case, as auxiliaries of that Centre. Whether the first or the second system be adopted or any other which may be preferred for that purpose the authority now ascribed to the Office of the Census is, by all means, insufficient.

Article XXXVII of the law prescribes that the division of the municipal terms in wards (barrios) can only be altered every ten years, ascribing to each ward an average number of inhabitants, for which division the Census realized during that period shall be taken into consideration. This prescription is excellent, because it determines certain conditions of stability in territorial division; but the way in

which it was ordered to be executed, made it impossible to be fulfilled, and it became necessary to leave it in suspense and so it was done, by the law of December 18th., 1919; but, this is not enough, for while that disposition remains in such a condition, it may be understood, and in fact some persons have believed so, that article 24 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities continues to be standing, and it permits those changes to be made, within shorter terms, every two years. This affair of the territorial division is of extraordinary importance to the Census; for in many of the municipal terms, their limits have not been distinctly defined, above all in those recently created, and the same confusion may be observed in the division of the wards, and even in their names. Both things have been practically seen in this Census; the former, in the provinces of Oriente and Santa Clara, where it became necessary to adopt certain conditional measures, so that the enumeration might be performed; and the second, in the province of Matanzas, where electoral cards had to be taken back for rectification, after the period for making the registers had already begun, this being the opportunity in which all the mistakes arising from wrong official information could be observed. Nothing of this would happen, if the permanent office of the Census were invested with greater authority, and if it were empowered to undertake the preparation of those labors.

Article III of the law provides that the branch offices of the Census shall begin their organization during the first week of the month of April of the year preceeding that of the enumeration, which shall take place the first of January, every ten years, starting from 1930. This time seems to be sufficient for appointing the personnel who are to perform that work, and even for the preliminary operations of the same, and so it would be, if during the previous years all the data required for those operations could be got together, but, for the aforesaid reasons, it is evident that this is not possible; so it will be necessary to do everything hurriedly, within the lapse of nine months, from the conception of the plan, up to the material division of the territory, which occasions disorder and greater expenses to the Treasury. These obstacles may be avoided by maintaining the Direction of the Census and the Board, with a reduced personnel, like the one now assigned to the permanent office, but giving them both sufficient authority for preorganizing the different labors, such as to study the districts, to exact the fulfilment of the law, so as to keep them duly defined; to gather, the most accurately as possible the data regarding population; in order to be enabled to establish the enumeration districts right and to issue instructions concerning the work; and so, when the established time comes on, the month of April preceding then year of the Census it would only be necessary to attend to the appointment of personnel and to the way of carrying out speedly, for then it would be possible,

all that had been previously planned out and studied. It would be sufficient for establishing this plan, to consign twenty thousand dollars a year (the permanent office is estimated at present to cost about ten thousand) which sum, during ten years would amount to \$200,000.00 as a maximum, and would allow the Census, with all the operations properly belonging to it, to be realized with a cost not exceeding \$300,000.00, while otherwise it would almost double that sum, as it was estimated by the standing law, accurately enough, whereas in spite of having done the work with the greatest economy possible, the expenses have amounted to more than \$850,000.00 and the labors are not so ample and complete as those suggested in the foregoing paragraphs.

Nothing important is indicated here regarding the proceedings for making the electoral registers and issuing the *cédulas*, this being an affair committed to another department; but the convenience is suggested of not issuing the *cédulas* until the comprobation has been done and the register finished and that the latter should not be written in books already made, as it seems to be prescribed by the law and so did the Central Electoral Board, understand it, but rather that this be done on separate printed sheets of paper, and after each Section is completed, they may be bound, signed and sealed.

This will allow mistakes to be corrected more easily, avoiding erasures and explanations in the original books, without any danger at all, as these have no value until after they have been signed and sealed.

As already stated, in this Census everything had to be furnished as best could be done on a sudden and all the work carried on in a hurry. It was necessary to furnish not only the equipment to be used, but also almost all that which was to be permanent, for nothing had been left by the preceding Censuses. It was necessary to buy counting and writing machines, tables, and even to have special tables made for the electoral registers; also archives and even mail bags for conveying its own correspondence, there not being a sufficient number of them in the Mail Department for lending that service as quickly and safely as it was needed.

In spite of all this and of the numerous personnel it was necessary to employ, which constituted in reality three offices: that of the population census, that of the electoral census and that of the Consultor, this one with per diem expenses besides their salaries, the work of the Census has been accomplished without spending all the credit which was calculated necessary; and a superavit remained in behalf of the Treasury of more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Complying with the law an extract of those expenses is hereafter given.

From the credit of \$1,000,000.00 granted by the law of the Census

the following quantities were situated at the disposal of the General Direction in different Fiscal Zones and the Central Office of the Treasury of Hacienda.

By decree of the 1st. of August of 1919.....	\$300,000.00
By decree of the 23rd. of October of 1919.....	300,000.00
By decree of the 6th. of January of 1920.....	200,000.00
By decree of the 22nd of April of 1921 .....	100,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$900,000.00</b>

The expenses caused by making the population Census, the electoral registers and maintaining the office of the General Direction were paid from these quantities. Up to the 31st. of December of 1921 these expenses amounted to the sum of \$777,615.35 and they were paid for the following purposes:

Personnel of the General Direction, including the Sub-direction, the Office of the Chief of Inspectors and special agents .....	\$95,628.86	
Expenses of the Office of the Technical Consultor.....	27,397.96	
Expenses per diem to the members of the National Board .....	2,670.00	
Expenses per diem to the Technical Consultor and his employees .....	12,823.82	
Salaries of the employees of the Statistic Section.....	63,644.99	
Salaries of the employees of the Electoral Register Section .....	41,173.53	
Office supplies, stationery, and printed matter for the General Direction and offices annexed thereto....	26,409.90	
Expenses per diem and for travelling .....	1,608.41	
Permanent equipment .....	35,531.24	
Expenses for instlating the offices .....	2,878.05	\$309,766.76

*Personnel of the provincial offices*

Pinar del Río .....	5,361.79	
Havana .....	14,554.56	
Matanzas .....	5,653.39	
Santa Clara .....	8,660.89	
Camagüey .....	6,054.90	
Oriente .....	16,421.13	56,706.66

*Expenses per diem of the provincial employees as follows*

Pinar del Río .....	834.20	
Havana .....	710.75	
Matanzas .....	1,041.38	
Santa Clara .....	3,324.77	
Camagüey .....	1,738.79	
Oriente .....	1,226.87	8,876.76

Forwarded ..... \$ 375,350.18



Brought forwarded .....	\$ 375,350.18
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*Office Rent*

General Direction .....	3,390.00	
Pinar del Río .....	249.30	
Havana .....	300.00	
Matanzas .....	40.00	
Santa Clara .....	273.41	
Camagüey .....	429.06	
Oriente .....	274.00	4,955.77

*Salaries of the enumerating instructors*

Pinar del Río .....	7,867.00	
Havana .....	10,155.00	
Matanzas .....	8,088.00	
Santa Clara .....	14,589.33	
Camagüey .....	3,434.00	
Oriente .....	11,897.00	56,030.33

*Salaries of special agents*

Pinar del Río .....	67.00	
Havana .....	902.00	
Matanzas .....	1,098.00	
Santa Clara .....	924.00	
Camagüey .....	672.00	
Oriente .....	1,081.00	4,744.00

*Salaries earned by enumerators*

Pinar del Río .....	33,096.42	
Havana .....	68,592.04	
Matanzas .....	33,811.44	
Santa Clara .....	81,075.13	
Camagüey .....	27,448.06	
Oriente .....	86,978.43	331,001.52

*Equipment for the provincial offices*

Pinar del Río .....	163.36	
Havana .....	1,647.10	
Matanzas .....	173.14	
Santa Clara .....	1,183.74	
Camagüey .....	266.21	
Oriente .....	2,100.00	5,533.55

Total .....	\$ 777,615.35
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*Summary of the expenses of the different offices*

General Direction—all the expenses .....	\$270,264.98
Office of the Technical Consultor .....	40,221.78
National Board .....	2,670.00
Province of Pinar del Río .....	47,639.07
"    "    Havana .....	96,861.45
"    "    Matanzas .....	49,905.35
"    "    Santa Clara .....	110,031.27
"    "    Camagüey .....	40,043.02
"    "    Oriente .....	119,978.43

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Totality of expenses .....	\$ 777,615.35
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which rested from the credit granted of .....	1,000,000.00
gives up a surplus in behalf of the Treasury of .....	222,384.65
from which are to be taken the quantities needed for printing this Report and maintaining the permanent office until the 30th. of June of 1922, which are reckoned to be about .....	71,760.04

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and there remain a surplus of .....	\$ 150,624.61
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If these expenses are compared with those of the preceding Censuses, as far as it is possible, for some of these were never detailed and others, unavoidable this time, were then unnecessary, such as to hire and buy machines, it may be seen that, notwithstanding the excess which now appears, if those circumstances are reminded, the present Census has been accomplished with the greatest economy possible, considering the circumstances and conditions, in which it was carried out, which are here omitted to avoid repetitions, whereas on several occasions they have been explained in the course of this Report. Yet it must be insisted on the fact that an orderly organization of a permanent office would allow the next Census to be done with less waste of money, otherwise it may be presumed that not only the amount expended this time, but not even the whole allowance calculated and authorized by the Law now, will then be sufficient for accomplishing the task.

Respectfully,

ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*



MAJOR HAROLD E. STEPHENSON,  
Technical Consultant



## REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTOR

*Havana, November 15, 1920.*

THE HONORABLE ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General of the Census.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the Census of Cuba of September 15, 1919.

In the first half of 1919, Major General Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, United States Army, was sent to Cuba for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of a new Code covering the electoral program of Cuba. In the progress of this work, it was considered necessary to take a population census, and upon request of the President of Cuba, war Department Special Order No. 133-O, dated June 7th, 1919, was issued, as follows:

Major Harold E. Stephenson, Infantry, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed without delay to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Major General Enoch H. Crowder, for assignment to duty in connection with the organization of a population census of Cuba.

Upon receipt of this order, I spent several days in Washington, D. C., in attempting to locate the records of the Census of 1907, but without avail. On June 11th, I proceeded to Havana, via New York, arriving in Cuba June 18th.

General Crowder was absent from Cuba upon my arrival, and in his absence I immediately undertook a careful scrutiny of the draft of the proposed Census Law, with the result that same was entirely rewritten to provide for the peculiar circumstances in which this census was to be taken. This draft was presented to Congress by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in charge of electoral reforms, and finally became a law on July 19, 1919.

Article 52, provides that the President of Cuba may solicit from the United States Government the sending of a Technical Consultor, to be attached to the Office of the Director General. Under this authority, the President, by letter of July 30th, appointed the undersigned Technical Consultor.

The Census was intended to be a step in the electoral program. The main object was to secure a correct list of the electors of Cuba. On this account, time limits were placed upon it which necessitated all speed possible in the accomplishment of the task. Under these circumstances, it was decided to eliminate the industrial and agricultural features which usually accompany a population Census.

On July 2nd, I opened an office in the Quiñones Building, which later became the National Headquarters of the Census. I employed a personnel of seven persons, which was the organization up to July 25th, the date on which you took your office. I had also made arrangements to bring four experts from the United States. I proceeded with the purchase of office supplies, equipment, the drawing up of forms for the work of the census, the securing of bids for printing same, the matter of free mail transportation, approval by the Central Electoral Board of model 2 (voting card), the securing of maps of the provinces, municipalities and barrios, and the preparatory work of dividing the Republic into districts of enumeration.

Upon their appointment, the provincial inspectors were called to Havana, and were carefully instructed in their duties. Each inspector was given such maps of his province as were available, together with a list of the tentative division of same into enumeration districts, in order that he might check same. They were also given copies of the Instructions to Enumerators, and lists of the asylums, hospitals, military posts, etc., contained in their respective provinces. Thus equipped, the inspectors proceeded to their provinces, completed the division of their territories, and recommended persons for the positions of Instructor Enumerators.

Immediately upon the appointment of the instructor enumerators, they were called to the Provincial Headquarters for instruction by technical experts. Thus each municipality contained one representative who received instruction direct from a technical expert.

The Republic was divided into 2,412 enumeration districts, which was later increased to 2,765. In order to avoid duplicate enumerations, due to overlapping of territory, each enumerator was required to post a printed notice on all buildings visited by him. (See form 18 in the appendix).

Enumeration started on September 15th. Each night the enumerators took their forms 1 to the instructors, who revised and corrected same, calling the attention of the enumerators to any errors or omissions. These forms were then forwarded to the provincial inspectors, who after a similar scrutiny, forwarded them to the National Office. The voting cards were bound in books of fifty each, and as soon as a book was filled it was turned in to the instructor enumerator, who checked same and pointed out such errors and omissions as had been made.

Enumerators were required to submit a daily report (form 4),

which report set forth the number of enumerations made, the number of voting cards issued and the number of hours employed. When checked by the instructors, these reports were telegraphed to Provincial Headquarters, which, in turn, telegraphed the result for the province to the National Headquarters. These telegrams were confirmed by form 4 being forwarded to the National Headquarters through the same channels. Thus, the Provincial and National Headquarters were in constant touch with the field work and knew what progress was being made throughout the Republic. This system enables this office to say that the work was accomplished in an orderly manner, that the enumerators daily performed a uniform amount of work, and that the percentage of voters is correct.

During the period of enumeration, technical experts visited all the Provincial Headquarters for the purpose of expediting the work and settling any technical questions which had arisen. In the closing days of the enumeration, it was necessary to visit several municipalities to close the work within the legal period.

The census finished on October 30th, and the period from October 30th to December 31st was spent in the rectification of voting cards improperly issued or containing errors, which were then forwarded to the National Office.

The National Office contained, in addition to various executive sections, two large divisions, namely, the Electoral Register Division, which prepared the electoral registers, and the Statistical Division, which compiled the population statistics.

The personnel of these two divisions was used interchangeably. The sub-chiefs were trained in the Statistical Division, as that division was organized before the Electoral Register Division.

On September 15th, the Statistical Division was organized. The first sub-section of this division was the Receiving and Reporting Section, whose duty it was to receive forms 1, check, record, and place them in the files.

The first sorting of the cards divided the population into males and females, and later the males were divided into electors and all others. This permitted a check against the books of voting cards, and enabled this office to prove mathematically the correctness of the electoral data. The sorting was performed by hand, which is a departure from accepted census methods, but was necessary for the following reasons:

1. No time was available to forward the returns to the United States prior to the writing of the electoral registers, and it was necessary to have certain statistical data prior to the inauguration of the register work.

2. No trained operator for tabulating machines were available in Cuba, and the expense of transporting them here was prohibitive.

3. All of the companies which could undertake the compilation of the statistical work of the census were engaged and could not perform our work in a reasonable length of time, and especially was this true in the case of the United States Census Bureau, which was busily engaged with its own decennial census.

The employees who performed this sorting were carefully trained and, in fact, the sub-chiefs were sent to school for a period of two weeks before they were permitted to direct a section. Each sort was carefully checked by a computer, who had previously been sent to a school of instruction in the operation of computing machines. Two technical experts were constantly overseeing this work and the sorting was entirely finished on April 19th. The compiled statistics were available on July 31st. The system employed produced very accurate results, the work was performed in a comparatively short time, a trained personnel was made available thereby for the writing of the electoral registers, and the expense involved was about equal to that which would have been necessary under the machine system. Thus it met all the situations peculiar to the taking of this census, and especially that of time limit.

In November, 1919, the books of voting cards began to arrive in the National Office. An organization of ten was selected from the Statistical Division, and carefully trained in the Electoral Law and the work of preparing the electoral registers. Each cedula was carefully checked, and a record made of the books received, of which 22,000 had been printed and distributed. In the last week of December, a thorough check of all books received disclosed the fact that several were missing, and immediately technical assistants made a journey to the defaulting provinces and satisfactorily disposed of the matter. Out of 22,000, only 12 were lost, and these twelve were satisfactorily taken care of by issuing duplicates and annulling the originals.

On January 1st, the work of preparing the electoral registers began in earnest. This work was divided into six major operations. The first step was the comparison of the census cards with the voting cards. The census cards were next arranged in exact dictionary alphabetical order. Lists of the serial numbers of the voting cards in their alphabetical order were then made. These lists were then sent to the writers, who copied the data from the original voting cards into the registers, in accordance with the alphabetical sequence on the list. When the writing was finished, the completed work went to a checking section, where each entry in the register was compared with the original voting card. The discrepancies were noted, and the registers with the forms containing these discrepancies were sent to a rectification section which made such corrections as were necessary, rechecked the books and forwarded them to you for certification. Thus, each cedula was checked seven times before the registers were completed. The fact that less than a dozen



complaints as to the entry of names in these registers were received during the past election, indicates the degree of accuracy obtained. The total number of operations necessary was approximately 150,000,000. The registers were completed on February 23rd, and the last of them was nally certified and forwarded to the Central Electoral Board on March 31st, 1920.

Taken as a whole, this census may be considered as unusually accurate. Naturally errors crept into the field work, but these errors were surely no greater than those found in other censuses. The checks made against the work from time to time have invariably proved a degree of accuracy which very nearly approaches statistical perfection.

I cannot help but direct attention to the economical administration of the census. The census will cost approximately \$850,000.00. This census found an increase in population of 41%, and was required to issue some 500,000 voting cards (which was not necessary in the census of 1907). This census paid \$12,375.00 for equipment for other departments, was required to purchase new all its office equipment, and above all was taken at a time when material and labor were double what they were in 1907.

I desire to express my thanks to the various Departments of the Government who so kindly cooperated from time to time in making this work a success. I desire to thank also the employees of the General Direction: they have exhibited a cheerfulness and willingness to attack any work assigned to them and have labored well and faithfully: I also desire to direct attention to the work of my assistants who came to Cuba on account of personal obligations to me, and who labored faithfully and conscientiously without thought of hours. Mr. P. H. Skinner, was my Statistical Assistant during the war, and acted in the capacity of Statistician here. Mrs. H. W. Cunningham, an expert in sorting of cards, who was also one of my war employees, was charged with the actual sorting of the cards here. Miss Frances M. Lind, who, during the war, kept the controlling ledger account for man power in the United States, has acted as a scanner of statistics, as well as checked the voucher work of the office. I was fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Frank McMahon, whose activity, intelligence and knowledge of Cuba have made him invaluable, and Miss Edith M. Johnson, who acted as my secretary. In addition I had eight other assistants from time to time, whose names are shown in the list of employees of the census.

Respectfully,

H. E. STEPHENSON,  
*Technical Consultor.*



# SECOND PART

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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CUBA

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### INTRODUCTION

In the Report of the census of 1899, the first one taken since the end of Spanish rule in Cuba, and which was compiled under the Military Government of the United States in this Island, extensive geographical and historical data were included which, since then have been generally accepted as exact.

In the Report of the census of 1907 these data were omitted, through reference was made to their having been published before. This method is admissible in as much as otherwise if that data were reproduced in each one, the periodical Reports of the Census would become too voluminous.

In this book, the method of the immediately for going volume is followed, some particulars having been silenced therein as they are already included in the former and any one interested in knowing them is referred thereto. Nevertheless the omission is not complete since, as the purpose of these publications is to give a more or less exact idea of the country to those who may apply to them in their investigations, it is convenient and even necessary to establish certain historical antecedents as a foundation for explaining its present conditions; and the same may be said regarding geographical data although nothing new is here stated.

Complying with the above plan we afford in the first place a brief sketch of the geographical situation, extent natural resources and productions of the Island and later on we explain its administrative divisions after giving some important historical informations and a short exposition of the constitution and government of the country.

## CHAPTER I

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

*Location and area.*—Cuba is the largest, most populous and most western island of the Antilles. Its figure is long and narrow. Shaped like the arc of a circle, extended from east to west, with its convex side

to the north it extends from  $74^{\circ}$  to  $85^{\circ}$  west longitude (Greenwich) and from  $19^{\circ} 40'$  to  $23^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude, just at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico between North and South America. Its farthest extensions are: Maisi Point on the east, Cape San Antonio on the west, Cape Hicacos on the north, and on the south Cape Cruz, ending at Punta del Ingles. The outline on the north seaboard from Point Maisi runs northward to Cape Hicacos, the northeast point of the Island, whence it descends southward to the Cape of San Antonio (Saint Anthony). On the south coast from Point Maisi westward it visibly affects a strait line to Cape Cruz (Cape of the Cross), forming at its end, the said Cape, the vertice of an angle, whose other side may be drawn from the south toward the northeast, to the north of Cauto River, from whence it again adopts the curved line northwestward to Broa Cave, south of the Province of Matanzas in its limit with that of Havana, where it descends again to the western end of the Island, Point San Antonio. The boundaries of Cuba are at the north the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 160 kilometers (100 miles) from Key West, Florida, being separated from it by the strait of this name. On the northeast, the old Bahama Channel separates the Island from the Great Bank of the same name. To the east, the Winds Passage extending about 80 kilometers (50 miles) separates it from Haiti, or Santo Domingo, the second largest of the Antilles. To the south the strait of Colón, 135 kilometers (85 miles) in length separates it from the island of Jamaica and the sea of the Antilles. To the west the strait of Yucatan 200 kilometers (130 miles) separates it from that peninsula in the Republic of Mexico. Its length which is its greatest dimension is about 1,200 kilometers (730 miles); its breadth differs ranging from 200 kilometers (130 miles), from Practicos Point at the entrance of Nuevitas Bay on the north coast, Camagüey Province, to the little port of Mota on the south coast, Oriente Province, to 40 kilometers (or 25 miles) from the cove of Majana, on the south, to the port of Mariel, on the north, along the boundary of Pinar del Rio Province with that of Havana. The Island is surrounded by many smaller islands, islets and keys, separated from it by straits of shallow water, the largest of which is the Isle of Pines, to the south. Its total area is 114,524 square kilometers (44,164 square miles. Census of 1907) of which Cuba occupies 107,924 square kilometers (41,634 square miles); the Isle of Pines about 3,100 kilometers (1,180 square miles) and the other islands and keys 3,500 square kilometers (1,350 square miles). As may be seen by the aforesaid, Cuba is larger than several European countries such as Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands and others, and is approximately the same size as Pennsylvania or Virginia in the United States of America.

From a military standpoint, Cuba occupies a strong strategic position, lying between the two channels which constitute the only passage to the gulf of Mexico, thus controlling the entrance thereof.

The recent opening of Panama Channel will be sure to increase its strategic importance as it has been undoubtedly increased already from a commercial point of view.

*Topography.*—Cuba, because of its long, narrow shape has a long extension of coastline, which is estimated at 3,500 kilometers, of which 1,700 correspond to the north and 1,800 to the South coast. These coasts are extremely sinuous; their capes and points are not numerous nor very prominent, but they have plenty of bays and ample, safe and sheltered ports, commonly with narrow entrances, like those of Bahia Honda, la Habana, la Isabela de Sagua, Nuevitas, Nipe and Baracoa on the North; and Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos and Batabanó on the South.

The north coast is generally high and steepy and the south one is low and swampy. As has been stated already, the island is surrounded, excepting the eastern part, by shoals, islets and keys, forming groups and archipelagos, and on the north coast they occupy an extension that is about half of all of it, and on the south they are equal to the two thirds of its extension; the rest of the coast is on both sides clear and approachable.

On the south coast, west of Cienfuegos, almost on the limit between the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, and penetrating into this one, there is a low, marshy land called the Cienega of Zapata, at the north of the peninsula of its name, with a length of about 120 kilometers, or 75 miles and in its widest part, approachingly also, 48 kilometers or 30 miles.

The surface of Cuba is very unequal and irregular, though its mountains do not reach very high elevations. The western part, in the neighbourhood of the north coast and the eastern part in the neighbourhood of the southern coast are the most mountainous regions of the Island. On the latter part, which is much higher than the former one, are found the most elevated mountains. On the rest, the ground is broken by hills and heights of little elevation. In the western part; beginning at the middle of the province of Santa Clara towards Oriente, up to the limit of this province with that of Camagüey, the land is level, forming extensive plains, denominated "sabanas," covered with natural pasture, which were once dedicated, and even now are in part largely dedicated to cattle breeding. In the mountainous regions, there are large, picturesque valleys; the best known of all of them is that of Yumuri, in the province of Matanzas. These valleys are generally cultivated. On the southern slopes of the mountains of Pinar del Rio are found the famous "vegas" of the tobacco, known by the name of Vuelta Abajo, which is the name commonly given to the part of the Island comprised between Havana and the cape of San Antonio.

Forests were abundant in the island, and even now some remnants of them are preserved in the central part and in Oriente, that may give an idea of their luxuriance and wealth; but the necessities of cultivation, in many cases not reasonably understood, and the desire of immoderate profit have been destroying that treasure, near to being extinguished, if the proceedings that have been employed until now for making use of it, are continued.

Rivers also abound in the Island, but almost all of them are of short extension and scarce depth.

The keys, islets and islands that surround the Island of Cuba are low, of madreporie formation; their principal vegetation is the mangrove-tree and they contain but few inhabitants. The largest and most inhabited, and the only one in which there are regions with towns and villages is the Isle of Pines, south of the province of Havana. This island is formed in reality, by the approachment of two islets, separated by a marsh; the northern one, which constitutes the larger part of the Island is somewhat broken by hills of scanty elevation; the surface of the southern one is low, flat and sandy.

*Orography.*—The mountain ranges of Cuba may be considered as forming three large groups, separated from each other by two plains, more or less extensive and rolling. The western group extends from cape San Antonio to the hills of Camarioca, near Cardenas, in the province of Matanzas, and is formed by several ranges of mountains parallel to the coast, and nearer the north than the south coast. These mountains form the Sierra de los Organos or the Guaniguanico group, in the province of Pinar del Río, that goes lowering down until it enters the eastern part of the province of Havana. The culminating point of this range is the Pan de Guajaibon, southwest of Bahia Honda, 760 metres high.

In the province of Havana, the mountains do not form a continued range, but three series of hills, the highest of them running towards the south of that province, where they form the Sierra de Bejucal, and the hills of Managua and Candela; the branches that run northward go into the province of Matanzas, where the so-called Pan de Matanzas, south of the capital of that province is the highest altitude. Among this group of mountains, called the central group is extended a large and fertile prairie that occupies the eastern part of the province of Matanzas; and a small portion of the west of Santa Clara. To this group correspond the Sierra Morena, west of Sagua la Grande, those of Bamburanao and Matahambre, south of Yaguajay, and that of Jatibonico. In the central part of that province, towards the south, there is a solid mass of mountains, the highest of which form the Sierra del Escambray. The culminating point of this region is the Pico de Potrerillo, 950 metres high.

The province of Camagüey is commonly flat, and its heights are of scanty altitude; towards the north may be seen the Sierra of Cubitas and at the south that of Najasa.

After these level lands, and going into the province of Oriente the most mountainous part of the Island is found, in which the ranges extend themselves in every direction by means of a series of counterforts that unite them to the principal range, denominated Sierra Maestra, which runs at the South parallel to the coast, from Cabo Cruz to the eastern end of the Island.

In this region are found the Sierra del Cobre; the Yunque, 850 metres high; the Ojo del Toro, with 1,000 metres; the Gran Piedra with 1,500 and the Pico de Turquino, which is the highest mountain of Cuba with 2,400 metres.

*Hidrography.*—Cuba has some 200 rivers, but although numerous, they are short, narrow and of small depth and volume. Because of its shape the island has only two watersheds; the northern and the southern, the rivers of the former being shorter than those of the latter. Among the most noteworthy of the navigable rivers are the Sagua la Grande and the Cauto. The former, with a length of 150 kilometers, (93 miles) of which 30 are navigable, rises in the Sierra del Escambray and empties into the port of Isabela: the latter, which is the largest of the Island and carries more water than any other, rises in the Sierra del Cobre and empties north of Manzanillo into the gulf of Guacanayabo; its course, tortuous and irregular, is more than 250 kilometers (155 miles) long, of which are navigable only the 90 kilometers (55 miles) from Cauto del Embareadero to its mouth, where there is an obstructing sandbar. The mouth of Sagua River is also obstructed, but dredging and other clearance work is being successfully carried on there.

There are other rivers with outlets navigable by boats of small draught only, for which reason and because their navigation is more important at the outlet to the sea than along their upper course, these may not be considered as lawful means of communication. In Cuba at present there are no river routes.

*Geology.*—The island has a foundation of the pre-Tertiary sedimentary rocks, in which cretaceous and probably jurassic fossils have been found. Above this, along the coast there are beds of terrigenous material, and over these, others of great thickness of white limestone, formed by organic substances derived from the ocean, that is what distinguishes it from the reefs and keys, dating from the late Eocene and Oligocene age. Some of the transparent rocks may be very ancient, but most of them correspond to the mid-Tertiary age.

The Island must have issued from the sea after some great cataclysm

happening towards the end of the Tertiary period, by the accumulation of the rocks on which it is founded. During the Quaternary period it underwent series of subsidences and elevations, which affected its coastal borders, producing elevated cliffs and the margin of innumerable rocky reefs which border the coast in many places, as in the neighbourhood of the cities of Havana and Baracoa.

Some geologists sustain that the Island was once united to the continent, founding their assertion upon the identity of the remains of certain vertebrate animals discovered in it and on the mainland; but the investigations made until now, do not permit the affirmation of that hypothesis with absolute certainty.

The caves of Bellamar, near Matanzas, are truly wonderful and they are visited by all tourists; in Camagüey the caves of Cubitas; in Oriente near Banes, one called Cueva del Negro, and the caverns of Mount Libano, near Guantánamo, are also worthy of being quoted.

*Flora.*—The flora of the island is noted for its abundance and beauty, and caused Cuba to be named the Pearl of the Antilles. Over 3,350 native plants have been catalogued. Humboldt said: "We might believe the entire island was originally a forest of palms, wild limes and orange trees." The flora includes nearly all of the characteristic forms of the other West Indies, the southern part of Florida, and the Central American seaboard. Nearly all the large trees of the Mexican "tierra caliente," (warm land) so remarkable for their size, foliage and fragrance, reappear in eastern Cuba. Over 30 species of palm trees, including the famous royal palm (*oreodoxa regia*) abound, while the pine tree, elsewhere characteristic of the Temperate Zone and the high altitudes of the Tropics, is found associated with palms and mahoganies in the province of Pinar del Río and the Isle of Pines, both of which take their names from this tree.

Among other woods are the guayacán, granadillo (red ebony), mahogany and cedar.

Although more than a hundred years of cultivation have almost exterminated the forests in the sugar lands of the central and western parts of the Island it is reckoned that in the hills of those districts, in the mountainous regions of the east and in the southern part of Camagüey there are still more than 5,000,000 hectares or 13,000,000 acres of uncleared woods remaining.

Rich and nutritious grasses abound throughout the Island, specially in Camagüey, affording excellent pasture for stock and they might become a profitable industry. The pineapple, sweet potatoes and Indian corn are indigenous to the Island.

*Fauna.*—Throughout Cuba, game is abundant. Deer, though not native, have flourished and multiplied greatly. Rabbits also are plenti-



PROVINCIAL INSPECTORS



JOSÉ PÉREZ AROCHA,  
Pinar del Río

DR. LORENZO PONCE,  
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EDUARDO ESCOTO,  
Matanzas

DR. CARLOS ELCID Y BALMASEDA,  
Chief of Inspectors

DR. CARLOS TRUJILLO,  
Santa Clara

NARCISO MONREAL,  
Camagüey

RICARDO NAVARERO,  
Oriente



ful. The wild boar, the wild dog, and the wild cat are simply domestic animals run wild and are quite numerous in all parts of the island. Wild fowl, especially ducks and pigeons, abound, the former crossing from the United States during the winter season, the latter remaining in the island the year round. Pheasants, quail, snipe, wild turkeys, and wild guinea fowl are also numerous with several varieties of game birds, such as the quail and different species of doves called tojosas, rabiches and the guanaros.

Cuba has more than two hundred species of native birds; many of them have beautiful feathers, but only a few sing.

The only distinctive native animal is the jutía or hutía, which is rat-like in appearance, and grows to a length of from 16 to 18 inches, not including the tail. Although edible, it is not specially palatable. The curiel—a kind of rabbit—also called Indian rabbit is not eaten at all.

In swampy localities, crocodiles and American alligators are found, and although these frequently grow to an enormous size they are not dangerous, and little attention is paid to them by the natives. Chameleons, small lizards, tree toads, and similar harmless reptiles all of them very small are common, while occasionally the iguana and other large varieties of the lizard species are seen.

There are few varieties of snakes in Cuba. One variety, the majá, from 10 to 14 feet in length, is most frequently found around the huts, farm houses, and small villages, its favorite living place being in the palm leaf thatches of the older buildings, while its favorite food is poultry. Another snake, named the jubo, is more vicious in disposition than the majá, although never reaching more than one-third its size. It is not poisonous. The other varieties are still smaller in size and are not venomous. There is indeed, no animal in Cuba, whose bite is poisonous, nor liable to produce death nor even serious illness—or organic disorders.

*Climate.*—The climate of Cuba is warm and damp, as it corresponds to its geographical situation in the Torrid Zone, next to the temperate zone and on account of its prolonged rainy season. Excessive heat is never felt, due to the prevailing trade winds and the narrowness of the island. There are but slight changes of temperature between winter and summer, and day and night. However in summer, localities on the north coast are less warm than those of the south coast and of the interior of the island, and the contrary happens with the cold in winter. Cold is little intense, which makes winter agreeable, and it comprises the months of november, december, january and february. This season coincides with the period called "la seca," the dry weather, that commences after the light showers produced by the "nortes," the north winds, in the month of november and normally lasts till the month of april. Summer comprises from june to september, and it is also the

rainy season. It generally begins to rain in May and it continues till the month of October. The effects of the heat in summer are mitigated on the north coast by the breeze that blows there from the east, and on the southern coast from the southeast. The average yearly temperature is determined very nearly by the isotherm of  $25.0^{\circ}$  C. ( $77^{\circ}$  F.), which passes across the centre of the provinces of Pinar del Río and Camagüey, and along the northern part of Oriente, to the coast between Gibara and Banes.

The meteorological service of the Republic comes within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. A National Observatory has been established with several stations in different localities of the territory. These notes and also the tables and observations with which this chapter ends, have been written in view of the records furnished by that department.

*Temperature.*—The following tables contain a summary of the observations made on temperature in the twenty four stations established in the Island. They will show the monthly and annual mean temperature as observed since they were created; the highest and lowest monthly mean maximum and minimum temperature; the ranges, between the maximum and the minimum and between the highest and lowest minimum; the highest and lowest temperature observed during the four years from 1916 to 1919, and the difference between the highest and lowest temperature up to the last year mentioned.

From the examination of all these tables together, the following general conclusions may be drawn; that the observations made at the stations situated on the coast do not reveal any difference worth appreciating compared with those of the stations of the interior as to the annual, maximum, minimum and mean temperature, nor as to the monthly changes of temperature; for which reason it seems that the location of the station whether it be on the coast or in the interior, has no importance to the effect of fixing more or less exactly those temperatures and their ranges over the whole territory; that the changes of climate in the Island are not very perceptible and that by the data obtained it cannot be affirmed that they are more felt in the localities of the interior than on the coast, specially at the north where the trade winds greatly diminish the intensity of the heat.

Studying separately those tables it may be seen that the average of the annual mean temperature of all the stations in Cuba was  $24.9^{\circ}$  C. ( $77^{\circ}$  F.) and that the largest range observed by those stations was  $4.1^{\circ}$  C. ( $7^{\circ}$  F.) existing between  $22.5^{\circ}$  C. ( $73^{\circ}$  F.) noted down at Rangel, Taco-Taco, province of Pinar del Río, and  $26.6^{\circ}$  C. ( $80^{\circ}$  F.) at Batabanó, South of the province of Havana. The warmest mean temperature for July, commonly the warmest month was  $27.1^{\circ}$  C. ( $81^{\circ}$  F.) and for

january, commonly the coolest  $21.4^{\circ}$  C. ( $70^{\circ}$  F.). In the first case the difference was  $6.7^{\circ}$  C. ( $12^{\circ}$  F.) between  $23.8^{\circ}$  C. ( $75^{\circ}$  F.) observed at Casa Blanca, north of Havana, and  $30.5^{\circ}$  C. ( $87^{\circ}$  F.) observed at Cienfuegos, south of the province of Santa Clara, and in the latter case the range among the different stations was  $5.7^{\circ}$  C. ( $10^{\circ}$  F.) from  $18.8^{\circ}$  C. ( $66^{\circ}$  F.) observed at the already mentioned station of Rangel, Tacotaco to  $24.5^{\circ}$  C. ( $76^{\circ}$  F.) in "Santa Gertrudis," Banaguíises, east of the province of Matanzas and also in Cienfuegos. The ranges in monthly mean temperatures at the several stations vary from  $4.4^{\circ}$  C. ( $9^{\circ}$  F.) to  $8.9^{\circ}$  C. ( $16^{\circ}$  F.)

The highest mean maximum temperature was felt in almost all the stations during the months of july and august. The highest temperature was taken at Hormiguero, where it was averaged  $37.2^{\circ}$  C. ( $99^{\circ}$  F.) for july, august and september, and the lowest mean temperature corresponds to Casa Blanca, where the monthly average was  $27.8^{\circ}$  C. ( $82^{\circ}$  F.). The lowest minimum is apparently at Hormiguero also where the mean maximum was observed, for temperature in that locality was averaged  $12.8^{\circ}$  C. ( $55^{\circ}$  F.) during the months of january, february and march.

In examining the tables that contain the observations of those years, from 1916 to 1919, it is remarked that the highest temperature there recorded was at Cayo Mambí, Sagua de Tánamo, Oriente in 1917, when the temperature reached  $42^{\circ}$  C. ( $108^{\circ}$  F.). At Havana the highest temperature of these four years was reached in 1918, when it got up to  $35^{\circ}$  C. ( $95^{\circ}$  F.); in 1919 the maximum was only  $33.4^{\circ}$  C. ( $92^{\circ}$  F.).

The lowest temperature during the expressed period was observed at Quintana in 1917 and 1919, when it descended to  $2.5^{\circ}$  C. ( $36^{\circ}$  F.). Outside this case the lowest temperatures ever registered were  $4^{\circ}$  C. ( $39^{\circ}$  F.) at Rosario, Aguacate and  $4.4^{\circ}$  C. ( $40^{\circ}$  F.) at Jatibonico. This descense of temperature was a direct consequence of the cold waves proceeding from the North. Havana is one of the coolest places in Cuba, not only in regard to its maximum temperatures but as to its mean temperature. In this city the lowest temperature has been  $10.4^{\circ}$  C. ( $51^{\circ}$  F.). At sixteen stations there have been observed lower temperatures, and in two stations, higher ones, than the one just noted down.

There are unofficial data, stating that sometimes, during the months of december and january, a cold wave has made the temperature go down to  $8^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  C. ( $46^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  F.). It is also known by them that from the 24th to the 26th of december of 1906, a cold wave of unpreceded intensity, freezed the water contained in pitchers and other small receptacles that had been left out of doors during the night, and the surface of certain rivers, from Batabanó on the southern coast, to Sancti Spíritus, Santa Clara, and other localities, in the northern part of the province of Matanzas. However, the Observatory of Havana only registred  $12.5^{\circ}$  C. ( $54^{\circ}$  F.) at five and seven o'clock of the morning

of the days from the 25th to the 28th of the same month and year, giving an average temperature  $0.7^{\circ}$  C. ( $1.2^{\circ}$  F.) lower than the normal one.

The last of the tables we are referring to, is confined to the year 1919 and only contains the records of nineteen stations. The difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures during that year ranged from  $20^{\circ}$  C. ( $36^{\circ}$  F.) to  $24.5^{\circ}$  C. ( $44^{\circ}$  F.) At Havana the difference was  $21.9^{\circ}$  C. ( $39^{\circ}$  F.) a very low range; in sixteen stations a larger one was recorded.

*Mean Temperatures, Degrees Centigrade and Farenheit*

(Farenheit in Italics)

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Range
Vinales .....	25.0	20.8	21.9	23.7	24.2	27.2	26.6	27.2	28.0	27.6	26.8	23.9	22.0	7.2
	77	69	71	75	76	81	80	81	82	82	80	75	72	13
Pinar del Río .....	25.9	20.6	22.4	24.7	25.0	27.6	27.4	28.8	29.6	28.0	27.9	25.0	23.4	8.9
	79	69	72	76	77	82	81	84	85	82	82	77	74	16
Herradura .....	25.1	22.1	21.7	23.7	24.4	26.7	26.8	27.4	28.3	26.9	26.8	23.6	22.2	6.7
	77	72	71	75	76	80	80	81	83	80	80	74	72	12
Rangel, Taco Taco .....	22.5	18.8	19.5	21.1	21.1	23.9	24.2	25.2	25.8	24.9	24.2	21.4	20.2	6.7
	73	66	67	70	70	75	76	77	78	77	76	70	68	12
Casa Blanca .....	24.1	20.8	21.5	23.8	23.2	25.1	25.5	23.8	26.6	25.8	25.8	25.6	22.5	7.2
	75	69	71	74	74	77	78	75	80	78	78	78	73	11
Los Mameyes, A. Naranjo .....	24.9	21.2	21.6	23.7	23.9	26.3	27.0	27.2	27.6	26.8	26.8	24.0	22.8	7.2
	77	70	71	75	75	79	81	81	81	80	77	75	72	11
Puentes Grandes .....	24.2	20.4	21.4	23.4	23.4	26.2	26.8	27.4	27.2	25.4	25.0	22.2	21.2	6.7
	75	69	70	74	74	79	80	81	81	78	77	72	70	12
Santiago de las Vegas .....	23.9	20.0	20.8	22.4	22.9	25.8	25.8	26.0	27.1	25.9	25.6	22.5	21.5	8.9
	75	68	69	72	73	78	78	79	81	78	78	72	71	13
Batabanó .....	26.6	22.4	21.6	23.9	24.4	27.1	28.6	29.0	29.4	28.7	28.5	28.2	27.8	8.9
	80	72	71	75	76	81	83	84	85	84	83	83	82	13
Sta. Bárbara, I. of Pines .....	25.8	22.2	22.8	24.4	25.0	27.8	28.3	27.8	28.3	26.7	26.1	26.7	23.3	7.2
	78	72	73	76	77	82	83	82	83	80	79	80	74	11
Madrugá .....	24.3	20.7	21.7	23.3	23.4	25.6	25.4	26.4	26.7	25.8	26.1	23.4	22.5	7.2
	76	69	71	74	74	78	78	80	80	78	79	74	72	11
Rosario, Aguacate .....	23.3	19.5	20.2	21.8	20.9	25.0	25.9	25.7	26.4	25.4	25.6	22.6	21.0	8.9
	74	67	68	71	70	77	78	78	80	78	78	73	70	13
Unión de Reyes .....	24.4	20.8	21.1	23.3	23.7	26.3	27.1	27.8	26.0	26.0	22.8	22.6	20.6	8.9
	76	69	70	74	74	78	79	81	82	79	79	73	73	13
San Vicente, Jovellanos .....	26.0	21.1	22.8	23.9	24.3	27.1	27.0	28.2	28.6	27.4	27.6	27.2	26.9	8.9
	79	70	72	75	76	81	81	83	83	81	82	81	80	13
Quintana .....	24.4	21.1	21.2	23.1	24.0	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.6	26.6	25.8	22.0	20.0	8.9
	76	70	70	74	75	81	81	81	80	80	78	72	68	13
"Tinguaro" .....	25.4	21.7	22.2	24.4	25.0	27.8	27.8	28.3	28.3	26.7	26.7	23.9	22.2	6.7
	78	71	72	76	77	82	82	83	83	80	80	75	72	12
Sta. Gertrudis, Banagüises .....	25.3	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.6	25.6	26.2	26.2	26.9	27.0	27.2	22.4	2.8
	78	76	76	76	76	76	77	79	79	80	80	81	72	14
Washington Sg. O. Hatuey .....	24.9	22.2	21.9	23.2	24.0	26.7	27.9	28.1	28.3	26.0	25.7	22.2	23.0	6.4
	77	72	71	74	75	80	82	83	83	79	78	72	73	12
"Caracas," Lajas .....	25.0	22.0	23.4	23.1	24.7	25.9	26.3	26.8	28.5	27.0	26.6	23.8	22.2	6.5
	77	72	74	74	76	79	79	80	83	81	80	75	72	11
"Constancia," Cienfuegos .....	24.6	22.2	22.8	23.9	25.0	27.8	26.1	26.1	25.6	24.4	24.4	24.4	22.2	5.6
	76	72	73	75	77	82	79	79	78	76	75	76	72	10
Cienfuegos .....	23.1	24.4	25.0	26.8	27.6	29.5	29.2	30.5	31.2	29.4	29.8	27.2	25.6	6.8
	83	76	77	80	82	85	84	87	88	85	86	81	78	12
La Sierra, Cienfuegos .....	23.7	20.8	21.4	23.0	23.4	25.2	25.0	25.4	25.8	24.7	25.0	22.7	21.6	4.4
	75	69	70	73	74	77	77	78	78	76	77	73	71	9
Soledad, Belmonte .....	24.4	20.7	20.8	22.7	24.1	26.6	26.6	27.0	27.5	26.4	26.0	22.4	21.4	6.7
	76	69	69	73	75	80	80	81	81	80	79	72	70	12
Hormiguero .....	25.1	22.2	21.9	23.2	23.8	26.6	26.8	27.7	28.5	27.0	26.8	23.9	22.2	6.7
	77	72	71	74	75	80	80	82	83	81	80	75	72	12
Jatibonico .....	24.5	21.1	21.7	23.3	23.9	26.1	25.6	26.7	27.8	26.7	26.7	22.8	21.7	7.3
	76	70	71	74	75	79	78	80	82	80	80	73	71	13
Ceballos .....	25.3	22.0	22.0	23.6	24.0	27.2	27.0	28.1	28.6	27.4	27.5	24.4	23.2	6.1
	78	72	72	74	75	81	81	83	83	81	81	76	74	11
Camagüey .....	25.2	21.9	23.2	24.5	24.6	27.3	26.5	28.0	28.4	27.2	26.8	21.8	22.8	6.1
	77	71	74	76	76	80	80	82	83	81	80	71	73	12
La Gloria .....	25.1	22.0	22.7	23.5	23.9	26.2	26.1	26.7	28.4	27.8	26.8	24.4	22.0	6.1
	77	72	73	74	75	79	79	83	83	82	80	76	73	11
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	25.3	21.9	22.6	23.6	23.7	27.6	26.8	27.5	28.4	27.6	26.6	24.3	23.2	6.7
	78	71	73	74	75	82	80	81	83	82	80	76	74	12
Francisco, S <sup>a</sup> Cruz del Sur .....	25.8	23.1	22.5	24.2	25.7	27.0	27.6	28.3	29.0	27.6	27.2	24.1	23.7	6.7
	78	74	72	76	78	81	82	83	84	82	81	75	75	12
Ensenada de Mora .....	27.6	25.6	25.6	23.7	27.2	28.3	28.9	29.4	30.0	28.9	28.3	27.2	25.6	4.4
	82	78	78	80	81	83	84	85	86	84	83	81	78	8
Río Cauto .....	25.8	23.0	23.4	24.8	25.2	27.8	27.3	27.4	28.2	26.7	26.7	24.6	24.1	5.6
	78	73	74	77	77	82	81	81	83	80	80	76	75	10
Jobabo .....	26.3	24.6	24.3	25.3	26.4	27.5	27.4	28.4	28.4	28.5	27.8	25.6	24.8	3.9
	79	76	75	78	80	81	81	83	83	83	82	78	77	7
Preston, Nipe .....	26.1	26.7	25.6	23.9	24.4	25.6	26.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	26.1	24.4	3.3
	79	80	78	75	76	78	80	81	81	81	81	79	76	6
Santa Cecilia .....	25.6	23.3	23.9	26.1	25.6	26.7	24.4	24.4	27.8	27.8	27.8	25.6	23.9	6.1
	78	74	75	79	75	80	76	76	82	82	82	78	75	11

## Monthly Mean Maximum Temperatures, Degrees Centigrade and Farenheit

(Farenheit in Italics)

STATION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Viñales	24.5 76	26.2 79	27.0 82	28.8 84	31.6 89	30.3 87	31.4 89	32.3 90	31.4 89	30.6 87	28.0 82	26.6 80
Pinar del Río	24.1 75	26.1 79	28.6 83	29.2 85	31.5 89	30.3 87	32.3 90	32.7 91	30.5 87	30.4 87	27.5 81	25.5 78
Herradura	30.2 86	28.0 82	30.9 88	31.4 89	33.1 92	31.7 89	33.4 92	34.7 94	32.3 90	31.6 89	29.4 85	27.9 82
Rangel, Taco-Taco	22.0 72	22.7 73	24.1 75	25.3 78	27.2 81	27.0 81	28.4 83	29.0 84	27.8 82	26.8 80	24.3 76	22.3 72
Oasa Blanca	24.8 77	25.6 78	26.6 80	26.1 79	27.2 81	27.5 82	28.0 83	28.5 84	28.6 84	27.2 81	26.9 80	26.3 80
Los Mameyes, Arroyo Naranjo	26.0 79	26.3 79	28.7 84	29.8 86	31.1 88	31.5 89	32.3 90	32.7 91	31.2 88	31.3 88	28.5 83	26.7 80
Puentes Grandes	23.2 74	24.9 77	27.0 81	27.1 81	30.4 87	31.1 88	32.0 90	31.7 89	28.9 84	28.5 83	26.2 79	24.4 76
Santiago de las Vegas	24.7 75	25.3 79	28.2 83	28.9 84	31.4 89	30.4 87	31.2 88	32.6 91	30.7 87	30.5 87	27.5 81	26.0 80
Batabanó	28.9 84	28.2 83	31.2 88	30.8 87	31.3 88	30.4 87	30.8 87	31.0 88	30.7 87	30.6 87	29.9 86	29.9 86
Santa Bárbara, Isle of Pines	26.1 79	26.1 79	28.2 83	28.9 84	31.1 88	31.1 88	31.7 89	31.7 89	30.0 86	28.9 81	29.4 85	26.5 79
Madrugá	23.8 75	24.1 77	26.1 80	26.5 80	29.2 85	28.4 83	30.4 87	30.3 87	28.7 84	28.7 84	26.7 80	25.7 78
Rosario, Aguacate	23.5 74	25.2 77	27.1 81	27.3 81	30.2 86	30.8 87	31.2 88	32.1 90	30.4 86	30.2 86	27.4 81	26.5 80
Unión de Reyes	25.9 79	27.2 81	29.2 85	30.0 86	32.5 90	31.9 89	33.0 91	33.3 92	30.5 87	30.7 87	27.9 82	27.5 81
San Vicente, Jovellanos	25.5 78	27.5 81	29.0 84	29.8 86	32.0 90	31.5 89	32.6 91	33.3 92	31.5 88	31.4 88	32.3 90	31.7 89
Quintana	28.3 80	28.3 83	30.5 87	31.7 89	33.6 93	32.5 90	33.7 93	34.9 95	32.6 90	32.0 89	29.8 86	28.5 83
"Tinguaro"	27.2 81	27.8 82	30.0 86	31.8 88	33.9 93	33.9 93	35.0 95	35.0 95	32.2 90	31.7 89	29.4 85	27.8 82
"Washington Sugar Co.," Hatuey	28.6 83	28.4 83	29.5 85	30.1 86	32.2 90	33.3 93	34.0 94	34.3 94	31.3 88	29.8 86	26.6 80	25.3 80
"Caracas," Lajas	26.8 80	28.5 83	29.0 84	30.7 87	31.0 88	30.9 88	32.4 90	34.1 93	31.3 88	31.0 88	29.2 85	27.1 81
Constancia, Cienfuegos	28.9 84	30.0 86	31.7 89	32.8 91	34.9 94	35.0 95	35.0 95	35.0 95	33.9 93	32.2 90	31.1 88	28.9 84
Cienfuegos	26.2 79	27.5 81	29.2 85	30.1 86	31.4 88	31.0 88	32.7 91	33.5 92	31.4 89	31.7 89	29.4 85	28.9 84
La Sierra, Cienfuegos	24.9 77	26.2 79	28.1 83	28.9 84	30.0 86	28.9 86	30.0 87	30.5 88	28.5 85	29.3 86	27.1 81	25.6 78
Soledad, Belmonte	24.9 77	26.2 79	28.7 84	30.0 86	32.2 92	31.9 92	32.9 94	32.9 94	31.0 88	30.6 86	27.6 82	27.1 81
Hormiguero	31.2 88	31.3 88	33.3 92	34.2 94	36.2 97	36.2 97	37.6 100	38.5 101	36.3 97	31.5 89	28.7 84	26.8 79
Jatibonico	26.1 79	27.8 82	29.4 85	30.0 86	31.0 88	30.0 86	31.1 88	32.8 91	31.1 88	30.6 87	28.3 83	27.2 81
Ceballos	25.7 80	28.8 84	30.1 86	31.6 89	33.1 92	31.9 89	33.5 92	34.7 94	32.7 91	32.1 90	29.9 86	28.3 83
Camagüey	23.8 75	25.6 78	27.0 81	28.6 84	28.0 88	29.7 86	30.6 88	29.2 85	28.7 85	26.8 84	25.8 80	25.3 80
La Gloria	27.6 82	29.8 86	30.6 87	31.2 88	32.2 90	31.4 89	32.5 90	35.7 95	34.6 94	32.4 90	31.0 88	28.6 83
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas	28.2 83	30.7 87	31.8 89	31.7 89	34.6 94	32.9 91	34.1 93	35.0 95	35.1 95	32.5 90	31.5 89	29.0 84
Francisco, Sta. Cruz del Sur	27.5 81	27.4 81	30.8 87	31.5 89	32.2 90	33.2 92	34.0 95	34.9 96	32.2 92	31.9 89	29.0 84	28.3 83
Ensenada de Mora	29.4 85	30.0 86	31.7 89	32.2 90	32.2 90	33.3 92	34.4 95	35.0 96	33.8 94	33.8 94	31.7 89	29.4 85
Rio Cauto	28.3 83	29.8 86	31.6 89	33.1 92	34.1 93	32.7 90	32.6 91	34.6 94	32.4 90	33.2 92	31.8 89	30.1 86
Jobabo	30.0 86	30.4 87	31.8 88	31.7 89	32.2 90	32.3 90	33.3 92	34.3 94	33.9 93	32.8 91	31.5 89	30.3 87



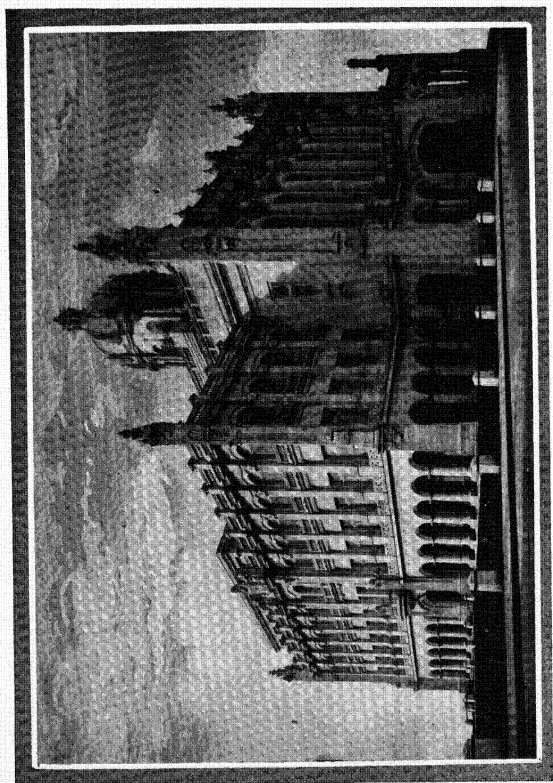
*Monthly Mean Minimum Temperatures, Degrees Centigrade and Farenheit*

(Farenheit in Italics)

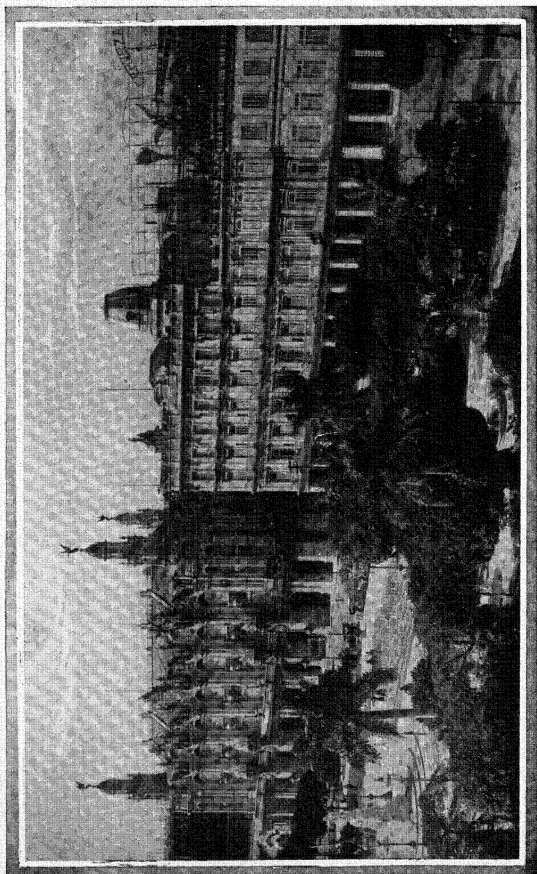
STATION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vinales .....	17.2	17.6	19.5	19.5	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.6	23.9	23.0	19.8	17.3
Pinar del Río .....	63	64	67	67	73	73	72	74	75	73	68	63
Herradura .....	17.0	18.8	20.8	20.8	23.7	24.4	25.4	26.5	26.4	25.5	22.5	21.2
Rangel, Taco-Taco .....	63	66	69	69	75	76	78	80	78	78	72	70
Casa Blanca .....	13.9	15.3	16.5	17.3	20.2	21.8	21.4	21.2	21.6	22.0	17.8	16.4
Los Mameyes, Arroyo Naranjo ...	57	60	62	63	68	71	71	71	71	72	64	63
Puentes Grandes .....	15.5	16.3	18.1	18.8	20.5	21.5	21.9	22.5	22.0	21.5	18.6	18.2
Santiago de las Vegas .....	60	61	65	62	69	71	71	72	72	71	65	65
Batabanó .....	16.1	15.5	18.6	19.9	20.5	22.6	20.9	24.0	22.5	23.0	20.0	17.9
Santa Bárbara, Isle of Pines .....	61	60	65	68	69	73	70	75	72	73	68	64
Madrugá .....	18.5	17.0	18.7	18.1	21.5	22.5	22.2	22.4	22.3	22.2	19.5	17.9
Rosario, Aguacate .....	62	63	66	65	71	72	72	72	72	72	67	64
Unión de Reyes .....	17.7	18.0	19.8	19.6	22.1	22.6	22.7	22.7	21.8	21.6	18.3	17.9
San Vicente, Jovellanos .....	64	64	68	67	72	73	73	73	71	71	65	64
Quintana .....	15.2	15.3	16.6	16.9	20.2	21.1	20.9	21.5	21.2	20.8	17.6	16.6
Tinguaro .....	59	60	62	62	68	70	70	71	70	69	64	62
"Washington Sugar Co.", Hatuey.	15.8	15.1	16.6	18.1	22.9	26.7	27.2	27.7	26.7	26.4	26.6	25.7
"Caracas", Lajas .....	60	59	62	65	73	80	81	82	80	80	80	78
"Constancia," Cienfuegos .....	19.4	19.4	20.6	21.1	23.9	25.6	24.4	25.0	23.9	23.3	23.3	20.6
Cienfuegos .....	67	67	69	70	75	78	76	77	75	74	74	68
La Sierra, Cienfuegos .....	17.6	18.2	16.9	19.9	22.1	22.3	22.4	23.3	22.9	23.1	20.1	19.4
Soledad, Belmonte .....	64	65	68	68	72	72	72	74	73	74	68	67
Hormiguero .....	15.4	15.3	16.6	14.6	19.7	21.1	20.2	20.7	20.4	21.1	17.7	15.6
Jatibonico .....	60	60	62	58	67	70	68	69	69	70	64	60
Ceballos .....	15.6	15.0	17.0	16.6	18.9	20.7	21.2	22.2	21.5	21.2	17.8	17.8
Ensenada de Mora .....	60	59	63	62	66	69	70	72	71	70	64	64
Francisco, Sta. Cruz del Sur .....	16.7	17.0	18.7	18.7	22.1	22.8	23.8	24.0	23.4	23.9	22.0	22.1
Jobabo .....	62	63	66	66	72	73	75	75	74	75	72	72
Jobabo .....	15.1	14.1	15.7	16.3	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.3	20.5	19.7	14.3	13.4
Jobabo .....	59	57	60	61	69	69	69	69	69	67	58	56
Jobabo .....	16.1	16.7	18.3	18.9	21.1	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.1	18.3	17.2
Jobabo .....	61	62	65	66	70	71	71	71	71	70	65	63
Jobabo .....	15.9	15.4	16.8	17.8	21.2	22.0	22.2	22.3	20.6	21.6	17.9	17.6
Jobabo .....	61	60	62	64	70	72	72	72	69	71	64	64
Jobabo .....	17.2	18.3	17.1	18.6	20.7	21.7	21.2	22.9	22.8	22.8	18.5	17.4
Jobabo .....	63	65	63	65	69	71	70	73	73	72	65	63
Jobabo .....	15.6	16.1	16.1	17.2	20.6	17.2	17.2	15.6	15.6	16.1	17.2	15.6
Jobabo .....	60	61	61	63	69	63	63	60	60	61	63	59
Jobabo .....	22.6	22.4	24.4	25.0	27.5	27.4	28.3	28.8	27.3	27.8	24.9	22.3
Jobabo .....	75	72	76	77	81	84	83	84	81	85	77	72
Jobabo .....	16.7	16.6	17.8	17.9	20.4	21.0	20.9	21.0	20.9	20.6	18.6	17.6
Jobabo .....	62	62	64	64	69	70	70	70	70	69	65	64
Jobabo .....	16.5	15.5	16.7	18.2	20.9	21.4	21.8	22.1	21.8	21.4	17.2	15.7
Jobabo .....	62	60	62	65	70	71	71	72	71	71	63	60
Jobabo .....	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.3	16.9	17.6	17.8	18.5	17.6	22.2	19.1	18.0
Jobabo .....	55	54	56	56	62	64	64	65	64	72	66	64
Jobabo .....	15.6	15.0	16.7	17.2	20.6	21.7	22.2	22.0	21.7	22.2	17.2	16.1
Jobabo .....	60	59	62	63	69	71	72	72	71	72	63	61
Jobabo .....	17.2	18.0	17.1	17.7	21.3	22.2	22.7	22.5	22.0	22.9	18.8	18.1
Jobabo .....	63	61	63	64	70	72	73	72	72	73	66	65
Jobabo .....	20.0	20.7	22.0	22.2	24.6	24.7	25.4	26.1	26.1	24.8	22.3	20.4
Jobabo .....	68	69	72	72	76	76	78	79	77	77	72	69
Jobabo .....	16.4	15.5	16.3	18.7	20.3	20.8	20.9	21.6	20.9	21.1	17.8	17.2
Jobabo .....	62	60	61	62	69	69	70	71	70	70	64	63
Jobabo .....	15.5	14.4	15.4	15.6	20.6	20.6	20.9	21.9	20.1	20.8	17.1	17.4
Jobabo .....	60	58	60	60	69	69	70	71	68	69	63	63
Jobabo .....	18.7	17.6	18.1	19.8	21.8	22.1	22.6	23.2	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.1
Jobabo .....	66	64	65	68	71	72	73	74	72	73	67	66
Jobabo .....	21.7	21.1	21.7	22.2	24.4	24.4	24.4	25.0	24.4	23.9	22.8	21.7
Jobabo .....	71	70	71	72	76	76	77	76	77	76	75	71
Jobabo .....	17.8	17.1	18.0	17.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	21.9	21.0	20.2	17.4	18.1
Jobabo .....	64	63	64	63	71	71	72	71	70	68	63	65
Jobabo .....	19.2	18.2	19.3	21.1	22.8	22.6	23.4	22.5	23.1	22.9	19.8	19.4
Jobabo .....	67	65	67	70	73	73	74	72	74	73	68	67

*Absolute Minimum Temperatures, Degrees Centigrade and Farenheit*  
(Farenheit in Italics)

STATION	Range of ma- ximum	Range of minimum	Highest monthly maximum minus lowest monthly minimum
Viñales .....	7.8 <i>14</i>	6.7 <i>12</i>	15.0 <i>27</i>
Pinar del Río .....	9.0 <i>16</i>	9.5 <i>17</i>	15.1 <i>28</i>
Herradura .....	6.6 <i>12</i>	8.1 <i>15</i>	20.1 <i>37</i>
Rangel, Taco Taco .....	7.0 <i>12</i>	7.0 <i>12</i>	13.8 <i>24</i>
Casa Blanca .....	3.8 <i>6</i>	8.5 <i>15</i>	12.7 <i>23</i>
Los Mameyes, Arroyo Naranjo .....	6.7 <i>12</i>	5.8 <i>10</i>	16.1 <i>29</i>
Puentes Grandes .....	8.8 <i>16</i>	5.0 <i>9</i>	14.4 <i>26</i>
Santiago de las Vegas .....	7.9 <i>16</i>	6.3 <i>12</i>	17.8 <i>32</i>
Batabanó .....	3.1 <i>5</i>	12.6 <i>23</i>	16.1 <i>29</i>
Santa Bárbara, Isle of Pines .....	5.6 <i>10</i>	6.2 <i>11</i>	12.2 <i>22</i>
Madrugá .....	6.6 <i>12</i>	5.7 <i>10</i>	12.8 <i>23</i>
"Rosario," Aguacate .....	8.6 <i>16</i>	6.5 <i>12</i>	17.8 <i>32</i>
Unión de Reyes .....	7.4 <i>13</i>	7.2 <i>13</i>	18.8 <i>33</i>
"San Vicente," Jovellanos .....	7.8 <i>14</i>	7.2 <i>13</i>	16.7 <i>30</i>
Quintana .....	8.1 <i>15</i>	6.3 <i>12</i>	21.1 <i>38</i>
"Tinguaro" .....	7.8 <i>14</i>	5.6 <i>10</i>	18.9 <i>34</i>
"Washington Sugar Co.," Hatuey .....	7.7 <i>14</i>	6.9 <i>12</i>	18.9 <i>34</i>
"Caracas," Lajas .....	7.3 <i>13</i>	5.7 <i>10</i>	16.7 <i>30</i>
"Constancia," Olenfuegos .....	6.1 <i>11</i>	5.6 <i>10</i>	20.0 <i>38</i>
Olenfuegos .....	7.3 <i>13</i>	6.5 <i>12</i>	11.1 <i>29</i>
La Sierra, Olenfuegos .....	5.6 <i>10</i>	4.2 <i>8</i>	13.9 <i>25</i>
Soledad, Belmonte .....	7.3 <i>15</i>	6.6 <i>12</i>	17.8 <i>32</i>
Hormiguero .....	12.2 <i>22</i>	9.7 <i>18</i>	26.1 <i>47</i>
Jatibonico .....	6.7 <i>12</i>	7.2 <i>13</i>	17.8 <i>32</i>
Ceballos .....	8.0 <i>14</i>	5.9 <i>12</i>	18.7 <i>33</i>
Camagüey .....	5.9 <i>12</i>	6.1 <i>11</i>	10.6 <i>19</i>
La Gloria .....	7.2 <i>13</i>	6.1 <i>11</i>	20.2 <i>35</i>
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	5.9 <i>12</i>	7.2 <i>13</i>	20.7 <i>37</i>
Francisco, Sta. Cruz del Sur .....	8.0 <i>14</i>	5.6 <i>10</i>	17.3 <i>31</i>
Ensenada de Mora .....	5.6 <i>10</i>	3.9 <i>7</i>	13.9 <i>25</i>
Río Cauto .....	6.1 <i>11</i>	6.1 <i>9</i>	17.8 <i>31</i>
Jobabo .....	4.8 <i>8</i>	5.1 <i>9</i>	16.1 <i>30</i>



HAVANA.—PRESIDENTIAL PALACE



HAVANA.—CENTRAL PARK

*Absolute Maximum Temperatures, Degrees Centigrade and Farenheit*

(Farenheit in Italics)

STATION	1916	1917	1918	1919
Pinar del Río .....	35.0	34.6	33.2	35.0
	95	94	92	95
Herradura .....	36.0	36.0	35.2	37.0
	97	97	95	99
"Nazareno", Bahía Honda .....	36.0	38.5	29.0	38.0
	97	101	102	100
San Antonio de los Baños .....	35.2	35.0	40.0	38.0
	95	95	104	100
Casa Blanca, Habana .....	34.2	24.0	35.0	33.4
	94	93	95	92
Santiago de las Vegas .....	33.8	35.9	33.5	34.4
	93	97	92	94
Madrugá .....	33.0	32.0	71.0	32.0
	91	90	88	90
"Rosario", Aguacate .....	36.0	36.0	34.0	34.0
	97	97	93	93
"San Vicente", Jovellanos .....	38.0	35.0	34.0	35.0
	100	95	93	95
Quintana .....	38.5	38.0	37.0	37.0
	101	100	99	99
"Washington Sugar Co.", Hatuey .....	27.0	36.0	37.0	37.0
	99	97	99	99
"Constancia", Cienfuegos .....	37.2	36.0	37.2	37.8
	99	97	99	100
Jatibonico .....	26.1	35.6	34.4	34.4
	97	96	94	94
Ceballos .....	36.0	35.5	35.0	36.0
	97	96	95	97
La Gloria .....	37.0	37.0	38.0	28.0
	99	99	100	100
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	39.0	39.0	40.0	41.0
	102	102	104	106
Preston, Nipe .....	36.7	26.7	38.0	39.0
	98	98	100	102
Firmeza .....	36.1	35.6	38.0	36.7
	97	96	100	98
Cayo Mambí, Sagua de Tánamo .....	31.7	42.0	35.0	38.0
	89	108	95	100

*Absolute minimum temperature, Degrees Centigrade and Farenheit*

(Farenheit in Italics)

STATION	1916	1917	1918	1919
Pinar del Río .....	12.2 <i>54</i>	9.0 <i>48</i>	10.2 <i>50</i>	12.8 <i>55</i>
Herradura .....	5.0 <i>41</i>	5.0 <i>41</i>	6.2 <i>43</i>	7.0 <i>45</i>
"Nazareno", Bahía Honda .....	10.0 <i>50</i>	7.0 <i>45</i>	11.2 <i>52</i>	10.0 <i>50</i>
San Antonio de los Baños .....	13.2 <i>56</i>	12.0 <i>54</i>	11.2 <i>52</i>	10.0 <i>50</i>
Casa Blanca, Habana .....	12.2 <i>54</i>	10.4 <i>51</i>	10.4 <i>51</i>	11.5 <i>53</i>
Santiago de las Vegas .....	11.5 <i>53</i>	8.9 <i>48</i>	7.6 <i>46</i>	6.9 <i>44</i>
Madrugá .....	12.0 <i>54</i>	10.0 <i>50</i>	10.0 <i>50</i>	12.0 <i>54</i>
"Rosario", Aguacate .....	6.0 <i>43</i>	4.0 <i>39</i>	5.0 <i>41</i>	6.0 <i>43</i>
San Vicente, Jovellanos .....	12.0 <i>54</i>	8.0 <i>46</i>	6.0 <i>43</i>	10.0 <i>50</i>
Quintana .....	6.0 <i>43</i>	2.0 <i>36</i>	3.0 <i>37</i>	2.5 <i>36</i>
"Washington Sugar Co.", Hatuey .....	10.0 <i>50</i>	6.0 <i>43</i>	9.0 <i>48</i>	6.0 <i>43</i>
"Constancia", Cienfuegos .....	12.5 <i>55</i>	8.9 <i>48</i>	8.9 <i>43</i>	8.3 <i>47</i>
Jatibonico .....	5.0 <i>41</i>	5.6 <i>42</i>	4.4 <i>40</i>	8.3 <i>47</i>
Ceballos .....	8.5 <i>47</i>	7.5 <i>45</i>	5.5 <i>42</i>	9.0 <i>48</i>
La Gloria .....	9.0 <i>48</i>	7.0 <i>45</i>	6.0 <i>43</i>	8.0 <i>46</i>
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	6.0 <i>43</i>	8.0 <i>46</i>	5.0 <i>41</i>	7.0 <i>45</i>
Preston, Nipe .....	13.3 <i>56</i>	15.6 <i>60</i>	10.0 <i>50</i>	11.7 <i>53</i>
Firmeza .....	16.7 <i>62</i>	15.0 <i>59</i>	15.0 <i>59</i>	16.1 <i>61</i>
Cayo Mambi, Sagua de Tánamo .....	8.0 <i>46</i>	11.0 <i>52</i>	12.0 <i>54</i>	13.0 <i>55</i>

*Range between Absolute Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, Degrees  
Centigrade and Farenheit*  
(Farenheit in Italics)

STATION	Maxi- mum	Minimum	Range
Pinar del Río .....	35.0 95	12.8 55	22.2 40
Herradura .....	37.0 99	7.0 45	30.0 54
"Nazareno", Bahía Honda .....	38.0 100	10.0 50	28.0 50
San Antonio de los Baños .....	38.0 100	10.0 50	28.0 50
Casa Blanca, Habana .....	33.4 92	11.5 53	21.9 39
Santiago de las Vegas .....	34.4 94	6.9 44	27.5 50
Madrugá .....	32.0 90	12.0 54	20.0 36
"Rosario", Aguacate .....	34.0 93	6.0 46	28.0 47
"San Vicente", Jovellanos .....	35.0 95	10.0 50	25.0 45
Quintana .....	37.0 99	2.5 36	34.5 63
"Washington Sugar Co.", Hatuey .....	37.0 99	6.0 43	31 56
"Constancia", Cienfuegos .....	37.8 100	8.3 47	29.5 57
Jatibonico .....	34.4 94	8.3 47	26.1 47
Ceballos .....	36.0 97	9.0 48	27 49
La Gloria .....	38.0 100	8.0 46	30 56
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	41.0 106	7.0 45	34 61
Preston, Nipe .....	39.0 102	11.7 53	27.3 49
Firmeza .....	33.7 98	16.1 61	20.6 37
Cayo Mambí, Sagua de Tánamo .....	38.0 100	13.0 55	25.0 45

*Rainfall.*—As has been already said, when treating of climate in general, in Cuba there are only two well defined seasons, called the rainy season and the dry season. The exact duration of each cannot be precisely fixed, but the first is comprised between the months from may to october and the second during the other six months of the year. This classification does not imply that during that time the conditions of the atmosphere must be exactly those inferred by their names, for during the former season, there are more or less prolonged periods of drought as there are others of raining during the latter. Rainfall, during the rainy season is abundant, periodical and longlasting. From the observations made it results that to this season corresponds 78% of the rainfall of a year. In spite of the usual regularity of these seasons there is no proportion, kept in rainfall from one year to another, for great differences are noticed in succeeding years at certain periods.

Rainfall also differs a great deal according to the locality and no regular rule can be established; however it has been observed that it is less abundant on the coast than in the interior. No difference worth

being appreciated is noticed between the eastern and western part of the Island.

The following tables contain the summary of the observations made in the sixteen stations mentioned therein, since their establishment till 1919. From the data they contain it results: that the minimum of rainfall is 899 mm. (35.5 inches) at Firmeza, and the maximum, 1665.4 mm. (65.4 inches) at Quintana.

At Havana it was 1060.6 mm. (41.9 inches) inferior in quantity to that observed in 12 other stations contained in these tables.

The annual average of rainfall on the northern coast was 998 mm. (39.3 inches) on the southern, 1074 mm. (43.3 inches); and in the interior, that is to say, at the stations situated at more than eight kilometres (5 miles) from the coast, 1458 mm. (57.4 inches).

For ending this subject, after the tables formed with the records supplied by the National Observatory, another one is inserted, showing the exceptional rain, according to the data offered by the Observatory of Belen, comprising from 1908 to 1919.

*Rainfall in Millimeters and Inches*

(Inches in Italics)

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pinar del Rio .....	1649.0	31.0	104.0	28.0	19.0	202.0	549.0	124.0	104.0	230.0	114.0	105.0	39.0
	64.9	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.7	8.0	21.6	4.9	4.1	9.1	4.5	4.1	1.6
Herradura .....	1341.2	26.0	69.7	52.5	32.2	205.7	277.2	114.7	140.5	194.7	111.5	83.0	33.5
	52.9	1.0	2.8	2.1	1.3	8.1	10.9	4.5	5.5	7.7	4.4	3.3	1.3
Casa Blanca, Habana .....	1060.6	40.1	66.4	14.7	98.0	67.3	203.8	170.9	61.7	210.8	8.5	81.3	37.1
	41.9	1.7	2.6	0.6	3.9	2.7	8.0	6.7	2.4	8.3	0.3	3.2	1.5
Santiago de las Vegas .....	1538.4	48.0	61.9	29.0	49.0	146.2	347.6	239.8	164.0	267.9	92.0	29.0	34.0
	60.5	1.9	3.6	1.1	1.9	5.8	13.7	9.4	6.6	10.6	3.6	1.1	1.3
Madrugá .....	1519.8	15.0	106.0	77.0	27.0	261.8	286.3	251.7	137.0	213.0	80.0	47.0	18.0
	59.7	0.6	4.2	3.0	1.1	10.1	11.3	9.9	5.4	8.4	3.1	1.9	0.7
Rosario, Aguacate .....	1399.6	30.9	88.9	17.5	46.2	342.9	217.0	221.8	85.2	199.8	65.5	50.1	33.8
	55.0	1.2	3.5	0.7	1.8	13.5	8.6	8.7	3.3	7.9	2.6	1.9	1.3
San Vicente, Jovellanos .....	1235.3	35.6	86.5	0.0	81.3	158.5	265.9	180.2	78.0	205.7	80.0	80.4	33.0
	46.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	3.2	6.3	10.5	7.1	3.1	8.1	3.2	1.2	2.3
Quintana .....	1065.4	44.1	148.1	5.1	70.8	299.9	213.8	380.0	91.7	222.9	132.9	35.8	20.3
	65.4	7.7	5.8	0.2	2.8	11.8	8.4	14.9	3.6	8.8	5.2	1.4	0.8
Washington Sugar C. Hatuey .....	1589.6	58.3	138.4	6.3	54.5	267.8	182.9	191.8	73.6	425.5	96.6	26.7	67.2
	63.0	2.3	5.5	0.3	2.2	10.6	7.2	7.6	2.9	16.8	3.8	1.1	2.7
Constancia, Cienfuegos .....	1238.7	19.8	79.5	12.2	9.7	188.0	294.3	145.1	159.5	223.4	85.4	12.7	9.1
	49.0	0.9	3.1	0.5	0.4	7.4	11.6	5.7	6.3	8.8	3.4	0.5	0.4
Jatibonico .....	1319.7	93.5	42.2	0.0	41.5	222.0	294.0	179.0	43.0	231.0	134.0	24.0	15.0
	52.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.6	8.8	11.6	7.1	1.7	9.1	5.3	1.0	0.4
Ceballos .....	1512.1	74.4	17.7	14.0	64.4	248.6	322.9	193.4	146.2	304.4	83.2	7.1	35.8
	61.6	2.9	0.7	0.6	2.5	9.8	12.7	9.6	5.8	12.0	3.3	0.3	1.4
La Gloria .....	1285.0	173.6	79.2	19.3	102.4	265.0	207.2	169.3	9.1	83.5	96.6	17.7	62.1
	50.7	6.8	3.1	0.8	4.0	10.4	8.2	6.7	0.4	3.3	3.8	0.7	2.5
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	981.5	122.2	21.6	11.5	46.9	231.4	111.8	145.8	14.2	89.7	88.8	41.9	55.7
	38.8	4.8	0.9	0.5	1.9	9.1	4.4	5.7	0.6	3.5	3.5	1.7	2.2
Preston, Nipe .....	943.9	147.3	23.4	0.0	36.8	149.2	168.9	13.4	5.5	29.8	125.2	53.2	191.2
	37.2	5.8	0.9	0.0	1.5	5.9	6.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	4.9	2.1	7.5
Firmeza .....	899.3	87.9	27.7	2.5	106.5	259.4	52.9	93.8	5.9	92.7	92.2	19.8	18.0
	35.5	3.5	1.1	0.1	4.2	11.8	2.1	3.7	0.2	3.7	3.6	0.8	0.7



*Per cent of monthly rainfall*

MONTH	Per cent	MONTH	Per cent
January .....	5	July .....	14
February .....	6	August .....	6
March .....	1	September .....	15
April .....	4	October .....	7
May .....	17	November .....	3
June .....	19	December .....	8

*Per cent of annual rainfall*

STATION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pinar del Río .....	2	6	2	1	13	33	8	6	14	7	6	2
Herradura .....	2	5	4	3	15	21	9	10	15	8	6	2
Casa Blanca, Habana...	4	6	1	9	6	19	16	6	20	1	8	4
Santiago de las Vegas...	3	6	2	3	10	23	15	11	17	6	2	2
Madrugá .....	1	7	5	2	17	19	17	9	14	5	3	1
"Rosario," Aguacate .....	2	6	1	3	25	16	16	6	14	5	4	2
"San Vicente," Jovellanos	3	3	0	7	13	22	15	7	17	7	3	3
Quintana .....	3	9	0	4	18	13	23	6	13	8	2	1
"Washington Sugar Co", Hatuey .....	4	9	0	3	17	11	12	5	27	6	2	4
"Constancia," Cienfuegos	2	6	1	1	15	24	12	13	18	7	1	1
Jatibonico .....	7	3	0	3	17	22	14	3	18	0	2	1
Ceballos .....	5	1	1	4	16	21	16	9	20	5	0	2
La Gloria .....	13	6	2	8	21	16	13	1	7	7	1	5
"Santa Lucía," Nuevitas	12	2	1	5	24	11	15	2	9	9	4	6
Preston, Nipe .....	16	2	0	4	16	18	1	1	3	13	6	20
Firmeza .....	10	3	0	12	33	6	11	1	10	10	2	2

*Record of Exceptional Rains, from Observations taken at Belén College Observatory*

DATE	Quantity in millimeters	Duration hours and min.	Millimeters per hour
October .....12 1908.....	15.0	0.10	90.0
June .....18 1909.....	36.0	0.21	102.0
July .....17 .....	13.2	0.06	132.0
October .....9 .....	23.0	6.15	92.0
December .....21 .....	24.4	0.20	73.2
June .....7 1910.....	20.4	0.12	102.0
August .....18 .....	10.8	0.06	106.0
August .....25 .....	30.0	0.20	90.0
September .....12 .....	42.0	0.20	125.0
October .....14 .....	302.0	24.00	12.6
May .....6 1911.....	46.0	0.46	60.0
June .....25 .....	15.5	0.10	93.0
November .....21 .....	186.0	6.05	30.6
June .....9 1912.....	45.0	0.55	49.1
June .....24 .....	41.8	0.23	109.0
August .....20 .....	70.0	1.12	58.3
August .....21 .....	41.0	0.25	96.4
September .....18 1915.....	34.0	0.16	127.5
April .....21 1916.....	30.0	0.13	138.5
April .....17 1919.....	110.0	3.00	36.7
August .....8 1919.....	41.0	0.20	123.0

*Direction of the wind.*—The prevailing winds in Cuba are the trade-winds from the northeast, that blow all the year round, but specially from october to may. From this month to october again, the prevailing winds are from the southeast. In summer, when the sun is high, at

midday, the direction of the winds is almost straight from the east, while in winter it rather comes from the northeast. On the coast or in places near it, the conditions of the ground and the sea-breezes, alter their direction. So, in Havana, in July the wind blows at night from the east-southeast, and at day-time from the northeast; the change is observed at about 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Hereafter two tables may be found: the first one, showing the direction of the prevailing winds according to observations made in the thirteen official stations expressed therein and the second referring only to Havana, taken from data supplied by the Observatory of Belén College.

## Wind Direction

STATION	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept'ber	October	Nov'ber	Dec'ber
Pinar del Río	NE	NNE	N-SE	NE	NE	E-SE	NE	NE	NNE	NE	NE	NNE	NNE
Casa Blanca	E	NNE	NE-S	E	E	E	SE	E	E	ESE	E	NNE	E
Santiago de las Vegas	NE-SE	NE-S	S	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Madriga	NE	NE-SE	NE-SE	NE	NE	SE	S	E	SE	NE-SE	NE	NE	NE
"Ro-ario," Aguacate	NE	NE-S	NE-S	NE	NE	SE	ENE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Quintana	NE	N	N	NNE	NE	NE	E	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
"Washington Sugar Co.," Hauey	ESE	SE	N	E	ESE	SSE	SE	SE	SE	SE	ESE	E	E
Ceballos	NE	NNE	N	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	N	NE
La Gloria	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Batabanó	NE	N	NE	N	SW	SW	SW	SW	NE	NE	SW	SW	NE
La Sierra (Cienfuegos)	S	N	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N
Santiago de Cuba	SE	SE	SE	SSE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SSE	SE	SE	SE

*Relative Frequency of Wind Directions in Havana (from 1,000 observations  
recently taken)*

DIRECTION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N	147.0	101.5	87.0	98.2	55.9	40.0	29.2	54.6	54.8	104.5	81.8	121.9
NNE	124.3	99.9	100.4	134.3	164.6	109.8	122.1	127.5	101.1	151.3	162.4	116.2
NE	99.1	84.8	113.2	123.4	149.5	140.5	143.1	136.1	122.2	143.7	167.5	124.4
ENE	114.3	110.5	163.5	165.1	198.5	162.8	200.8	150.2	132.3	146.2	209.2	155.6
E	120.8	108.2	137.6	133.7	150.7	187.3	231.5	172.0	163.2	108.8	129.5	141.6
ESE	76.1	74.2	75.9	75.5	62.4	88.0	82.0	83.7	81.0	68.4	52.1	62.8
SE	67.6	76.5	71.8	64.7	61.8	93.0	76.5	91.7	119.7	62.9	48.3	63.7
SSE	54.4	97.3	75.9	48.0	34.2	70.4	29.8	43.2	69.6	46.8	40.1	49.4
S	37.3	73.5	53.9	28.0	21.1	43.1	28.3	41.4	46.9	33.7	22.3	33.4
SSW	20.6	18.5	16.1	9.9	5.9	18.9	11.5	13.2	18.9	21.3	8.8	9.7
SW	12.6	11.5	8.0	8.3	4.8	6.5	7.9	8.3	9.5	11.5	4.7	10.9
WSW	8.5	7.1	5.4	3.1	4.4	2.8	3.9	6.4	6.9	5.5	3.1	7.6
W	6.8	6.1	7.4	8.3	5.1	5.6	2.7	10.1	6.3	12.8	3.1	6.1
WNW	14.7	26.1	7.1	18.5	9.5	3.1	4.6	12.3	10.4	15.8	6.6	19.1
NW	23.2	32.1	19.0	22.5	17.5	9.0	6.7	23.3	19.8	21.3	19.4	29.4
NNW	72.6	73.1	45.8	49.6	48.1	19.2	19.4	26.4	32.8	45.6	41.1	48.4

*Atmospherical pressure.*—The atmospherical pressure in Cuba is considered to have two maximums and two minimums a year. One maximum and one minimum, occasioned by its intensity are generally observed in the months of january and october respectively. The other two that, for the same reason, may be called secondary, happen in the months of may and july.

There have also been observed daily changes in atmospherical pressure a maximum and minimum, maximum at day and minimum at night.

The yearly average of pression in the different stations is about 763 mm. (30 inches). It has been observed in all the stations that the pressure is greater in winter than in summer.

The range in the monthly averages of atmospherical pressure, as observed at the different stations during the two periods of the year in which they are more frequent, differ from 1.27 mm. (.05 inches) to 3,302 mm. (13 inches). The months of relative low pressure are those of the rainy season. It has been observed that the slight increasement of pressure during the months of july and august is followed by some disimination in the rainfall.

The aforesaid statements are proved by the two following tables containing: the first one, the average monthly and yearly pressure, rectified in connection with the temperature and reduced to the sealevel, at the latitude of 45°, reckoned according to the data of the seven stations therein expressed; and the second one shows the average pressure in the same stations during the two periods of six months comprised between november and april, and from may to october.

*Monthly atmospheric Pressure in Millimeters and Inches*

(Inches in Italics)

MONTH	Havana	Guane (Pinar del Río)	Pinar del Río	Roque (Matanzas)	Camagüey	Sta. Cruz del Sur (Camagüey)	Santiago
Half yearly.....	762 29.98	761 29.97	762 30.00	763 30.03	761 29.97	762 29.98	
January .....	765 30.10	764 30.06	765 30.11	765 30.11	763 30.03	764 30.06	762 30.00
Februray .....	762 30.00	762 30.00	763 30.03	764 30.07	762 29.98	763 30.04	760 29.98
March .....	764 30.06	763 30.02	764 30.07	763 30.04	762 30.01	764 30.06	763 30.03
April .....	762 29.99	761 29.96	763 30.02	764 30.07	761 29.97	762 29.98	
May .....	759 29.88	759 29.87	760 29.93	761 29.97	759 29.89	760 29.92	760 29.92
June .....	759 29.89	759 29.88	760 29.91	761 29.97	760 29.92	760 29.90	760 29.93
July .....	763 30.03	762 30.00	763 30.03	762 30.00	763 30.02	762 30.00	762 29.98
August .....	763 30.04	763 30.03	763 30.05	763 30.04	763 30.02	762 30.01	762 30.00
September .....	755 29.71	757 29.81	757 29.81	757 29.82	759 29.88	753 29.83	760 29.90
October .....	762 29.98	762 29.98	766 29.78	764 30.06	762 29.98	761 29.96	760 29.92
November .....	762 30.00	762 30.01	763 30.02	764 30.08	761 29.96	761 29.94	761 29.94
December .....	764 30.09	764 30.07	764 30.09	765 30.10	763 30.05	763 30.02	762 30.00

*Half yearly atmospheric pressure in millimeters and inches*

(Inches in Italics)

STATION	November to April	May to October	Dif- ference
Havana .....	763 30.04	760 29.92	3 0.12
Guane (Pinar del Río) .....	763 30.02	760 29.93	2 0.09
Pinar del Río .....	764 30.06	760 29.93	3 0.13
Roque (Matanzas) .....	764 30.08	761 29.98	3 0.10
Camagüey .....	762 30.00	761 29.55	1 0.05
Santa Cruz del Sur (Camagüey).....	763 30.02	761 29.94	2 0.08
Santiago .....		761 29.94	

*Sunshine.*—As a general thing the weather in Cuba is fair, and most days the sun shines brightly.

The following table shows the number of fair days, registered in each month of the year 1919, at the fifteen stations expressed therein, which were those that afforded most complete data. It seems that the situation of the observatory, whether it be on the north coast, on the

south or in the interior of the island, has no influence in appreciating the normal intensity of solar light, nor the number of sunny days.

*Number of Clear Days*

STATION	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pinar del Río .....	97	10	5	14	10	10	4	8	9	4	6	14	8
Herradura .....	244	19	19	25	26	19	10	21	23	16	22	22	22
Casa Blanca .....	87	7	10	9	7	1	2	3	12	7	15	9	5
Los Mameyes, Arroyo Naranjo .....	55	5	4	2	0	0	0	2	7	2	10	15	8
Santiago de las Vegas .....	56	7	5	8	9	1	0	4	2	0	2	10	8
Santa Bárbara, Isla de Pinos .....	101	14	18	20	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	12
Madrugá .....	194	18	20	24	17	7	10	11	20	11	14	22	20
Quintana .....	178	16	19	19	15	7	6	11	13	8	17	23	22
"Santa Gertrudis", Banagüiles .....	135	11	13	13	12	7	11	4	5	11	16	15	17
Cienfuegos .....	144	14	15	16	15	10	5	10	12	5	4	18	20
La Sierra, Cienfuegos .....	40	0	2	3	8	0	0	1	12	0	0	8	6
Horniguero .....	335	28	26	31	29	29	25	29	27	24	28	29	30
Ceballos .....	182	17	19	20	17	4	7	10	16	10	12	18	12
La Gloria .....	183	14	18	26	17	9	10	12	22	14	10	19	12
Santa Lucía, Nuevitas .....	202	15	23	28	20	12	6	13	22	14	16	20	13

*Atmospherical phenomenae.*—*Thunder storms, water spouts, hail and cyclones.*—Thunder storms, and tempests with lightning and heavy rain are very frequent during the months from June to October, but though of great intensity, they never last long. During this period of the year the rainfall is so abundant that it sometimes produces inundations, especially in the western part of the Island. Occasionally also at this time there are water-spouts, followed by hail which destroys the tobacco plantations, other small plants and even the huts of the farmers. These disasters happen more frequently in the province of Santa Clara, causing sometimes a great deal of damage.

Hurricanes in the Antilles generally take a westward course from the point of origin, inclining more or less northward, according to the distribution of the atmospheric pressure on the North American Continent and over the North Atlantic Ocean. The starting point of these storms, which may be somewhat to the west of the Lesser Antilles, or to the north or south, depends also on that same distribution of the atmospheric pressure.

Sometimes atmospherical perturbation happen at the beginning of the hurricane season. In June, these disturbances bring on heavy rains all over the Island, which are the cause of great floods, specially in the western part.

On account of the narrowness of the Island and its position, running from the fourth to the second quadrant, most of the cyclones pass either north or south of it and their consequences are not strongly felt.

Those which cause most harm generally take place during the months of september and october, specially those of the latter, which swerve before crossing Yucatan Channel or strike the Island directly in their course. The cyclones of october are always felt in the western portion with more or less intensity. They come from the Caribbean Sea, turning or swerving near Yucatan Channel, passing by Florida in the second part of their course and they are very disastrous for the western part of Cuba. Sometimes the whole Island is crossed by storms which are commonly on the second part of their course.

*Earthquakes.*—Earthquakes of slight importance are sometimes felt in Cuba, but they are shakings of little intensity and short duration. Almost all these phenomenae have been observed in the oriental region, and specially in the city of Santiago de Cuba and its surroundings.

The following statements are extracted from a lecture pronounced by the Jesuit priest M. Gutiérrez Lanza, subdirector of the Observatory of Belén College, before the Academy of Sciences of Havana. He declared that the city of Santiago de Cuba and the slopes of the Sierra Maestra are seriously exposed to the danger of earthquakes, yet never, until now, has a disaster such as those that have destroyed other localities of the Antilles happened there; the rest of the province of Oriente is less exposed to the danger of earthquakes. The province of Pinar del Río is also somewhat exposed to them; a great shock was felt there in january of 1880 causing considerable damages, and being considered the strongest earthquake ever felt in that region of the Island. In the central part, occupied by the provinces of Camagüey, Santa Clara and Matanzas, these phenomenae have never been felt, and in that of Havana, though they have been experimented sometimes, it may be assured that they are never disastrous. During the period of time, since these phenomenae began to be registered, only seven have been noticed in this city, four of them being quite strong; they occurred in 1678, 1693, 1777, 1810, 1835, 1852 and 1880. The latter caused great alarm; the pendulum of the Observatory stopped and many walls in the suburbs were destroyed. The author we quote says that rumor has it that the earthquakes of 1693 and 1810, referred to by some old foreign calenders, made for Havana, were disastrous; but he believes that such an assertion cannot be accepted, considering it as the result of the first, exaggerated informations; because the earliest local writers when referring to seismic disturbances, make no mention of such calamities, and because had the damages caused in the port been so considerable as reported, it was more than probable that the city also would have been destroyed.

## CHAPTER II

### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL KINGDOM

Of the animal kingdom, cattle fish and poultry, are principally used in Cuba as food. Game is not exploited at all and it is reduced to a mere sport. Though by its climate, the fertility of its soil, the excellence of its pasture grounds, Cuba is in as good conditions as any other country in the world for all kind of animal breeding, it has always been preferably and almost exclusively dedicated to cattle and swine. Horse breeding had a great deal of importance in the province of Camagüey, before the war of 1868; after the peace of 1878 that industry never recovered its bygone splendour.

*Cattle.*—The native cattle of Cuba called “criollo” sprang from spanish stock brought from Spain in the sixteenth century to Santo Domingo and from there to Cuba, where the influence of the climate somewhat changed the original type producing a special kind; small, well shaped and handsome animals; the meat is juicy and nutritious. Although little or no attention was given them, for which reason it cannot be really considered as an industry, they so perfectly adapted themselves to the climate that they thrived and multiplied, healthy and strong with astonishing quickness, to such an extent that in 1895, at the beginning of the war of independence, approximately 3,000,000 heads, were registered in the official lists. At the end of the struggle in 1898, the ravages of war had wiped out nearly 90%. This shortage of beef had to be remedied, and the American Government of intervention encouraged the importation of cattle from all points of the States, with the result that under the pressure of urgent necessity, it was so done that they were composed of a very mixed and ill selected lot, acceptable to supply momentary provisions, but not good for breeding purposes. Since the establishment of the Republic, steps were taken to improve this industry and many pure, choice, breeders were imported from the States. This work has gone on since that date, and, with the aid and encouragement of the Department of Agriculture, good results have been obtained. However the cattle existing in the island is scarcely sufficient for the needs of the country and only steers or young bulls expressly bred up for that purpose are killed. In order to favor their reproduction it is forbidden to kill cows or it is only permitted in certain cases. Bulls are almost only used for breeding and they are not very numerous. Oxen are almost exclusively employed in farm labors and for hauling, thus supplying the lack of mechanical motors that are



not much used as yet. There are many of them and though small in size, they are strong and hardy.

Notwithstanding the orders published to preserve and increase female cattle, the great quantities of cattle raised and the large number of milch cows of good breed that have been imported from the United States, the milk industry does not produce a sufficient amount to supply domestic needs, and in most of the cities condensed milk is used, imported largely from the United States. On this account this industry has not been able to prosper in the country, in spite of several laws published in order to promote it. Cheese making, although it exists, has only relative importance as its production is insufficient to satisfy the local demand; while the butter industry is rudimentary and unimportant. Tanning, was a very important industry in connection with home commerce before the war of 1868, but at present it has slight value, because there being greater means of transportation, tariffs have been changed and the prices of foreign products lowered; therefore, skins, instead of being tanned here, are exported raw and the same thing happens with horns, hoofs and bones, which are scarcely employed in the industries of the country.

*Horses.*—Horse breeding is not well organized nor attended to in Cuba. The native horses, although smaller than the american, are hardy, gentle and easily supported, for unless taught to eat corn, they prefer the rich grasses to which they are accustomed. The native stock, when crossed with good Kentucky, Missouri or Montana stallions, produces excellent service animals. Horses are specially used for the saddle and sometimes for hauling in the country. Though as already stated, their breeding is not attended to with due care, they multiply themselves in sufficient number for the necessities of the country. There are 829,019 horses registered in the Department of Agriculture, distributed by provinces as follows:

Pinar del Río .....	63,021
Havana .....	94,214
Matanzas .....	108,900
Camagüey .....	129,023
Santa Clara .....	212,985
Oriente .....	218,876

*Mules.*—Mules are much in demand in Cuba, where they are generally used for hauling in the towns. Not many are bred in the island, the majority being imported from the States. Scattered throughout the country there are approximately 65,000 mules and about 4,000 jacks and jimmies or asses. A good pair of american mules can bring up in Cuba \$500.00 or over.

*Swine.*—In Cuba hogs breed twice a year, and owing to the climate they need much less care than elsewhere, the United States for example. Generally they are permitted to run wild and they find their own living easily with the “palmiche” or nut of the royal palm, that makes an excellent food for them. Though they are extremely prolific the demand in market is so large that their number never equals it. Hog raising cannot be considered an industry of the country as the stock is sold for immediate use of its fresh meat and fat, the latter in a short scale. If it were duly attended to, this industry would soon become one of the most important of the Republic.

*Sheeps and goats.*—There are but few of these animals in Cuba. It is not possible to make any use of the wool of the sheep, because they lose it on account of the climate, so they are only profitable for their flesh, though it is not much favored and the same may be said of the goat. However this kind of breeding, well directed might become an industry, yielding excellent success especially by profiting the skins.

*Poultry.*—We have already said that game neither that of fowls nor chase animals is exploited in Cuba. As to fowls only poultry raising offers any means of gaining. Poultry is raised with the greatest ease and profit, but poultry raising on an industrial scale does not exist, and the supply is scarcely sufficient for domestic needs as they are much used. The eggs obtained are not sufficient either, and during the last years the importation of this article has been constantly increasing.

*Fish.*—The seas which surround Cuba, constitute an immense, natural, marine fish hatchery, on account of the temperature of the water and the numerous keys and shoals. However fish is not properly exploited, with the result that certain species are certainly extinct. The pargo, cherna and guajaiba (the last named species being the most commonly used) abound. The exploitation of mollusks and crustaceans is done only on a small scale: the turtle especially the tortoise variety, the shell of which has high commercial value, having become nearly extinguished. Sponge fishing is fairly productive. Of river fish, the only one worth mentioning is the lisa, the flesh and eggs of which are much used. The total value of sea products gathered during the year ending June 30, 1919, was \$2,729,828.98.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

The products of the vegetable kingdom are so numerous that they excessively repay the efforts made in cultivating them and this has been a drawback for the advancement of agriculture in this country,

as well as for the improvement of the species. In fact agriculture with few exceptions, had been reduced to planting and harvesting, but during the last few years increasing attention has been paid thereto, experiments have been made and some scientific and modern methods have been put into practice.

The soil in Cuba has been divided into three classes according to its color: red, brown and black. The first, as its name suggests, is of a bright, red color, owing to the great quantity of oxide of iron that enters into its composition. This kind of soil is very thick and rests upon a strata of porous rocks that permits perfect drainage; they are easily fertilized and dry quickly after raining; for these reasons they are considered the best for cultivation and specially for sugar cane. It may be seen throughout the island, but it abounds most in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. That of the second class, that is brown soil, is a variety of the first one; its color differs from reddish brown to light red, or yellowish-red. These also are thick and rest upon porous rock; they sometimes get extraordinarily dry and that makes them hard and difficult to be worked on, although they are very fertile when in a virgin condition in which case they are convenient for the sugar cane. This soil abounds most in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Oriente. The black soil owes its color to the great quantities of organic matter it contains. It is not very thick and is easily impoverished, because the heavy rains sweep it away and makes it lose in thickness. Its under soil is impermeable clay, for which reason, although fertile, it is very difficult to work on specially during the rainy season.

Though all the Island is fitted for the growth and cultivation of plants that are proper of this intertropical región, or that have been adapted to this climate, there are some places where certain plants are produced with evident superiority over those of other regions.

Thus, in the extreme eastern division, the cocoanuts produced in the district of Baracoa are unrivalled in Cuba for their quality and abundance, nor can they be easily surpassed outside of Cuba. In the extensive central division, sugar cane is cultivated under the most favorable conditions, and the tobacco of the western division, known as "Vuelta Abajo" is universally recognized as the best of the world.

*Sugar cane.*—The most important of all the sources of wealth in Cuba, is the sugar cane. It already covers a large part of its territory and its cultivation is rapidly increasing every day; in fact, Cuba, with only 1/700 of the population of the world, is producing 1/4 of the world's sugar supply, thereby giving Cuba a most important commercial position.

In Cuba several species of sugar cane are cultivated, some of which are those known by the names of "cinta" (ribbon) "blanca" (white)

“ceniza” (ash) “doradilla” (golden), but the most extended and the one that renders more profit is the “cristalina” (chrysaline).

The methods of cultivation employed for sugar cane are not the same throughout the Island, as they depend upon the economical conditions and specially upon the abundance or scarcity of workers, for higher wages have to be paid when they are lacking and this increases the cost of production. However, although the present methods of cultivation might be improved, it is certain that with them Cuba produces a greater quantity of cane sugar than any other country and with less expenses.

A soil containing from 30 to 35% of clay is necessary for the sugar cane, thereby obviating the need of irrigation, an extraordinarily difficult affair in this country. In spite of the abundance of clay, these lands are porous and not difficult to work on, as they contain a large quantity of carbonate of lime and furthermore much organic matter which is retained in the ground by permitting the leaves and the cane stalks to rot in the fields, instead of burning them as is the custom in other countries. This practice of letting the leaves in the field is a great benefit not only because they preserve the necessary moisture in the ground, but because the decomposition of organic matter gives birth to certain parasites which attack and exterminate the insect known as the “borer,” which perforates the cane and thanks to that system it has entirely disappeared.

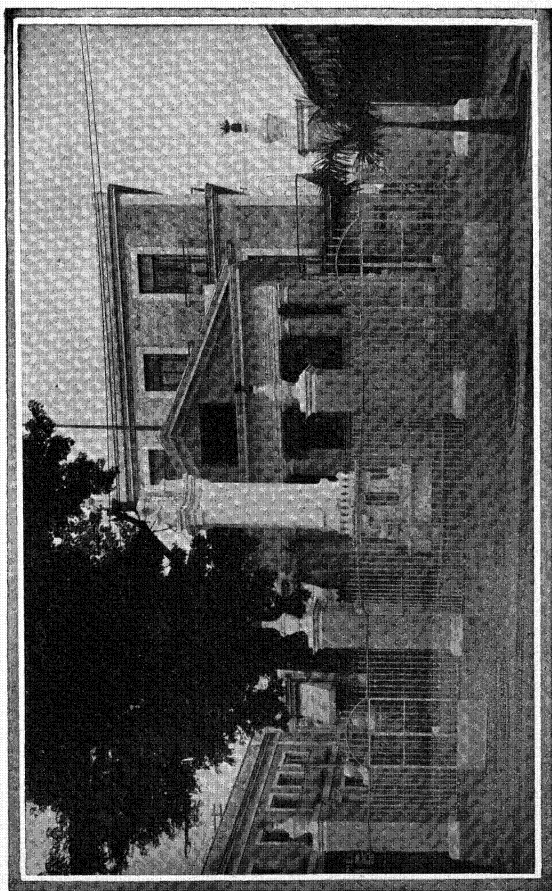
The preparatory works for planting the cane is done with plows drawn by oxen or by gasoline tractors. The cane is planted by shoots, in rows, about two yards apart and the shoots are placed along the rows at intervals of about one yard, each shoot having two or three sprouts. These distances change according to the class and fertility of the soil.

The care of the fields is usually limited to cleaning away the grass and weeds that spring up between the rows, but when the cane is sufficiently high for the leaves of the plants to touch each other, no further attention is needed, for then the ground is shaded and weeds will not grow in the dark.

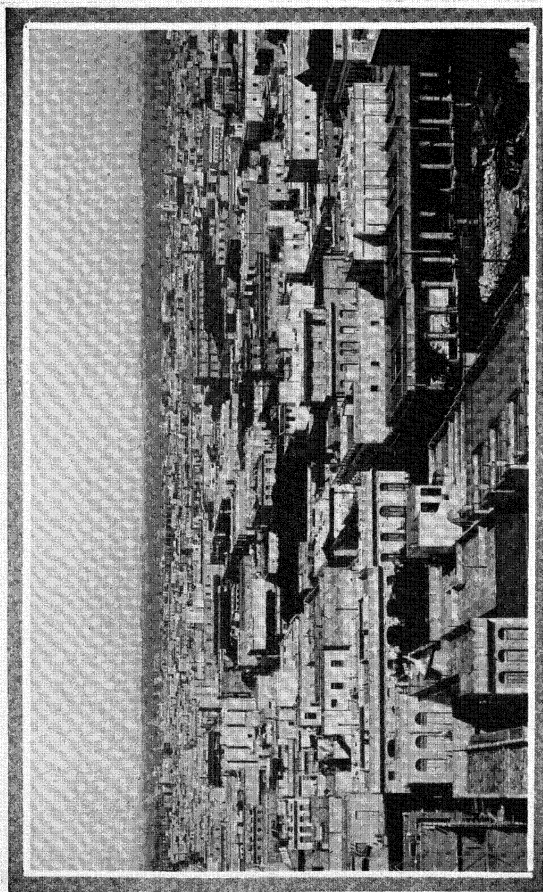
As has been said already, irrigation is not necessary in cultivating sugar cane nor can it be practised in Cuba, because its application would be too expensive. It is only used as an exception and circumscribed exclusively to such portions of the field as absolutely require it.

Excepting the western part of the Island where the lands have been largely cultivated, no fertilizers are used in all the territory, for the dead parts of the plants itself are enough to make the earth fertile and besides that in some places the refuse from the sugar mills are employed, such as cake from the filter presses, ashes and waste molasses.

*Tobacco.*—This solanaceous plant, whose rich leaf as produced on



HAVANA.—THE TEMPLE



VIEW OF THE CITY OF HAVANA

Cuban soil is reputed to be the best in the world, is indigenous to the island and occupies the second place among its valuable productions. Although it is not cultivated as extensively as sugar cane, it is used in two important industries, one of which is engaged in preparing and packing the weed for export, and the other in manufacturing the millions of cigars and cigarettes consumed in the country or exported. The latter industry, representing considerable wealth and giving employment to a great number of skilled workmen, contributes largely to the welfare of the laboring classes of the cities.

Tobacco requires for its cultivation a loose, rich, sandy soil, the best for the purpose being found in some localities in the province of Pinar del Río, especially in the southern portions, where the land produces the fine tobacco known as "Vuelta Abajo" that due to its exquisite quality has obtained the highest prices paid, particularly in England and the United States.

A plant of fairly good quality is produced in the central and eastern portions of the Island, specially in the province of Santa Clara, east of the Arimao river in the famous Manicaragua vegas.

This crop, unlike sugar cane, needs a great deal of care and to be heavily fertilized; owing to the value of the product many of the finer grades of tobacco are grown under cheese cloth, expressly made for that purpose. It is not at all unusual to spend \$1,000.00 preparing one hectarea (two and a half acres) before the seed is put into the ground; this is done during the fall months, the crop being cut after ninety days have elapsed and then comes the work of curing it, selecting it and sending it to market.

The value of the tobacco crop is over \$50,000,000 per year of which approximately one-fourth is exported. During the fiscal year of 1918-19, 31,398,085 pounds of leaf and stripped tobacco valued at \$26,470,722.000 and 136,886,679 cigars, 10,163,105 boxes of cigarettes and 892,677 pounds of cut tobacco, with values of \$13,467,937.00, \$416,643.00 and \$481,479.00 respectively, were exported.

The cultivation of tobacco has made remarkable progress and excellent results are being obtained in connection with the endurance of the plant, as well as its quantity and quality. Consequently this crop, which formerly was uncertain and depended to a great extent on climatic conditions, is today, for the most part, subject to the intelligent control of man.

*Coffee.*—When the production of tobacco was of slight importance and that of sugar barely exceeded home uses, coffee was the principal Cuban product, and, together with cattle-breeding, constituted the basis of its economic wealth.

In the year 1846, 2,328 coffee plantations in the Island of Cuba

produced 50,000,000 pounds of coffee, which was sold at high prices, principally in Vienna, at that time the leading coffee market of the world, but to-day, with the prosperity of the sugar industry, coffee has been neglected and almost entirely abandoned. The coffee plantations in Cuba have been reduced to less than two hundred small farms, consequently it is necessary to import the greater part of the coffee which is consumed in Cuba. These farms, although of slight importance, continue to exist, and produce coffee, because in Cuba coffee is produced with no more effort than that required to plant the trees, which last for many years, and to gather the fruit which is always so abundant that it well repays the expenses of recollection and leaves plenty of gain to the owner of the crop, because being an article very scarce at market it obtains quite high prices.

It requires three or four years before coffee plantations come into profitable bearing, and the money value of the coffee crop per acre will range from \$100.00 to \$250.00.

*Cocoanuts.*—Throughout the Island of Cuba, the cocoanut is produced with almost no effort; but the district of Baracoa may be considered a natural zone of monopoly for this plant. The facts in connection with the cocoanut industry seem almost improbable; in Baracoa, under normal conditions, it is sufficient to plant the tree and leave it to develop by itself; in four or five years it yields fruit so abundantly that in quantity and value the output is fifty percent greater than that of any other region of Cuba.

The nuts which fall from the tree (those which “drip” in local terms) are gathered and sold. The average production per tree is seventy cocoanuts per year. Fifteen years ago, with practically no effort, from twenty-five to thirty millions of cocoanuts were gathered annually.

The riches produced by cultivating cocoanuts are not derived merely from selling them as fruit; they are used for feeding animals and they are likewise employed largely for preserves and sweetmeats.

During the fiscal year of 1917-8, the number of cocoanuts exported reached the sum of 892,000, with a value of \$40,121.00 but in 1918-19 only 615,000 were exported, with a value of \$28,913.00.

*Cacao.*—Cacao may be considered as a fellow of industry of coffee, since both require the same soil and climatic conditions. Coffee shrubs must have shade during the first months; and the cacao tree, planted at intervals of fifteen feet in a grove of coffee, produce the required shade and furnishes another crop perhaps equally profitable, on the same ground, making the one thus contribute to the success of the other, and yielding a double revenue to the owner of the plantation.

Cacao trees are planted at the rate of 190 to the acre, from each of



which may be obtained from ten to twelve pounds of the beans per year. A conservative estimate of the yield from these trees would be fifteen hundred pounds of cacao per acre, which, at \$10.00 per cwt. would yield a gross revenue of \$150.00. And since the demand for this product is constantly increasing throughout the world, there is reason to consider the cultivation of this crop, specially in connection with coffee, as one which promises the most satisfactory success.

Owing to the fact that sugar and tobacco have absorbed such large amounts of capital in Cuba, comparatively little attention has been given of late to either coffee or cacao, specially the latter, after having been such an important source of wealth.

*Textile plants.*—Many important textile plants seem to be indigenous to Cuba, while others, introduced from foreign countries, thrive even better here than in their original homes. Among these, that variety of the agave or century plant known as henequen, has received up to the present the greatest attention, and is yielding excellent results.

Henequen is usually planted in rows in shallow soils on rocky and otherwise useless lands. Several years elapse before the plant becomes commercially productive; when this happens the longer leaves are then cut close to the base, carried to the mills and stripped of water and pithy tissue, after which the fiber is worked into rope and other cordage.

The henequen industry made Mérida, Yucatán, the richest city in south México. Its cultivation in Cuba is attracting considerable attention and many hillsides and districts with shallow soil in the neighborhood of Matanzas can be seen covered with fields of prosperous plants.

The eastern end of Cayo Romano and the promontory lying to the west of Nuevitas Bay, are also devoted to planting henequen. The only thing which has probably prevented capital from undertaking this industry is the fact that some four or five years must elapse before a crop is ready for the market. After this period the plantation yields profitable returns for many years.

Recently it has been discovered that bagasse or the pithy waste product of the plant, may be transformed into an excellent kind of paper.

The shrub or weed from which jute fiber is extracted grows wild in Cuba, and will undoubtedly in the near future become a profitable industry owing to the large quantity of bagging material required for sugar sacks. The strong white fiber of the corajo palm and that of the Yarey, are used also for making bridles, girths, bands, etc.

In by-gone times the poor people of the country, especially women, earned their living by the exploitation of these plants and it got to be considered a sort of elemental industry with great hopes for the future that have not been entirely dissipated.

A variety of the banana plant found in the province of Pinar del Río furnishes a long, fine, light brown fiber which the botanists at the Agricultural Station declare to be an excellent textile product that will eventually be used for twine and other light cordage.

Ramie grows wild in many parts of Cuba and is obtaining considerable attention, owing to the fact that a machine has been devised which successfully removes the long, fine fiber from its surrounding tissues. This fiber, owing to its strength, which exceeds that of hemp, its gloss and snowy whiteness, is used very largely as a substitute for silk, and in the near future will undoubtedly command sufficient capital for its manufacture in Cuba.

There are many other fibers in the Island, such as that of the aforesaid Yarey palm, the sansevería, guisaso, etc., which in time will find their places as commercial products.

*Fruits.*—Tropical fruits abound in Cuba and also some of the temperate zone, on account of its rich soil, its dampness, even temperature and its heavy rains. The principal ones are:

*Citrus fruits.*—They are so numerous in Cuba, that sometimes there are real forests of these trees. The wild sour and bitter oranges, common throughout the West Indies, are specially plentiful in Cuba. The lemon is also found in great abundance, scattered over the rocky hillsides, though often the fruit goes to waste for lack of transportation.

Almost everywhere in Cuba, sweet oranges are cultivated for home consumption. In the districts of Bahía Honda, Isle of Pines, Herradura, La Gloria, Omaja, etc., there are many beautiful groves which have proved very profitable.

For general commercial purposes the "Washington Naval" or "Riverside" oranges have probably no superior in Cuba. Both the "Jafa" and "Pineapple" oranges are quite popular also. The "Late Valencia", for commercial purposes and shipment abroad, is recognized as one of the most reliable varieties grown in the Island.

*Grape fruit.*—Up to the year 1902, the grape fruit or "Toronja", as it is known in Cuba, was little valued, but with the coming of the americans it has been cultivated extensively for northern markets. Cultivation in the Isle of Pines has been very successful. The Crop is large and never fails. Unfortunately grape fruit shipped from Cuba to the United States, does not always find a profitable market, and at times the crop has been a complete loss.

There are over 8,000 hectares or 20,000 acres to-day in this Republic on which citrus is grown, with an approximate value of about fifteen million dollars.

*Pineapples.*—These have been grown and exported in Cuba since the period of the Spanish occupation, but the cultivation of pineapples on a large scale began during the first Government of Intervention, increasing so much that in exportation, this industry ranks next to citrus fruit. Over a million crates are shipped yearly to the United States.

The kind known as "Red Spanish", owing to its excellent shipping qualities, is preferred to all others for export; although the "Piña Blanca" or "Sugarloaf", which will not stand shipment abroad, is the favorite of the local market. The "Smooth Cayenne", a beautiful fruit, is also in great demand, though not so much as the "Blanca." Owing to the hundreds of thousands that go to waste for lack of transportation, pineapple offers a splendid opportunity for the canning industry.

*Mango.*—The mango is undoubtedly the most popular fruit in Cuba. Next to the Royal Palm, it is the tree most frequently seen in the country. Its production is so plentiful that it always exceeds the necessities of local uses and this is extraordinary. As a general thing they are not exported and only in exceptional cases and only certain kinds of them. There are different types of this fruit. The principal ones are the "mango" and the "manga" both of beautiful appearance, covered with a skin that is thin, tough and smooth, and with a delicious flavour, sweet, but with a slightly acid taste. Some varieties have a peculiar fibre that somewhat impedes the removal of the juicy pulp. The mango has a pointed beak and is of a flattened pear shape, its color is yellow or yellowish-green with large red spots. The manga is more rounded, its color is light yellow and some kinds have the same red blush that the mangos, but of a paler hue. They begin to ripen in the months of May and June although the manga comes into season about a month later than the mango.

Lately several most beautiful varieties of East Indian mangoes have been introduced into Cuba, the Mulgoba heading the list in size and best quality. The pulp is delicate, rich and very sweet, and is free from fibre so that it may be easily eaten with a spoon. Other imported types are the "Bombay," the "Alfonso," the "Favorita," the "Langra," the "Ameere," the "Maller" and the "Sundershaw."

The fancy oriental mangoes, such as the Mulgoba, bring very remunerative prices in the local markets and in the United States where it is shipped.

*Anon.*—This fruit has a rounded cone shape with a green skin and a creamy white pulp, delicious in flavor. It is not largely cultivated as it does not endure shipment well on account of its delicacy and pe-

culiar structure, and for this reason its consume is confined to local markets.

*Zapote*.—This fruit is the size of a peach. It has a sweet, juicy pulp, and not unlike the persimmon in taste. Only with extreme care in packing can this be exported.

*Tamarind*.—This is plentiful in Cuba. The fruit when ripe has a sweet, yet pleasantly acid pulp that is almost exclusively used mixed with sugar and water to furnish a very refreshing drink.

*Red mamey*.—This fruit is oval in form; from six to eight inches in length; covered with a tough, brown skin and filled with a deep, red pulp, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet with a large, blackish brown seed. It is greatly appreciated in the country, where it quotes high prices.

*Bananas*.—Bananas have been cultivated and consumed in Cuba ever since the early period of its colonization, when they were first imported. There are more than twenty varieties in the country. They are consumed to an extraordinary degree, specially the class called "macho" that when cooked constitutes a healthy and nutritious food, that is never wanting in any cuban table, among the rich as well as among the poor people, and to that effect it may be used in every condition, ripe or green. The other kinds are eaten as fruit in their natural state. For commercial purposes as well as for exportation bananas have been cultivated for many years, in the eastern part of the Island, especially in the Nipe Bay section. The banana grown in Cuba, almost exclusively for export to the United States, which has been until now its sole market, is known here as the "Johnson."

Bananas may be cultivated in every season, though the north winds prevailing at the beginning of winter are very harmful to their development on account of the weak sustain given to the plant by its roots, that are comparatively small and do not go deep into the ground.

Four hundred trees are capable of producing sixteen hundred bunches.

Though their exportation has been greatly reduced during the last year, for the reason that many lands formerly planted with bananas have been given up to the sugar cane, still during the year 1918-19, 30,973,296 kilograms of bananas, worth \$885,975.00 were exported.

*Aguate*.—This fruit common to the Caribbean basin, is scattered throughout Cuba. The most common variety in Cuba is oval in shape with a shiny, green skin, very thin and easily removed. The pulp is a

deep, golden color resembling in consistency and shade, rich, cold butter. Close to the skin it has a greenish tinge. It has such a pleasant nutty flavor that it admits no comparison with any other fruit. It has a large, hard seed that does not adhere to the pulp and may be easily removed. Aguacates make one of the most delicious salads in the world and they have an enormous local demand, and even for export, notwithstanding the difficulties found for this, on account of the quickness with which it ripens.

*Guava.*—The guava or “guayaba” grows wild in Cuba. It is a small, yellow fruit about the size of a lemon with red or white pulp. It may be eaten in a natural state, but it is most used, and very extensively in making jellies, preserves and sweet meats of different kinds. Animals of all kinds, especially horses and pigs, are very fond of it.

*Garden products.*—In Cuba the same garden products and vegetables as in Europe are easily and abundantly produced, but their cultivation is perfunctory and little care is given to the conservation and improvement of the species. It is said that the seeds deteriorate in this country, for which reason foreign seeds and plantings are generally used. With the exception of kidney beans, there is no great demand for these articles and the industry is not very productive whereas importation, specially of dry legumes, meets the necessities of the market.

*Forage plants.*—The extensive plains called savannas in Cuba are luxuriant in native grasses of different kinds on which many heads of stock graze without any effort, however numerous they may be. But although almost all those grasses are perennial, their nutritious power and other physical conditions are affected by the seasons, so when some attention began to be paid to the industry of cattle-breeding, several kinds of grasses were introduced into the island where they have grown, yielding excellent results. The best ones and those that are most employed are the following:

Paraná grass from South America, is adaptable to low lands where a plentiful supply of water is found. It is a long, jointed, permanent grass of great vitality and resistance that frequently reaches a height of eight to ten feet.

Guinea grass is imported from Africa and constitutes splendid pasture. It is the one preferred by cattle and is excellent for fattening it. It is best suited to the higher lands and hillsides. It often reaches a height of six to eight feet. It abounds in Cuba and is perennial.

Alfalfa; the recognized value of alfalfa as a stock food has led to many experiments here in Cuba, but they have not always been a success. The Agricultural Experimental Station, however, has assured that this

is an excellent kind of pasture, and on a ranch in Camagüey, a former Texas stockman has succeeded in getting seven cuttings a year. This proves that with proper care and favorable conditions this important member of the forage family could be successfully produced in Cuba.

*Grains.*—The grain producing countries are in the Temperate Zone, but the Island of Cuba, situated in the extreme north of the Torrid Zone, has the advantage, as a subtropical country, of being able to produce grains, or at least several kinds of grains, in appreciable quantities.

*Corn.*—Or maize is probably indigenous to Cuba, since it was in use when Columbus first arrived. It can be raised in any of the provinces. The native corn has a short ear, and its point is closed, as if to prevent the ravages of insects, which have been so destructive to the American varieties imported from the United States. Although the ear is much smaller than on the American variety, on good lands the yield is about forty bushels to the acre, and two crops can be secured per year. (Each bushel is little more than 25 kilograms). Corn planting in Cuba has not had much attention, as it is not duly appreciated, and no attempt is made to improve the selection of the seed, as a result of which the average is one ear to a stalk. However some experiments have been successfully made in crossing Cuban and American corn, and these experiments show that much can be done to improve the native grain.

*Millet.*—Nearly all varieties of millet do well in Cuba and furnish good stock and poultry feed. It is free from enemies and seems to thrive in all seasons, wet or dry, and is considered reliable and profitable.

*Wheat.*—It is known that this was formerly grown with much success in Santa Clara, but really no attention has ever been given to its cultivation, in spite of the belief that a good quality of wheat might be obtained.

Extensive experiments, however, are at present being carried on at the Experimental Station with that object. The flour consumed in Cuba comes from the United States.

*Rice.*—Rice is in great demand in Cuba, and a very staple food. Very large quantities are imported, and it is probably due to the low price of that article that greater attention has not been given to its cultivation here. Upland, or dry rice, has been grown for many years for local consumption, the Valencia seed being preferred. There are many acres of land in Cuba along the coast that are admirably adapted to the cultivation of rice, similar to that produced on the low plains

of Louisiana and Texas, and as at present the price has risen considerably, there is no doubt but that the cultivation of this valuable food product might be carried on commercially.

*Tubers and nourishing roots.*—The people of Cuba will always be insured against hunger by the abundance of its tuberous plants, which are easily produced throughout the Island. Those most commonly cultivated and utilized are the white potato and sweet potato, “yuca” and “ñame”.

“Papa”, name given in Cuba to the “patata”, which is the spanish name for potato. Its cultivation dates for a long time in the Island, but it has been and still is but little extended, because it needs a special kind of soil and requires more care and expense than other similar roots. It is only grown near the towns; in the extensive, fertile valley of Güines, situated in the southern part of the province of Havana, it is successfully cultivated in a large, commercial scale. Potato growers prefer to buy imported seed for planting because it is believed that the plant degenerates year by year, so much so, that it becomes entirely unproductive at the end of four or five years. Cuban farmers have made experiments with all the different varieties of potatoes of the United States, successfully as a general rule, especially with the Irish variety called “Early Rose,” for its rapid growth and large yield. Cuban potatoes placed in the eastern markets of the United States in the month of march bring good prices, but it is not worth while to export them later on because then their price is lower when they are largely produced in the United States, and that is the reason why at that time this product instead of being exported has to be imported in Cuba.

*Sweet potatoes.*—They are a standard summer crop in Cuba. The yield in good lands is very heavy and the quality of the potato is excellent. They are usually planted during the first rains of Spring with corn and cow peas, and furnish a very important element in food supply. Stock of all kinds are very fond of them, and the sugar they contain help greatly in producing weight.

The “yuca” is an indigenous plant. At the time of the discovery, corn and yuca were the principal articles of food for the indians. There are four kinds known in the Island; two of them, the white, sweet class and the sour one are believed to be indigenous and the other two, the yellow one and the “costa firme” to be exotic. The former ones are the most cultivated and consumed, the sweet one in its natural condition, cooked as food, and the sour one for several industrial and feeding uses, but first it is necessary to clear it of the poisonous part of its juice, which is easily done merely by squeezing this out and letting it dry. One of its uses is to make starch. Almost all the starch employed in the Island

is made from this root and it is excellent. There was a time, when there being an excess of production, it was possible to export it profitably, but at present this industry is far from being prosperous. The indians used to make a kind of bread, called casabe, with the residues of this root, after being ground, and it is still made, but it is only used in certain districts, and is daily losing demand in the market.

Name, an exotic plant, is thought to have come from Africa. It produces very large roots, whose pulp is thick, rather rough when raw, but after cooking, soft and insipid. It is considered more nutritious than sweet potato. Little importance is given to its cultivation, so its production is scarce and it is exclusively for local markets, because it cannot be preserved for a long time.

*Oleaginous plants.*—Aside from the cocoanut and the cacao, which in addition to their other multiplied uses may be also classified as oleaginous plants on account of the great quantity of oil they produce, there are other plants that are rich in fatty materials and can be cultivated with financial profit by extracting their oil. Prominent among these are the castor bean and the peanut.

The peanut is extensively cultivated. The little spanish kind, due to its heavy production of oil, is popular and very prolific in all parts of the Island where the soil is sandy. The yield, which depends on the soil and water conditions, varies from 40 to 100 bushels an acre, and each bushel will produce a gallon of oil. About 20 lbs. of residue oil cake may be obtained therefrom, furnishig excellent food for hogs.

On the heavier clay lands, the Virginia peanut does well. But it is not as prolific a producer of oil as the little Spanish.

The castor bean grows wild and luxuriantly in Cuba but no attention is given to its cultivation, doubtless because other crops are much more profitable. As everybody knows the oil it produces is mostly applied to medical uses.

*Medicinal plants.*—There are many medicinal plants in Cuba, all of them growing wild, as no attention has been given them, neither have their healing virtues been studied in a special, scientific way, so they are used indiscriminately. Those that are worth mentioning are the aguadita, known as febrifuge, the guaguasí and the caña fístula, cataractics; the wild lily, the tararaco and ipeca, emetics; the male fern, the sour pomegranate and the apazote, vermifuges; the chamico, narcotic and antiasthmatic; the yagruma, a tonic for the heart; machineel, drastic and antispasmodic; couch-grass, a diuretic; the wild calabash-tree, expectorant, common ceterach, good for liver diseases and manajú, vulnerary.



*Gummiferous plants.*—The only gummiferous plant indigenous to Cuba is the female liana, which contains a liquid producing caoutchouc; but it is possible to cultivate the *Castilleja Elastica* and the *Manihot Glaziovii* with profit.

There are many other trees that produce gum, but no advantage is taken of it, because their exploitation in this way, would injure their wood, which is much more valuable; for example, the cedar tree. The “*marañón*” produces a fine gum, much like the arabian, but more resinous.

*Forests and forest products.*—Cuba has been extraordinarily rich in forests. At the time of its discovery and conquest, and for a long time afterwards it was all an immense forest on account of the slow progress of its population and owing also to the fact that as the Crown reserved for itself the rights of property of the woods, those riches were will preserved for many years.

Nothing has been done later on to keep them, on the contrary, they have been exploited without order nor method, and only thanks to their exuberance, has it been possible that remnants thereof have subsisted to the present day constituting a source of considerable wealth.

During the period when the Government had the monopoly over the forests, the profitable timber was employed in naval constructions and for sumptuous buildings in Spain. It is said that the forests of Cuba furnished more than one fleet, and that the woods used in the famous Escorial and other palaces had the same origin; but in order to make the selection of the timber, the forests were broken down, and the logs not needed were destroyed or abandoned, without making any use of them. In 1805, when the King renounced the monopoly and the forests passed to be of private dominion, the exploitation went on in the same way and later on when the fever of sugar plantations invaded the Island, overmastering every other exploitation, agricultural or industrial, so as to yield up to the sugar cane the ground once occupied by the forests, the trees were cut down close to the earth and the most beautiful specimens humped up on the ground were destroyed by fire. This irrational proceeding is still observed in the Island. Nothing has been done to preserve nor improve them nor to make them more productive, increasing that source of riches. Consequently, nothing has been done either to replant the trees nor to make new forests and if this remedy is not applied, before long the forestal treasure of Cuba will have completely disappeared. However, what still remains is valuable indeed. There are still thousands of hectares of woods, where timber may be found for all kind of constructions and uses, for cabinet work, for dyeing, for tanning, etc. For the first of these uses, the principal ones are cedar, *ocuje*, *baría*, *júcaro*, *sabicú* (bastard mahogany) and *jiquí* (indigo tree) *ácana* and *dagame*.

The ceiba, one of the most beautiful trees in Cuba and whose usefulness can vie with that of the royal palm, is becoming extinguished and is seldom employed.

Mahogany, cedar, ebony, granadillo (west India red ebony) and the majagua (tree of the Linden family) are excellent for cabinet work and many other uses. Campeche wood, fustete (fustie, yellow wood), vija, (it gives a red color) guao, wild agalla (gall nut) sauce blanco (white willow) peralejo (malpighia) jobo (tree of the terabinth family) and manajú are good for dyeing. The mangle (mangrove tree) patabán and sauce blanco (white willow) are used for tanning. The fruits of almost all these trees are eaten by cattle. In the woods of Cuba there are multitude of reeds and climbing plants that have tough elastic fibers that form a kind of natural string or cord which is much employed in the country.

In Pinar del Río Province, not counting the large area occupied by the Sierra de los Organos, with its extensive plains and mineral lands, there are estates having valuable timber tracts comprising precious woods for cabinet-work and hard woods for building, especially in the towns of Guane, Consolación del Norte and Consolación del Sur; there are besides a large number of thinly wooded farms in the other municipalities.

In the same province of Pinar del Río, there are numerous pine groves where, in spite of the destruction caused by cyclones in that region, and the incessant cutting of timber, new growths continually cover the hillsides.

The characteristic tree of this province is the evergreen, or holm, oak, whose acorns afford rich feed for pigs and its hard, longlasting wood is specially suitable for ship-building.

There are also large forests in Santa Clara Province, and in those of Camagüey and Oriente there are many thousands of caballerías in timber-lands, many of which, specially in the latter province, are owned by the Government. Among them the following varieties prevail: ayúa, arabo, baría, dagame, ébano real, espuela de caballero, granadillo, guara, guamá, guairaje, guayacán, jiquí, júcaro, jocuma, maboa, ocuje, quiebra hacha, roble real, sabina, yaya común, and numberless other trees.

Vegetation in the Isle of Pines, is very similar to that in Pinar del Río Province and the common names of the trees are the same.

The average quantity of timber per caballeria, taken from the high virgin forests of Camagüey Province, in places near the coast, is as follows: 300 mahogany logs; 50 cedar logs; 50 yaba logs; 100 ocuje logs; 100 baría logs; 200 júcaro logs; 50 bastard mahogany (sabicú) logs; 100 indigo-tree (jiquí) logs and 50 logs of other woods; giving a total of 1,000 serviceable logs, measuring from 200 to 500 board feet.

The production from forests in the interior of the same province,

is as follows: 400 cedar logs; 50 mahogany logs; 100 yaba logs; 100 baría logs; 100 ocuje logs; 50 bastard mahogany (sabicú) logs; 50 indigo-tree (jiquí) logs and 150 logs of other woods, giving a total of 900 serviceable logs, all measuring from 200 to 500 board feet.

The average account of fire-wood produce on one caballería in that province is approximately 1,000 cords of 128 cubic feet.

The average per caballería produced from the mountains in the province of Oriente ordinarily amounts to about 20,000 feet of cedar or mahogany, according to which is more abundant; one caballería may produce as much as 50,000 feet of hard woods, such as jiquí, almiquí, yaba, etc., although half that figure is a good quantity.

In that same province there are many mountains where, in spite of an abundance of cedar, only some five thousand feet can be got per caballería owing to the smallness of the growth. In spite of the previous statement, there have been landholders in Santiago de Cuba who have got forty logs from a caballería of woodland with an average of 1,500 feet each, representing a production of 60,000 feet per caballería.

The production of firewood per caballería is from 2,000 to 2,500 tons according to whether hard or soft wood is more abundant.

The extraction and exportation of forest products during the calendar years from 1914 to 1919, inclusive, are hereinafter minutely given and the value thereof:

## 1914

<i>Woods (Number of feet)</i>	<i>Extraction</i>	<i>Exports</i>
Cedar ( <i>cedrela odorata</i> ) .....	10,459,050	10,459,050
Mahogany ( <i>ewletenia mahagoni</i> ) .....	10,254,902	10,254,902
Sabicú ( <i>lysiloma sabicu</i> ) .....	604,142	90,428
Yaba ( <i>andira inermis</i> ) .....	261,762	
Acana ( <i>labourdonnaisia albescens</i> ) .....	4,000	4,000
Other woods .....	2,376,052	1,552,600
<i>Vegetable fibres (Number of quintals)</i>		
Guana ( <i>hargasseria lagetta</i> ) .....	42,593	
Mangrove bark .....	20,152	
Royal palm bark .....	3,119	
Yarey ( <i>copernicia glabrescens</i> ) .....	13,260	13,260
Majagua ( <i>hibiscus tiliaceus</i> ) .....	1,860	1,890
Other fibres .....	947,050	77,680
<i>Various products (Units)</i>		
Cross-ties .....	383,626	
Telegraph poles .....	16,835	
Fence posts .....	140,791	
Beams .....	17,140	
<i>Secondary products (Units)</i>		
Carriage parts .....	270	
Plow parts .....	379	
Tobacco poles .....	818,711	
Cords of fire-wood .....	113,391	
Bags of charcoal .....	769,989	
Other products .....	239,847	
Mangrove leaves (cuts) .....	1,637	
Patabán ( <i>horau racemosa</i> ) leaves (cuts) .....	485	

1915

<i>Woods (Number of feet)</i>	Extraction	Exports
Cedar ( <i>cedrela odorata</i> ) .....	9,470,000	9,470,000
Mahogany ( <i>swietenia mahagoni</i> ) .....	9,155,000	9,155,000
Sabícu ( <i>lysiloma sabicu</i> ) .....	641,000	198,000
Yaba ( <i>andira inermis</i> ) .....	92,000	15,000
Other woods .....	1,740,718	1,174,000
<i>Vegetable fibres (Number of quintals)</i>		
Guana ( <i>hargasseria lagetta</i> ) .....	1,165	
Mangrove bark .....	6,871	
Royal palm bark .....	1,405	
Yarey ( <i>copernicia glabrescens</i> ) .....	1,040	1,040
Other fibres .....	361,411	
<i>Various products (Units)</i>		
Cross-ties .....	233,179	
Telegraph poles .....	14,079	
Fence-posts .....	106,230	
Beams .....	8,387	
<i>Secondary products (Units)</i>		
Carriage parts .....	2	
Plow parts .....	216	
Tobacco poles .....	41,900	
Cords of fire-wood .....	37,838	
Bags of charcoal .....	670,688	
Other products .....	25,231	
Mangrove leaves (Quintals) .....	324	
Patabán ( <i>horau racemosa</i> ) leaves (Quintals) .....	963	

1916

<i>Woods (Number of feet)</i>	Extraction	Exports
Cedar ( <i>cedrela odorata</i> ) .....	4,358,000	4,358,000
Mahogany ( <i>swietenia mahagoni</i> ) .....	3,819,500	3,819,500
Sabícu ( <i>lysiloma sabicu</i> ) .....	236,645	63,000
Yaba ( <i>andira inermis</i> ) .....	33,023	
Acana ( <i>labourdonnaisia albescens</i> ) .....	54,000	54,000
Other woods .....	1,509,038	
<i>Vegetable fibres (Number of quintals)</i>		
Guana ( <i>hargasseria lagetta</i> ) .....	1,059	3
Mangrove bark .....	6,851	
Royal palm bark .....	1,408	
Yarey ( <i>copernicia glabrescens</i> ) .....	2,900	2,900
Other fibres .....	241,510	15,140
<i>Various products (Units)</i>		
Cross-ties .....	207,224	
Telegraph poles .....	11,501	
Fence-posts .....	98,285	
Beams .....	8,018	
<i>Secondary products (Units)</i>		
Carriage parts .....	428	
Plow parts .....	71	
Tobacco poles .....	210,540	
Cords of fire-wood .....	13,839	
Bags of charcoal .....	610,076	
Other products .....	127,126	
Mangrove leaves (Quintals) .....	284	
Patabán ( <i>horau racemosa</i> ) leaves (Quintals) .....	601	

1917

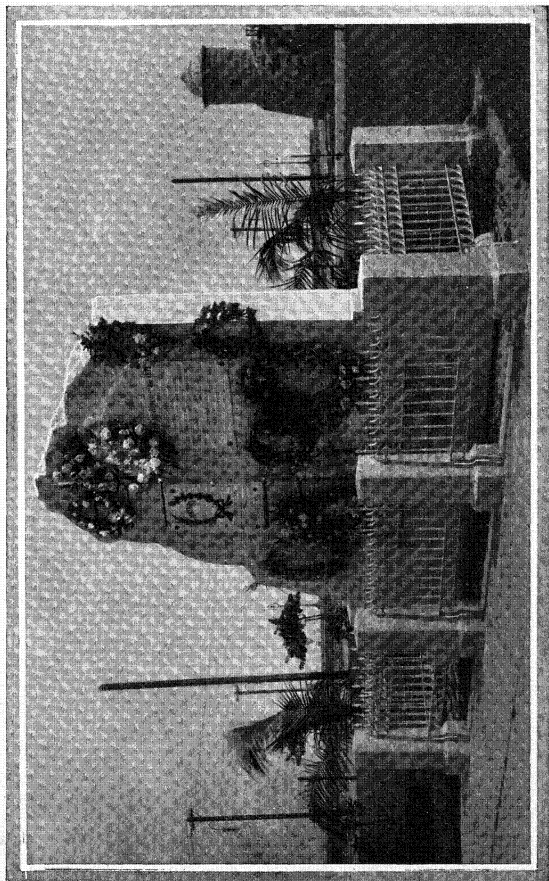
<i>Woods (Number of feet)</i>	<i>Extraction</i>	<i>Exports</i>
Cedar ( <i>cedrela odorata</i> ) .....	3,243,540	2,194,584
Mahogany ( <i>swietenia mahagoni</i> ) .....	3,232,811	3,232,811
Sabicu ( <i>lysioma sabicu</i> ) .....	1,257,992	
Yaba ( <i>andira inermis</i> ) .....	358,461	
Other woods .....	2,378,384	280,026
<i>Vegetable fibres (Number of quintals)</i>		
Guana ( <i>hargasseria lagetta</i> ) .....	8,000	8,000
Mangrove bark .....	5,556	
Royal palm bark .....	4,075	
Yarey ( <i>copernicia glabrescens</i> ) .....	3,090	1,520
Other fibres .....	523,750	
<i>Various products (Units)</i>		
Cross-ties .....	404,642	
Telegraph poles .....	20,774	
Fence-posts .....	175,949	
Beams .....	4,478	
<i>Secondary products (Units)</i>		
Carriage parts .....	12,762	
Plow parts .....	135	
Tobacco poles .....	48,151	
Cords of fire-wood .....	85,898	
Bags of charcoal .....	843,623	
Other products .....	113,713	
Mangrove leaves (Quintals) .....	1,436	
Patabán ( <i>horau racemosa</i> ) leaves (Quintals) .....	82	

1918

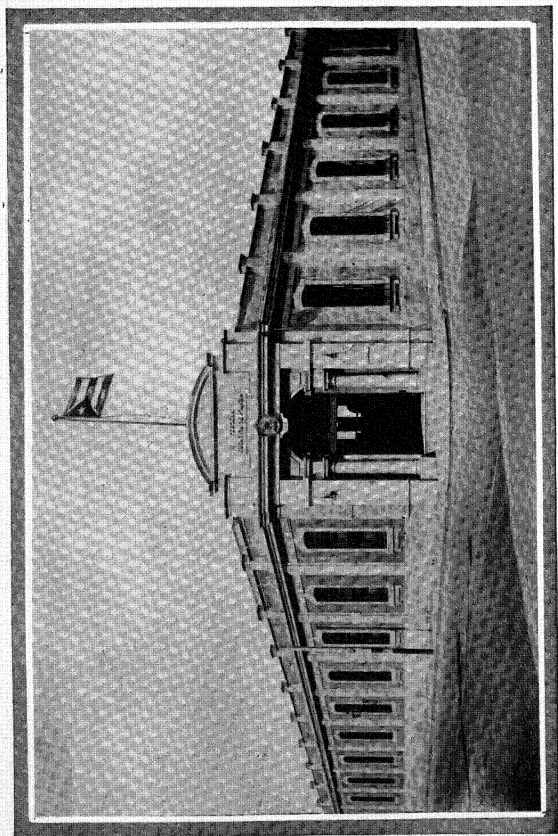
<i>Woods (Number of feet)</i>	<i>Extraction</i>	<i>Exports</i>
Cedar ( <i>cedrela odorata</i> ) .....	2,352,900	1,044,000
Mahogany ( <i>swietenia mahagoni</i> ) .....	3,250,439	844,000
Sabicu ( <i>lysioma sabicu</i> ) .....	2,653,350	
Yaba ( <i>andira inermis</i> ) .....	788,600	
Acana ( <i>labourdonnaisia albesceus</i> ) .....	3,000	3,000
Other woods .....	10,921,000	10,921,000
<i>Vegetable fibres (Number of quintals)</i>		
Guana ( <i>hargasseria lagetta</i> ) .....	170	
Mangrove bark .....	3,414	
Royal palm bark .....	309	
Yarey ( <i>copernicia glabrescens</i> ) .....	4,680	
Other fibres .....	20,300	
<i>Various products (Units)</i>		
Cross-ties .....	531,411	
Telegraph poles .....	52,322	
Fence-posts .....	140,502	
Beams .....	6,648	
<i>Secondary products (Units)</i>		
Carriage parts .....	149	
Plow parts .....	507	
Tobacco poles .....	63,460	
Cords of fire-wood .....	51,898	
Bags of charcoal .....	338,738	
Other products .....	17,306	1,600
Mangrove leaves (Quintals) .....	6,449	
Patabán ( <i>horau racemosa</i> ) leaves (Quintals) .....	756	

1919

Woods (Number of feet)	Extraction	Exports
Cedar (cedrela odorata) .....	5,099,391	561,000
Mahogany (swietenia mahagoni) .....	4,104,491	161,000
Sabicú (lysioma sabicu) .....	1,038,572	
Yaba (andira inermis) .....	283,946	
Acana (labourdonnaisia albescens) .....	8,569	
Other woods .....	1,311,513	241,481
<i>Vegetable fibres (Number of quintals)</i>		
Guana (hargasseria lagetta) .....	359	
Mangrove bark .....	4,910	
Royal palm bark .....	1,007	600
Yarey (copernicia glabrescens) .....	40	40
Other fibres .....	808,347	
<i>Various products (Units)</i>		
Cross-ties .....	398,860	
Telegraph poles .....	16,848	
Fence-posts .....	206,183	
Beams .....	2,497	
Stakes .....	165,000	
<i>Secondary products (Units)</i>		
Carriage parts .....	365	
Tobacco poles .....	136,740	
Cords of fire-wood .....	24,853	
Bags of charcoal .....	427,355	
Other products .....	3,735	532
Patabán (horau racemosa) leaves (Quintals) .....	10	



HAVANA.—PLACE WHERE THE STUDENTS WERE SHOT IN THE YEAR 1871



HAVANA.—OFFICES OF THE DIRECTION GENERAL OF THE CENSUS



*Value of forestal products extracted and exported from 1914 to 1919,  
both inclusive.*

## 1914

	Extraction	Exports
Woods .....	\$ 1,148,788	\$ 1,219,794
Vegetable fibres .....	53,834	22,875
Various products .....	389,350	
Secondary products .....	785,213	

## 1915

	Extraction	Exports
Woods .....	\$ 791,194	\$ 1,163,542
Vegetable fibres .....	18,894	7,190
Various products .....	204,956	
Secondary products .....	454,254	

## 1916

	Extraction	Exports
Woods .....	\$ 382,964	\$ 564,300
Vegetable fibres .....	35,704	194,218
Various products .....	177,119	
Secondary products .....	484,815	

## 1917

	Extraction	Exports
Woods .....	\$ 478,946	\$ 380,450
Vegetable fibres .....	28,618	5,708
Various products .....	440,581	
Secondary products .....	1,002,888	1,500

## 1918

	Extraction	Exports
Woods .....	\$ 524,837	\$ 362,806
Vegetable fibres .....	20,888	13,476
Various products .....	689,768	
Secondary products .....	479,654	100

## 1919

	Extraction	Exports
Woods .....	\$ 915,005	\$ 77,085
Vegetable fibres .....	236,634	606
Various products .....	533,644	
Secondary products .....	614,589	66,002

## PRODUCTS OF THE MINERAL KINGDOM

Mining in Cuba—which had remained almost stationary until 1913, inasmuch that it had hardly given any signs of life throughout the Island, with the only exception of the province of Oriente where the oldest and most important mines of copper and iron had been exploited—rapidly acquired extraordinary impetus and large development after the discovery and denouncement of the rich copper beds, found on the estate of Matahambre, in the barrio of Pimienta, municipality of Pinar del Río and also when certain traces were observed, revealing the existence of petroleum specially, and other oily substances and natural gases, in Caimito del Guayabal, Guanabacoa and Güines.

Moreover, the encouragement given to mining by the two above mentioned circumstances, greatly increased when several important deposits of copper, iron and chromium were discovered in the province of Matanzas and likewise many others of copper and manganese in that of Santa Clara and all these motives which had determined the great interest shown towards mining were completed by the high prices obtained by copper and manganese on account of the European war; so in order to attain all the profits excepted therefrom, attempts were renewed to exploit many of the old beds of manganese in the province of Oriente, while new ones were denounced with the idea of putting them in such conditions that they might be immediately exploited.

The facts just mentioned gave place to numerous registrations of copper in the province of Pinar del Río from 1914 to 1918 and almost the entire area of the province of Havana was denounced by private individuals and important companies, desirous of assuring the mineral rights, in case the existence of petroleum were confirmed. Finally, and coinciding with the enthusiasm aroused about mining affairs in Pinar del Río and Havana, numerous denouncements were registered in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara; so that those four years, from 1915 to 1918 may be considered as the period in which mining reached its greatest development in Cuba, from the administrative as well as from the industrial point of view.

The data given in the following table set forth the conditions of the Island in connection with mining concessions, towards the end of 1919 classified by output and provinces and the numbers and tables appearing further on, show off the activity displayed during the last twelve years in reference to mineral extraction and exportation.

*Province of Pinar del Río*

MINERAL	Number of mines	Hectareas
Copper .....	530	62,401'9416
Iron .....	130	18,390'43
Gold .....	5	148
Silver .....	3	128
Manganese .....	5	258
Lead .....	5	212
Coal .....	16	1,428'2662
Asphaltum .....	39	5,355
Petroleum .....	41	5,900
Garhet .....	1	25
Totals .....	775	94,246'6378

*Province of Havana*

MINERAL	Number of mines	Hectareas
Petroleum .....	60	24,756'80
Asphaltum .....	54	1,344'60
Copper .....	16	1,270
Coal .....	8	859
Iron .....	4	161
Gold .....	4	105
Sulphur .....	1	25
Phosphate of lime .....	1	20
Totals .....	148	28,541'40

*Province of Matanzas*

MINERAL	Number of mines	Hectareas
Petroleum .....	15	6,075
Asphaltum .....	38	1,893
Copper .....	14	1,209
Gold .....	5	871
Anthracite coal .....	1	49
Totals .....	73	10,097

*Province of Santa Clara*

MINERAL	Number of mines	Hectareas
Copper .....	85	5,450'2300
Asphaltum .....	73	3,730'1947
Iron .....	44	2,204'3110
Petroleum .....	11	8,372
Coal .....	11	452
Gold .....	20	427
Manganese .....	12	687
Silver .....	1	12
Asbestos .....	2	40
Sulphur .....	1	12
Talc .....	1	12
Salt .....	1	70
Totals .....	262	16,448'7447

*Province of Camagüey*

MINERAL	Number of mines	Hectareas
Iron .....	57	21,281
Copper .....	59	5,638'4480
Asphaltum .....	25	1,961'50
Chromium .....	5	902
Manganese .....	2	64
Gold .....	4	76
Silver .....	1	25
Antimony .....	1	9
Totals .....	154	29,956'9430

*Province of Oriente*

MINERAL	Number of mines	Hectareas
Iron .....	586	119,027'0295
Manganese .....	263	15,600'34
Copper .....	316	14,924'6624
Gold .....	47	1,514'3619
Anthracite coal .....	13	1,284
Lead .....	11	845
Zinc .....	9	505
Petroleum .....	4	442
Asphaltum .....	10	299
Asbestos .....	2	39
Mercury .....	2	24
Tin .....	1	20
Other substances .....	236	22,221
Totals .....	1,503	176,745'3938

*Summary*

PROVINCES	Number of mines	Hectareas
Pinar del Río .....	775	94,246'6378
Havana .....	148	28,541'40
Matanzas .....	73	10,097
Santa Clara .....	262	16,448'7447
Camagüey .....	154	29,956'9430
Oriente .....	1,503	176,745'3938
Totals .....	2,915	356,036'1193

From the preceding table it will be seen that on december 31, 1919, there were throughout the Republic, what with regular concessions, land connecting claims ("demasías," ) and dumps, 2,915 mines which registered all together comprised an area of 356,036 hectareas, 11 areas and 93 centiareas.

The aforesaid concessions are distributed by substances as follows:

SUBSTANCES	TONS	
	Number of mines	Hectares
Iron .....	826	161,934'7705
Copper .....	1,020	90,894'2890
Petroleum .....	131	40,545'80
Manganese .....	285	16,806'34
Asphaltum .....	239	14,583'2047
Coal .....	35	2,719'2662
Gold .....	80	2,270'3319
Anthracite coal .....	14	1,333
Lead .....	16	1,057
Chromium .....	5	902
Zinc .....	9	505
Silver .....	5	175
Amiant .....	4	79
Salt .....	1	70
Sulphur .....	2	37
Garnet .....	1	25
Mercury .....	2	24
Tin .....	1	20
Phosphate of lime .....	1	20
Talc .....	1	12
Antimony .....	1	9
Other substances .....	236	22,221
Totals .....	2,915	358,036'1198

*Extraction and exportation of minerals.*—The minerals exploited on a large scale and uninterruptedly during the last twelve years are iron and copper, after which in importance come manganese, gold and asphaltum, which have been extracted and exported in appreciable quantities during longer or shorter periods of time, although with several interruptions.

*Iron.*—At present, the exploitation of iron has been limited to the province of Oriente, where the Juraguá Iron Company, and the Spanish American Iron Company in Daiquirí and Mayarí have been extracting and exporting large quantities of that mineral, although it must be noticed that at the end of 1919 only the latter company was operating its mines.

The following table, shows the quantities of iron extracted and exported during the last twelve years:

YEARS	TONS	
	Extracted	Exported
1908 .....	819,493	564,488
1909 .....	1,957,025	978,831
1910 .....	1,890,119	1,403,230
1911 .....	1,735,725	1,194,245
1912 .....	1,785,083	1,326,179
1913 .....	1,607,053	1,462,105
1914 .....	929,021	755,763
1915 .....	951,173	819,738
1916 .....	1,099,739	795,861
1917 .....	1,399,082	574,581
1918 .....	830,006	620,276
1919 .....	815,921	295,678
Totals .....	13,809,423	10,778,975

*Copper.*—The extraction and exportation of copper has been carried on in Oriente Province by several mining companies, among them the San José Copper Mines and Ferrocarril del Cobre, the properties of which were transferred in 1902 to El Cobre Mines Company, which in turn was changed into the Cuban Copper Company, the works and other holdings of which were finally taken charge of by the Cuba Copper Leasing Company and it has exploited until lately the principal copper deposits in Oriente.

In Pinar del Río Province also several copper mines of relative importance, although not very rich, were being worked until 1913, when the big deposits on the estate of "Matahambre" were discovered, which circumstance gave rise to the extraordinarily rapid increase in the exploitation of copper in said province. Almost the entire production of this substance is at present in hands of the corporation of Porta Díaz, owners of the *Gustavo Alfredo* mine and of the adjacent ones *María Rita*, *San Manuel*, *El Ruiseñor*, *Juan Narciso*, *Perseverancia*, *Santa Isabel*, *La Esmeralda*, *Lucrecia* and *Eduardo* mines, which make up the important territory of Matahambre, for although it is true that from several other mines some copper has been extracted and exported, their output is very small compared with that of the Porta Díaz Company.

Among other mines in the municipality of Pinar del Río worthy of attention there are the *Isabel Rosa* from which Cubanita in the proportion of from 4% to 16% has been extracted; the *Constancia*, in the municipality of Viñales, from which Cubanita up to 18% has been taken; the *Concepción* belonging to the Mendieta Mining Company, which is being actively worked now and from which several tons of copper have been taken; and finally the *Cándida*, *Dora* and those which comprise the mining group of *Francisco*, which were opened to exploitation only a short time ago.

In order to appreciate the rapid increase in copper production in Pinar del Río, it is sufficient to say that of the 846,175 tons of that mineral extracted during the last twelve years 456,580 were from the province of Oriente and the remainder, that is, 389,595 tons, from Pinar del Río, remarking that the actual exploitation in this latter province since 1915, has exceeded that of Oriente, duplicating and even triplicating the production of the latter, even for those years when work was carried on regularly, as the following numbers clearly show:

YEARS	TONS	
	Provinces of Oriente	Provinces of Pinar del Río
1908.....	38,612	
1909.....	39,878	11,724
1910.....	57,809	10,908
1911.....	94,900	11,028
1912.....	47,043	
1913.....	28,171	9,150
1914.....	28,720	20,516
1915.....	33,408	33,903
1916.....	32,641	61,687
1917.....	31,339	70,885
1918.....	23,861	70,690
1919.....	200	89,124
Totals .....	456,580	389,595

As may be seen from the preceding numbers, mineral production in Pinar del Río has been progressively increasing since 1914, after having remained stationary for some time, while in the province of Oriente, it has been constantly diminishing since 1912, so that in 1919, mineral scarcely any was extracted owing to the fact that the Cuba Copper Leasing Company, which was exploiting the famous mines of the town El Cobre in the municipality of that name had stopped working since the end of 1913, and only the operations which the Gibara Copper Company was carrying on in the municipality of Holguín were continued, these being interrupted at the end of the first half of last year.

The following table, shows the quantities of copper ore extracted and exported during the last twelve years:

YEARS	TONS	
	Extracted	Exported
1908.....	38,612	47,484
1909.....	51,600	71,357
1910.....	68,717	63,554
1911.....	105,928	95,649
1912.....	47,043	72,681
1913.....	37,321	34,284
1914.....	49,236	44,800
1915.....	67,311	68,751
1916.....	94,308	96,144
1917.....	102,224	98,140
1918.....	94,751	99,416
1919.....	89,324	41,967
Totals .....	846,175	834,207

*Manganese.*—Manganese occupies the third place in importance among the minerals exploited with fair regularity in recent years, although suffering several interruptions. Since 1909, there had been no

extractions practically done, until on account of the great demand and the high prices obtained by this metal because of the European war, many of the deposits thereof in Oriente Province, which had been left abandoned until that moment, were again exploited.

Worthy of mention as the most important among the mining companies which have been working in producing manganese in that province are the Cauto Mining Company, the Compañía Minera Bonanza, Aguilera y Compañía and the Sun Development Company, all of which succeeded in extracting and exporting said mineral during the period of its highest prices, (1915-1918). It is to be remarked that scarcely had peace been made, when demands immediately diminished and the consequences were that this market almost entirely lost its importance and nearly all the companies named above, were obliged to stop work at the beginning of 1919.

The numbers in the following table show the quantities of manganese extracted and exploited during the last twelve years and the period during which operations were interrupted, is also clearly shown:

YEARS	TONS	
	Extracted	Exported
1908.....		
1909.....	2,500	2,500
1910.....		
to		
1913.....		
1914.....	2,800	
1915.....	9,400	7,276
1916.....	38,884	35,228
1917.....	40,167	40,606
1918.....	97,653	58,639
1919.....	16,944	15,635
Totals .....	209,848	159,884

*Gold.*—Although the existence of gold in several places in Cuba has been proved, specially in the provinces of Santa Clara and Oriente that mineral has only been exploited during the past few years by the Holguín Exploration Company, which has been fairly active at the mines of Aguas Claras, municipality of Holguín. The ore extracted gives an average of one ounce of gold per ton (according to the law regarding silver), the monthly extraction averaging some 600 tons.

In 1908, no gold was extracted. In 1909, the production was about 759 gross tons; in 1910, this amount increased to 7,369 tons, and in 1911, it only reached 1,151 tons. The exploitation of gold was stopped from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, operations being renewed in 1917 with a production of 2,800 tons; no ore was extracted during 1918, and finally in 1919 new signs of activity appeared, with a production of 2,360 tons, that is, a total during the twelve years referred to of 14,439 gross tons, of which only 582 were exported.



*Chromium.*—Exploitation of chromium was begun in 1918, in Oriente Province, by the Spanish American Iron Company, operating the mine *Celedonia*, from which 8,058 tons were extracted, and 6,450 exported.

The Compañía Minera de Moa, organized for the purpose of exploiting an important seam of chromium in *Gran Tierra de Moa*, close to the north coast of Oriente Province, began work in the three old mining concessions, *Chromit*, *Narciso* and *Cayoguan*, situated on the banks of the river of the last name. The samples of mineral ore extracted contain an average obtained of 36% of oxide of chromium, with considerable iron and traces of nickel, reckoning on from 130,000 to 150,000 tons of ore area within the perimeter comprised by the three concessions mentioned. In 1919, 2,500 tons were extracted from the "Chromita" mine, without a single shipment.

In Matanzas Province, south of Canasí and some eight kilometers to the north-west of Ceiba Mocha, various deposits of chromium have been worked, approximately 1,050 tons of ore having been extracted.

*Asphaltum.*—Of the many deposits of asphaltum, or mineral tar, denounced to the present, specially in the provinces of Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, only a very small number have been producing normally for a long time.

In Pinar del Río Province, the Mariel mines were exploited for several years (1909-1912) by the Cuban Asphaltum Company; the deposits on the boundary between the provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey also yield mineral on a small scale, the product being shipped out by the port of Caibarién.

The production of asphaltum from 1909 to 1912 was sufficiently regular and comparatively valuable in connection with the quantities extracted and exported, as may be seen by the following data which, although somewhat incomplete and uncertain, give an idea of the operations done during that time; there is no notice of any other shipment having been made after the year last mentioned.

YEARS	TONS	
	Extracted	Exported
1909.....	19,476	19,476
1910.....	17,430	17,430
1911.....	13,188	10,044
1912.....	15,519	16,588
Totals .....	65,613	63,538

*Petroleum.*—The existence of petroleum in Cuba was suspected for a long time, several wells in Matanzas, near Cárdenas, having been reported, from which small quantities of that product had been taken; but until 1913, when some explorations made in Bacuranao, municipality of Guanabacoa, province of Havana, and in Camarioca, municipality of Matanzas, conduced to the discovery of certain important traces denoting the existence of petroleum, no investigations had ever been made on a large scale.

Since 1914, the increasing activity in boring for petroleum has been really extraordinary, several companies having been organized for the purpose of testing many places in the province of Havana, almost the entire surface of which has been denounced. Among those mining enterprises may be quoted the Union Oil Company, the Antillian Corporation, the *Compañía Petrolera San Francisco*, Havana Petroleum Corporation, the *Compañía de Minerales Cubana*, and many others, which have made borings in Havana Province; and the *Compañía Minera de Soroa*, which is doing the same work in the municipality of Candelaria, province of Pinar del Río.

Notwithstanding the number of wells opened and the depth reached in some of them, the only ones which give positive assurance of the existence of petroleum in important quantities are those sunk by the Union Oil Company in Bacuranao, from which more than 800,000 gallons of mineral oil of first quality,—excellent material,— have been extracted almost all of which has been sold to the West India Oil Refining Company, the remainder having been used for fuel by the mining companies which are prospering fairly, in the municipality of Guanabacoa.

## CHAPTER III

### SUGAR INDUSTRY AND ITS DERIVATIONS

Among all the sources of wealth that Cuba possesses, the most important one and that which is the foundation of its welfare, is the industry of making sugar from the cane.

Cuba is the greatest center of cultivation of the sugar cane, and the largest sugar producing country in the world and that is undoubtedly due to its plentiful rainfall, the fertility of its soil and its climatic conditions. On account of this, and of the extraordinary development attained by that industry in the Island, a special chapter must be consecrated to it.

It is said that it was Diego Velazquez, the first governor of Cuba, who introduced the sugar cane in the country, in 1523; but its cultivation remained stationary for many years. Towards the end of the XVII century, the Island had a population of about fifty thousand

inhabitants, and there were a hundred sugar plantations, that gave an average of little more than one hundred tons each. At that period the cane was ground in a very imperfect machine called *Cuyaya* of which a photograph is included in this book.

The reforms introduced in the economical and commercial regime of the Island at the beginning of the century gave great impulse to the production of sugar, which in 1817 was nearly of seventy thousand tons, increasing to ninety thousand in 1830, to two hundred thousand in 1840 and to three hundred thousand in 1850.

After those primitive machines, came the "trapiches" which were less imperfect being moved by oxen and horses, of which several pictures are published in this report. After that year of 1850, new machines began to be introduced as well as other complementary apparatus for sugar making, in which animal strength was substituted by steam, and new systems were tried for cultivating the cane and in the economy of that industry; but it was not till after the peace of 1878 that they both entered openly into the road of advancement owing to the scientific progress of that period, and obliged by the necessity of reforming the system of work, as a consequence of the abolition of slavery.

At present there is an astonishing difference between the plantations of half a century ago and the Centrals of to day which are centres of production, aiming each day more earnestly to separate the agricultural and the manufacturing part of the work, for which they possess modern machinery and apparatus of all kinds; while the fields dedicated to the sugar cane are crossed by railway lines, that make the transportation of the cane to the mill, and of the products of this to the warehouses and places for exportation, an easy task.

At present the sugar fields are properties, called "colonies" dedicated only to its cultivation, and they are sometimes situated very far from the mill which they must supply with cane, by virtue of a contract celebrated between the owner of the mill and those of the colonies. In 1919 there were 198 mills, one less than in 1918.

*Cultivation area.*—In view of the quantity of cane ground and the average of its yield by hectarea or acre, after the sugar crop of 1919, it has been calculated that the extent of lands cultivated during that year, could be no less than 891,800 hectareas or 2,203,680 acres (66,110 caballerías) (two million, two hundred and three thousand, six hundred and thirty acres). The previous crop of 1918 was estimated as being of 761,200 hectareas or 1,881,000 acres (56,430 caballerías) (one million eight hundred and eighty one thousand acres).

*Sugar cane grinding.*—Since 1914, when the european war began, until the last year of 1919, the quantity of sugar cane taken to the mills

has been constantly and progressively increasing having surpassed the latter that of the former in more than fifty per cent. In 1918, thirty one million, four hundred and thirteen thousand, seven hundred and ten tons (of two thousand pounds each) were ground, and in 1919, thirty six million, eight hundred thousand, six hundred and twenty nine tons, which give an increase of five million, three hundred and eighty six thousand, nine hundred and nineteen tons for this last year over the former.

*Sugar production.*—As a consequence of this, the production of sugar has increased also; in 1918, three million five hundred and thirty three thousand and ninety tons of mascabado (unrefined or raw) sugar were produced, and in 1919 this product amounted to four million, one hundred and four thousand, two hundred and five tons, giving an excess of one year over the other of five hundred and seventy one thousand, one hundred and fifteen tons, or 16.2 per cent. According to certain data, considered as trustworthy 27.4 per cent of this production was obtained from centrals, belonging to cubans; 51.4 per cent from centrals belonging to americans; 13.9 per cent from properties belonging to spaniards; 2.6 per cent from cuban-american properties; 1.3 per cent from french properties; 2 per cent from english properties and 1.4 per cent from properties belonging to citizens of other countries.

*Molasses production.*—The production of molasses is also directly connected with that of sugar. The crop of 1913 produced 175,127,648 gallons, and that of 1919 yielded 191,820,712, which signifies an excess over the former of 16,693,064 gallons or 9 per cent.

*Rum and alcohol production.*—In 1919, the Centrals elaborated 1,647,507 gallons of rum and 883,594 of alcohol, and in 1918, they elaborated 528,277 gallons of the first product, and 814,589 of the second, which represents an increase of 119,230 gallons of rum and 269,005 gallons of alcohol during the last year, compared with the year immediately before it. The total production of these liquors in 1918, besides that obtained from the plantations was 4,893,842 gallons of rum and 3,590,442 of alcohol, and in 1919 it was 9,842,211 gallons of rum and 4,894,535 of alcohol. Therefore, the total production of rum and alcohol in 1919, was 17,267,865 gallons, as may be seen; or 11,489,718 of the first liquor mentioned and 5,778,147 of the second.

*Total value of the crops.*—The importance of the crop of 1919 was superior to all the preceding ones. If the products exported are taken as a base for estimating its value, it may be appreciated that those of the said year of 1919 amounted to \$536,851,717.00. The previous year of 1918, they only amounted to \$386,264,536.00.

*Sugar exportation.*—In 1919, 3,944,860 tons of mascabado sugar were exported by the custom-houses of the Republic, valued at \$500,114,803.00 and in 1918 there had been exported 3,201,392 tons of the same product with a value of \$337,526,837.00, by which there is an increase in behalf of the last year of 1919 of \$162,587,966.00. In 1919, there were exported 9,593 tons of refined sugar, with a value of \$2,100,669.00, and in 1918, 9,862 tons, valued at \$1,661,879.00. Comparing these numbers, it may be noticed, concerning refined sugar, that in 1919, the quantity exported diminished and, notwithstanding that circumstance the value of exportation increased 25 per cent in comparison with the preceding year.

*Molasses exportation.*—In 1918, 163,773,365 gallons of molasses, valued at \$7,436,335.00 were exported and in 1919, 125,058,325 gallons, valued at \$4,308,225.00. The conclusion obtained by these data is that during the last year the number of gallons exported diminished almost 25 per cent, and their value was lowered very nearly 50 per cent. This may be reasonably imputed to the conclusion of the european war, taking into consideration that cuban molasses was employed in manufacturing ammunitions for the war.

*Exportation of other products.*—In 1919, 1,439,415 pounds of sweetmeats and preserves were exported, valued at \$184,516.00 and in 1918 only 769,746 pounds valued at \$96,955.00. In the exportation of rum an abnormal increase is noticed, for in 1919 it was 3,176,117 gallons, valued at \$1,366,851.00, while in 1918 it was of 850,388 gallons, valued at \$377,416.00. In turn, the exportation of rum diminished, for in 1919 it was of 251,034 gallons, valued at \$179,691.00, and in 1918 it had been of 375,992 gallons, valued at \$187,164.00.

In 1919, 981,060 gallons of alcohol were exported, and 895,299 gallons the preceding year. Notwithstanding the increase in the quantity exported, its value diminished, for it only amounted to \$569,535.00 in 1919 and to \$574,144.00 in 1918.

During the latter year of 1919, 57,896 gallons of other liquors were exported, and in 1918, 24,426 gallons. The value of the production of the former years was \$30,530.00 and the latter \$12,951.00.

*Total value of these exportations.*—The total value of these exportations, as a whole, sugar, molasses, sweetmeats, preserves, whiskey, rum, alcohol and other liquors amounted in 1919 to \$508,854,820.00 against \$347,875,281.00 in 1918 representing an excess for that year over this one of \$160,981,539.00, that is 31.6%.

*Importation of bags and machinery.*—Concerning these industries,

it is convenient to take into consideration the importation of bags for packing up the sugar, and of the machinery needed for manufacturing the products obtained by them. In 1919, bags were imported, for the weight of 24,444,636 kilos valued at \$8,892,722.00 and machinery for a weight of 86,284,301 kilos, valued at \$15,355,259.00. In 1918 that importation had been: bags for a weight of 35,459,572 kilos valued at \$11,564,174.00 and machinery for a weight of 51,758,622 kilos, valued at \$13,726,680.00. By the above statements it may be seen that in 1919 the importation of bags was less than the previous year, and, consequently, the total value of that importation diminished.

By comparing the exportation and importations before mentioned, an excess is observed in the value of the former, amounting to \$484,606,839.00 in 1919, against \$322,582,427.00 in 1918.

*Commerce of similar products in 1919.*—In 1919, 84,234 pounds of refined sugar were imported in Cuba, valued at \$6,541.00; 1,288 pounds of saccharine, valued at \$6,954.00; 144 gallons of pure alcohol valued at \$863.00; 2,250,001 pounds of glucose, valued at \$118,297.00 and 2,200 gallons of molasses, valued at \$4,052.00.

*Statistic tables.*—The following tables, referring to the production of sugar and its by-products, during the years from 1914 to 1919 both inclusive, are inserted as a means of completing the information given above.

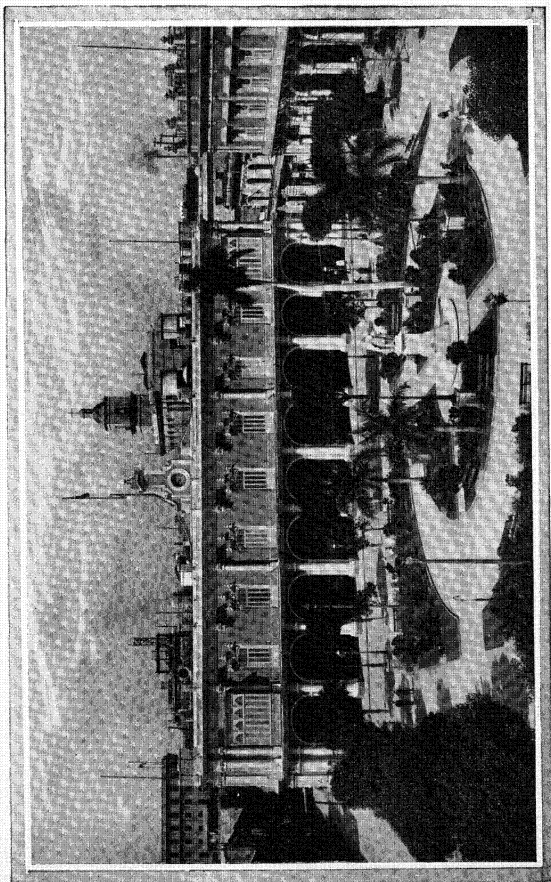
## Production of sugar and its by-products from 1914 to 1919

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Number of mills producing sugar .....	170	177	189	199	199	198
Acres of Sugar cane .....	1,371,094	1,500,636	1,606,490	1,713,439	1,881,090	2,233,630
Tons of cane ground .....	22,897,276	25,061,601	26,823,333	28,615,261	31,413,710	36,800,629
PRODUCTS:						
Total value .....	\$ 141,246,292	\$ 209,977,538	\$ 294,050,391	\$ 334,395,277	\$ 386,264,536	\$ 536,861,717
PRODUCTS OF SUGAR MILLS:						
Total value .....	\$ 139,984,862	\$ 206,606,772	\$ 288,805,578	\$ 328,278,507	\$ 381,789,837	\$ 529,774,700
SUGAR:						
Quantity:						
Tons .....	2,531,501	2,649,588	3,008,047	3,073,010	3,533,090	4,104,205
Fermented cane juice .....	2,554,906	2,624,542	3,048,692	3,050,637	3,529,855	4,100,244
Syrup .....	26,598	24,946	19,745	22,378	3,535	3,961
Bags .....	17,635,550	18,100,105	21,077,275	21,147,767	24,069,700	27,753,972
Value .....	\$ 187,077,708	\$ 203,108,750	\$ 283,188,051	\$ 320,780,064	\$ 373,182,204	\$ 521,233,973
SYRUP:						
Hogsheads .....	542,310	648,635	795,890	927,896	1,004,157	1,096,117
First quality .....	60,677	168,789	292,616	441,896	744,357	744,357
Second Quality .....	481,633	479,846	503,244	486,090	381,028	381,760
Value .....	\$ 2,711,660	\$ 3,016,153	\$ 4,600,070	\$ 6,718,619	\$ 7,979,134	\$ 7,330,765
RUM:						
Gallons .....	420,517	696,331	1,036,500	1,071,377	525,277	1,647,507
Value .....	\$ 74,011	\$ 167,119	\$ 460,135	\$ 573,187	\$ 234,471	\$ 707,009
ALCOHOL:						
Gallons .....	649,722	682,067	787,777	484,240	614,869	883,594
Value .....	\$ 131,496	\$ 313,750	\$ 569,322	\$ 256,647	\$ 394,128	\$ 512,963
PRODUCTS OF DISTILLERIES:						
Total value .....	\$ 1,261,430	\$ 3,370,776	\$ 5,244,813	\$ 6,616,770	\$ 4,474,599	\$ 7,077,017
RUM:						
Gallons .....	2,390,583	6,291,776	4,622,438	7,604,061	4,863,842	9,842,211
Value .....	\$ 415,463	\$ 1,510,026	\$ 1,941,424	\$ 3,764,020	\$ 2,172,094	\$ 4,235,623
ALCOHOL:						
Gallons .....	4,523,896	4,045,110	4,652,661	5,382,548	3,540,442	4,894,553
Value .....	\$ 845,967	\$ 1,390,750	\$ 3,303,389	\$ 2,852,750	\$ 2,302,505	\$ 2,841,394

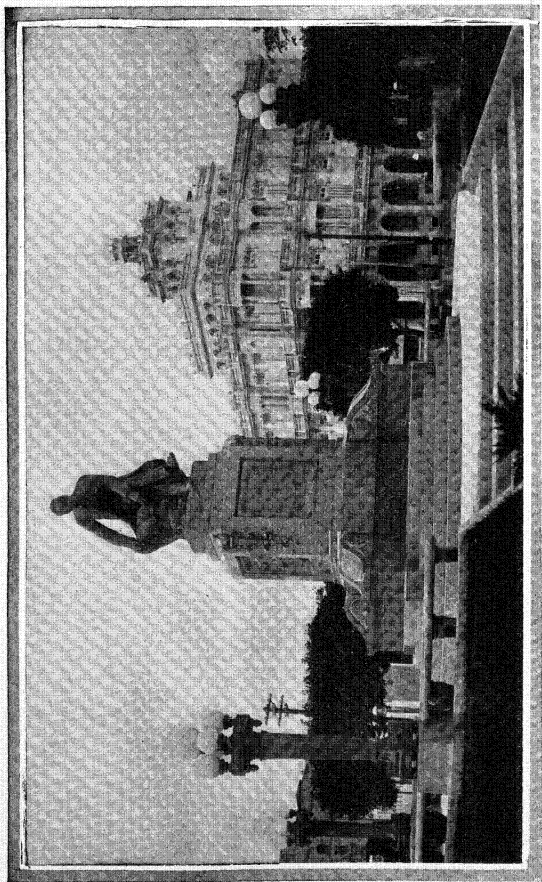
*Exportation of sugar and its by-products from 1914 to 1919*

		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
<b>EXPORTS:</b>							
Total value .....		\$ 133,361,993	\$ 197,530,995	\$ 274,705,725	\$ 395,340,272	\$ 347,873,281	\$ 508,854,820
<b>SUGAR:</b>							
Total tons .....		2,454,336	2,523,597	2,890,137	2,836,060	3,211,254	3,954,453
Total value .....		\$ 130,424,397	\$ 193,476,972	\$ 266,743,554	\$ 286,123,650	\$ 339,186,316	\$ 502,215,472
<b>RAW SUGAR:</b>							
Tons .....		2,454,336	2,523,597	2,889,327	2,827,678	3,201,392	3,944,860
Value .....		\$ 130,424,397	\$ 193,476,967	\$ 266,615,449	\$ 283,926,985	\$ 337,526,837	\$ 500,114,903
<b>REFINED SUGAR:</b>							
Tons .....			(libras) 96	810	8,402	9,862	9,893
Value .....			\$ 5	\$ 128,105	\$ 1,201,665	\$ 1,061,479	\$ 2,100,669
<b>SYRUP:</b>							
Total gallons .....		84,652,977	101,197,952	128,601,195	196,212,303	163,773,356	125,058,325
Total value .....		\$ 2,445,500	\$ 2,691,358	\$ 4,280,177	\$ 8,248,491	\$ 7,436,335	\$ 4,398,225
<b>MOLASSES:</b>							
Gallons .....		84,652,977	101,195,671	128,596,423	196,193,722	163,716,219	125,056,799
Value .....		\$ 2,445,500	\$ 2,690,601	\$ 4,249,597	\$ 8,247,372	\$ 7,417,923	\$ 4,397,062
<b>SYRUPS:</b>							
Gallons .....			2,281	4,772	18,581	57,137	1,526
Value .....			\$ 757	\$ 580	\$ 1,119	\$ 18,412	\$ 1,163
<b>SWEETS AND PRESERVES:</b>							
Pounds .....		1,061,241	1,176,888	1,072,547	1,451,899	769,746	1,439,415
Value .....		\$ 62,929	\$ 69,435	\$ 86,252	\$ 129,096	\$ 96,955	\$ 184,516
<b>BRANDY:</b>							
Gallons .....		1,845,976	3,428,108	3,557,899	989,926	850,388	3,176,117
Value .....		\$ 325,806	\$ 825,111	\$ 1,508,480	\$ 493,140	\$ 377,416	\$ 1,366,851
<b>RUM:</b>							
Gallons .....		202,336	863,767	507,965	83,540	375,992	251,094
Value .....		\$ 67,876	\$ 264,617	\$ 288,500	\$ 84,791	\$ 187,164	\$ 179,691
<b>ALCOHOL:</b>							
Gallons .....		173,931	418,523	2,570,329	2,338,868	896,299	981,090
Value .....		\$ 32,684	\$ 192,063	\$ 1,825,533	\$ 1,243,561	\$ 574,144	\$ 569,535
<b>OTHER LIQUORS:</b>							
Gallons .....		1,710	1,945	1,144	26,560	24,196	57,696
Value .....		\$ 2,801	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,229	\$ 12,553	\$ 12,651	\$ 30,530





HAVANA.—FORMER PALACE OF THE CAPTAIN GENERALS



HAVANA.—STATUE OF DON JOSÉ DE LA LUZ CABALLERO

## Importation of sugar and its by-products, machinery and other products from 1914 to 1919

IMPORTS:						
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total value .....	\$ 5,870,820	\$ 13,315,781	\$ 21,745,190	\$ 21,881,223	\$ 25,290,854	\$ 24,247,981
BAGS:						
Kilos .....	20,630,576	28,500,123	34,870,186	23,156,206	35,459,572	24,444,638
Value .....	\$ 3,100,916	\$ 4,504,996	\$ 6,768,472	\$ 4,913,723	\$ 11,564,174	\$ 8,892,722
MACHINERY:						
Kilos .....	34,043,809	91,467,716	149,228,159	113,380,517	71,758,622	86,284,301
Value .....	\$ 2,769,904	\$ 8,810,785	\$ 14,978,718	\$ 16,967,503	\$ 13,726,680	\$ 15,355,259
REFINED SUGAR:						
Pounds .....	3,257,142	1,003,991	3,430,288	597,942	290,400	84,234
Value .....	\$ 105,426	\$ 43,587	\$ 200,152	\$ 45,430	\$ 17,549	\$ 6,541
SACCHARINE:						
Pounds .....	993	869	74	200	94	1,283
Value .....	\$ 2,306	\$ 2,364	\$ 686	\$ 3,360	\$ 1,370	\$ 6,954
ALCOHOL:						
Gallons .....	659	105	268	730	7	144
Value .....	\$ 180	\$ 325	\$ 390	\$ 2,703	\$ 50	\$ 863
GLUCOSE:						
Pounds .....	1,010,147	810,350	1,184,768	1,492,389	1,828,652	2,256,001
Value .....	\$ 22,305	\$ 15,669	\$ 26,611	\$ 50,597	\$ 95,674	\$ 118,297
MOLASSES:						
Gallons .....				70	1,405	2,200
Value .....				\$ 46	\$ 359	\$ 4,052
Excess of value of Exports over value of Imports .....	\$ 127,491,173	\$ 184,205,214	\$ 252,960,535	\$ 283,459,046	\$ 322,582,427	\$ 484,606,889



## THIRD PART

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### BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

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Historical narratives, however brief they may be are alien to the matter properly belonging to this class of information; the Law, which ordered a report of this work to be made does not exact them, nor are they necessary either, considering the end and object that the legislator bore in mind when he ordered its compilation. It is sufficient to superficially expound the succession and interlacing of the most important events of the past to enable the reader to understand the influence they may have had in bringing about the actual conditions of the country and to obtain a clearer comprehension thereof. Following this standard the present chapter will only contain slight references to the most remarkable events which have taken place in Cuba, omitting any detailed enumeration of such incidents that in no way contribute to the object indicated. Cuba was discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, the night of october 27th, 1492; on the morning of the following day, the 28th, he sailed into a river, on the north coast, where he anchored and to which he gave the name of San Salvador; but on the next day not considering that place sufficiently large or sheltered, he set sail from there and travelled westward until the 31st when he reached the mouth of a wider and deeper river which he named Mares River and which is supposed to be the Port of Nuevitas or the entrance to Sabinal Bay, formed by the Peninsula of the same name and Guajaba Island, a place which, up to this day and because of that supposition is known by the name of "Boca de las Carabelas." Here he at last decided to go ashore and took possession of the land in the name of the Spanish Sovereigns, naming it "Juana" in honor of young prince John. The natives called it Cubagua or Cuba, the latter being the name which has prevailed, notwithstanding the different ones by which it was known during the period previous to its definite conquest.

When he discovered Cuba, Columbus believed that it was the utmost point of a continent, although from certain stories told by the Indians, he sometimes thought it might be an island. On his second voyage he gave up the latter idea and again adopted the one he had erroneously formed and he died in that belief.

Imbued with the writings of Marco Polo, and following his own particular prejudices, the Admiral thought he had reached the king-

dom of "Cublay-Can," and set apart a small group of his companions, with interpreters that he brought from the Lucayas islands, sending them to explore the interior of the country. This exploration lasted but a few days and the result was that the explorers informed him that they had encountered nothing new in the territory gone over, nor had they found anything that might lead them to believe in the existence of those riches that the Admiral had expected. Certain reports of the natives, then induced him to believe that travelling westwards they would find a country rich in gold. Notwithstanding the effect produced on the Admiral by the beauty of the place and the exuberance and richness of its vegetation, which made him classify it as "the most beautiful land that human eyes had ever seen," his desire to obtain the gold and riches of the India of his dreams, led him to abandon the anchorage in the Mares river the 12th of November and to push on westward in search of the precious metal. On the 5th of December he reached the cape of Maisí, at the extreme eastern point of Cuba, which he thought was that of the Indian Continent, and on that account he named it Alpha and Omega. Shortly after doubling that cape, sailing towards the South, he discovered new lands, and went ashore. That land was the Island of Haití, afterwards Santo Domingo, to which the Admiral gave the name of "La Española." On this Island, the first spanish town of the new world was founded. Columbus, occupied with the establishment of this town did not return to Cuba on that his first voyage, and from "La Española" he went back to Europe, in January of 1493. On the 25th of September of this year, Columbus started on his second voyage to the West Indies, arriving on the 3rd. of November to one of the Antilles which he named Dominica because he discovered it on Sunday. After having made several other voyages of lesser importance, he reached "La Española" where he was surprised by the destruction of the fort and town he had left established there and found the conquerors fighting with the Indians. After appeasing them, he reestablished the town, organized the government, and went over to Cuba in order to make sure of its true configuration. On the 29th of April, 1494, he reached Maisí point and kept on sailing through the labyrinth of keys along the Southern coast until he came up to the site of Batabanó. On the 12th of June he ordered the actuary Hernan Pérez de Luna to give testimony that Cuba was not an island but a continent and desisted from any further exploration westwards. On the following day, the 13th, he discovered the Isle of Pines, to which he gave the name of "Evangelista" and returned to the costs of Cuba wishing to survey them once more; so, turning towards the east he followed the same road that he had gone over in coming although in the contrary direction until he again reached "La Española," from whence he sailed back to Spain again.

On his third voyage, on which Columbus started in May of 1498

and which ended with his imprisonment and being sent back to Spain after having been deprived of his high offices by the official inspector Bobadilla, in August 1500, the admiral did not visit Cuba. On the fourth one, which began in May of 1502, he slightly touched its coasts twice; once in July, on his way to Honduras landing at Cayo Piedras, and the other in 1503, while returning from the gulf of Mosquitos with his ships damaged, when he succeeded in reaching Macaca, near Cape Cruz from whence he intended to return to "La Española," which he was not able to accomplish because the winds carried him towards Jamaica.

The fever of discoveries and eagerness for gold, which they did not find in Cuba easily nor abundantly, brought on as a consequence that the conquerors did not pay great attention to this country; notwithstanding this, at the end of 1508, Nicolás de Ovando, governor of "La Española," by order of the King prepared an exploration of the coasts of Cuba to find out if it was in reality an island or the extremity of an unexplored continent. The commission was conferred upon Sebastián de Ocampo, who had been a companion of Columbus on his second voyage. The navigation around the island lasted eight months; they started from the North coast, sailing towards the west till they reached the point now called Cape San Antonio, then turning southwards they arrived to the places already gone over by Columbus, up to the Eastern extremity, the Alpha and Omega of the Admiral, now called Maisí, thus proving the configuration of the land of Cuba to be that of an island. During this trip, Ocampo anchored in a port on the North coast with the object of careening his vessels, encountering there sufficient space and materials for that object. He gave the name of Carenas to this port, which is at present the port of Havana.

After that exploration, and for a long time afterwards nobody willingly visited Cuba. Only those who were compelled to do so by the force of the currents or by the fury of the winds, or victims of some shipwreck, arrived to its coasts. Among those was the fearless Alonso de Ojeda, who, cutting loose from all authority, like many others, dedicated himself, on his own account, to the adventure of discoveries and to explore lands that he found abandoned, oppressing the early inhabitants.

The curiosity of the rulers of Spain became excited, not only by the tales of the said Ojeda, who at last was seized by Narváez, but also by those of Ocampo as well as by the first reports of Columbus, in whom the natural beauties of that land and the peaceful disposition of its inhabitants had awakened so great enthusiasm, and in May of 1509 they commanded that the conquest of the island be undertaken. This order was not obeyed until 1511, when Diego Colón was ruling "La Española" as Adelantado (Governor) who gave directions to that effect to Captain Diego Velázquez, who was accompanied by Hernán Cortés and Father las Casas, among other conspicuous persons.

At the end of November of the said year, 1511, Velázquez began the conquest of the island. For some time previous to these events, the Indian chief Hatuey had taken refuge there, having fled from Hayti or "La Española." He organized the resistance to the invaders, keeping up bravely for two months, at the end of which he was vanquished, made prisoner and put to death on a bonfire. The defeat of Hatuey ended all serious resistance to the conquerors who took possession of the land and completely dominated the natives, notwithstanding some more or less feeble opposition, from time to time, among the inhabitants of the interior regions.

At the beginning of 1512, Velázquez founded the town of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción de Baracoa, where he established his residence, constructing a fortress and creating the first municipal government of Cuba. In 1518 the title of city was granted to Baracoa and an Episcopal See was established therein.

Shortly after the foundation of Baracoa the news of the easy victories of Velázquez and the exaggerated accounts which were circulated about the riches of the Island attracted many adventurers from La Española, among them Pánfilo de Narváez, who, gaining the confidence of Velázquez, was made his lieutenant and was charged to continue the conquest of the territory.

Neither very numerous nor obstinate were the struggles which Narváez had to sustain, for he easily succeeded in subduing the Indians, fighting against and overthrowing them with cruelty, notwithstanding the intervention of Father las Casas, whom he took with him, by order of Velázquez, as his counsellor.

During the governorship of Velázquez, exercised under the control of the governor and court of La Española, and which ended with his death in 1524, there were founded in Cuba, besides the above said town of Baracoa, the villages of Bayamo, Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Príncipe, Sancti-Spiritus, Trinidad, San Juan de los Remedios and San Cristóbal de la Habana, on its primitive site, that is, on the Southern coast where Batabanó stands at present.

In 1515, shortly after founding the village of Santiago de Cuba, a great number of inhabitants from Baracoa moved there including its founder, governor Velázquez, for which reason the said town became the capital of the growing colony; consolidating this character and increasing its importance upon the removal to it, in 1523, of the bishopric of Baracoa, auxiliary of that of Santo Domingo.

By royal decree of the 28th of February of said year 1515, it was ordered that the island should be called Fernandina; but neither this name, nor the first one of Juana, which the Admiral gave it, could prevail over the native one of Cuba by which it was already known and has continued to be known up to the present day.



In 1519, the town of San Cristóbal de la Habana, which, as has already been said, had been established in the Southern part of the island, was moved North, close to the port, which was named by Ocampo, Carenas. The importance that this place acquired in a short time, on account of being the meeting-point of all the vessels engaged in the conquest of the continent caused the King to order, in 1556, that the Governor of the island should fix his residence there and so did Captain Diego de Mazariegos, who at that time held that position; notwithstanding this, Santiago continued to be the capital until 1592 when the title of city was granted to Havana. Already in 1545, Juan Dávila, Governor of Havana had been invested with certain powers which constituted him as Governor General of the Island.

The towns of Cuba, like all those of America, were organized under the municipal system, according to the model of those of Castilla. The functionaries who governed the community were appointed by virtue of a royal grant or by the Governors and founders. The lands discovered were declared possessions of the crown, but the King made gifts of portions of them to the community and to the founders in order to encourage new settlements and the rest belonged to the royal dominions. At first, the municipal governments had the right to bestow, as a royal favor, the possession and use of lands fit for cattle raising to those residents who, being already settled, asked for them.

Besides the municipal officials who were charged with the economic and administrative government of the community, there were, others appointed by the King, to whose care it might be said were entirely trusted the affairs of the royal treasury; the ecclesiastical authority possessed also ample powers, which their dignitaries and officials exercised; for military purposes, there was no regularly constituted army, but only expeditions prepared by commanders who obtained the leave to organize them from the king or from the governors and several armed corps of citizens for the safety and defense of the towns. In the strongholds or fortified places—it can be said Havana was the only one—the warden or chief of the fortress exercised supreme military authority. It is said that the exercise of that right frequently gave rise to quarrels and conflicts of authority between the wardens and the governors, and, at times, with the Cabildos or municipal government. They were ended, at the petition of that of Havana, with the appointment in 1589, of fieldmarshal Juan de Tejada, as Captain General of the island with the commission of defending its coasts, that charge having been joined since then to that of Governor. In 1607, the island was divided, administratively, into two jurisdictions that of Havana, and that of Santiago de Cuba, both being referred, in the administrative way directly to the Council of Indias in Spain; and in the judicial to the court of Santo Domingo; but in military affairs, the government of Santiago continued to depend

on the Captain General who also ruled, as has been said before, the jurisdiction of Havana.

The lesser functions of justice were annexed to the municipal offices or exercised by the governors, subordinated to the courts and chancellor offices, which in judicial affairs represented the King.

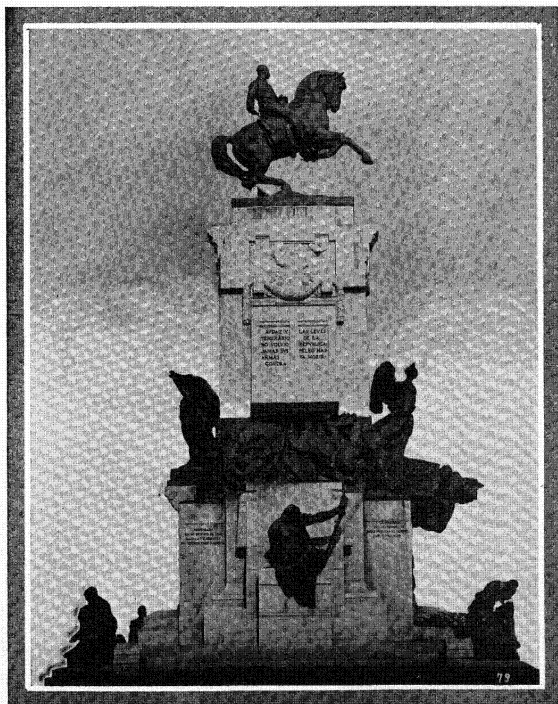
From the conquest of Cuba, up to the 17th Century and even, we might say, almost to the beginning of the 18th, the economical and political life of Cuba had no importance.

The ruling ideas of the Metropolis which were those common to all nations of that time regarding the riches and rights of the conquerors determined a system of exclusivism and monopoly in virtue of which the Mother country alone could trade with her colonies, wherein strangers were not permitted to settle and even natives of the same needed special permission for doing so.

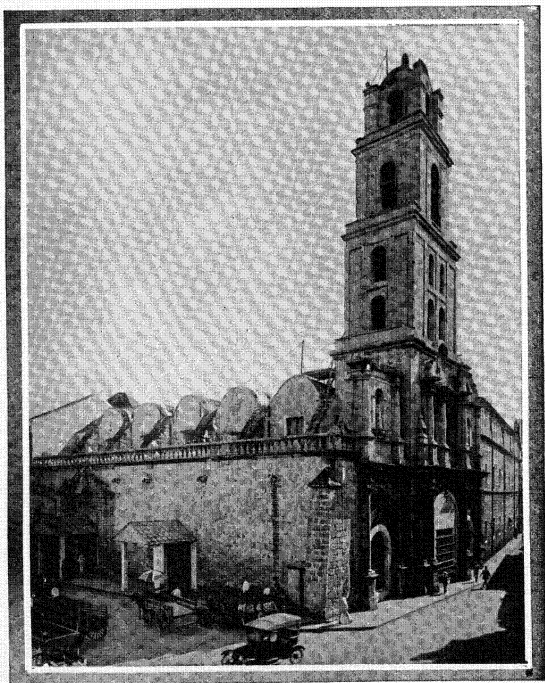
The rivalry and cupidity of the other nations having been excited, that system not only produced international wars, with eagerness for conquest and piracy as a consequence, but also smuggling by private adventurers, in times of peace. Cuba, which from the first had defrauded the hopes of the conquerors in regard to its mineral wealth, so abundant on the continent, became the asylum of expeditioners of less courage or less fortune, and because of its abandonment it seemed just the proper place for the refuge of pirates and smugglers as by its geographical position it also became the center and starting point of the expeditions for the conquest of the continent. Owing to these reasons, during the period indicated, the economical activity of Cuba had been restricted to cattle-breeding and on a small scale, to agriculture, as a means of supporting the population. Commercially it was a sea port, or stopping-place for smugglers. On that account public incomes, limited to niggardly municipal duties, were not sufficient for sustaining the colony, which had to be aided, by the surplus of Mexico, part of which was deposited in the island, by order of the King, to that effect under the name of "situados" which were merely loans or reimbursible payments in advance, that began to be refunded with the harvests of tobacco, which monopoly the Crown reserved to itself.

Its political activity was reduced to the struggles of the conquerors for the allotment of the territory and the "Encomiendas de Indios," a kind of patronage exercised over a certain number of indians, with the duty of instructing them in the catholic religion and the right to employ them in laboring the land, to the quarrels on jurisdiction between the authorities of different orders who fulfilled their functions there at the same time, and to the defense against the filibusters and pirates. All the early history of Cuba rests upon the above said facts.

The destruction of the weak, native race and the increase in the number of sugar mills, more than the work in the mines, brought to



HAVANA.—GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO'S MONUMENT



HAVANA.—OLD CONVENT OF SAN FRANCISCO

Cuba, in the years of 1523 or 1525, the first expeditions of African slaves. In 1529 the declaration of independence of the Indians was reiterated, emancipating them from the power of those who were considered their owners and they were placed under the protection of the Crown, stopping, apparently, the distribution of "Encomiendas" which continued under the name of "doctrinas," an institution which had the object of converting and keeping them in the catholic faith. At the same time, the right which had been granted to them of living in their towns was renewed although they could not govern themselves nor much less, be independent. These towns were styled Indian communities, and the memory thereof is still kept by those of Caonao in Camagüey, Guanabacoa in Havana, and Caney in Oriente. It seems that the latter was the one which lasted longer.

The nations which colonized America became convinced of the necessity of putting an end to the plague of filibusters, freebooters, and buccaneers, who infested the seas of those countries, towards the end of the XVII century, and England, Spain and Holland, allied with that object, succeeded in almost completely routing them. But Cuba was not free by that from external threats, which maintained her in constant alarm and retarded her settlement, and the development of her riches, since, the depredations of the filibusters were succeeded by the attacks of the pirates.

Spain was at war, first with her former allies, England and Holland, who favored the pretensions of the house of Austria against that of Bourbon in the succession to the throne of Spain on the death of Charles II, and afterwards, later on, with England, by reason of the quarrels which the Family Pact of the house of Bourbon excited, and Cuba was attacked by the Naval forces of the enemies of its Metropolis; attacks which during the last mentioned war, gave place to the invasion of Havana by the English on the 30th of July, 1762, with the consequent capitulation of the fortress the 13th of the following August. If the defence of the inhabitants of Havana against the invaders was tenacious and heroic, not less so was the resistance which those of the rest of the Island opposed to the extension of their dominion, which they could only really exercise in a complete way in the plaza or stronghold of Havana, extending their possession as far as Mariel on the West and Matanzas on the East.

This state of affairs lasted scarcely a year, from the 14th of August 1762, when by virtue of the aforesaid capitulation, Lord Albemarle took possession of the fortress with the title of Captain General, up to the 6th of July, 1763, when his brother William Keppel, who substituted him in command, gave over the same to Count Riela, appointed by Spain, in virtue of having recovered this nation by the treaty of Versailles, the 10th of February of said year, its dominion over the part

of Cuba occupied by England, in exchange for the surrender of Florida to that nation.

The english domination, which Spaniards as well as Cubans, both being then identified with the same national spirit, regarded as a disaster, was however, the starting point of its progress and the origin of its prosperity.

The abandoned and almost forgotten colony awakened the attention of the Metropolis, the germs of progress and riches which until then, had remained unknown and hidden began to be recognized and appreciated.

The unity of national sentiment and the identity of political system between the Metropolis and the colony did not give rise to struggles of a political character, nor could they give place to rebellions of that order, since the monopoly of colonial life could not be imputed to the system itself.

Its origin was elsewhere and this was disclosed by the measures taken by the foreign conqueror.

The prostration of the colony was due to the prevailing economical system which held it enslaved and deprived of any development. The English found trade in Cuba monopolized by the Metropolis and restricted to a few of its ports; those of the island closed to all current of immigration, except the enforced one of negro slaves; tobacco, one of the most precious products of its labor lands was monopolized by the national treasury. Except the sugar cane, no other native product was known abroad, for lack of markets and the few roads which communicated the scarce and widely separated centers of population of the Island, were in a primitive condition. The first act of the conquerors was to declare free trade and to take away the monopoly on tobacco. It is easy to understand the effect that these two measures alone were able to produce on public and private wealth. Therefore, when Spain again recovered possession of the Island, although at first she reestablished the old system, she did not disregard the lesson of experience, and, though slowly, mastering hesitations and overcoming opposition, she began to introduce reforms, thanks to the repeated petitions of the municipal corporations and of the most notable citizens.

The new Captain General attended not only to the fortifications for the defence of the territory, but he also organized the army, restored the Arsenal, which acquired new life and importance with the creation of a naval station in 1766. He instituted a new system of finance, establishing in Cuba an administration similar to the one existing in Spain and in other parts of America.

At about the same time communication by mail with the Metropolis was regulated and an effort was made to establish it with the towns of the interior of the Island. Projects were made for improving

public roads and several orders were issued to that effect. In a word, two centuries after its conquest, we find in Cuba, for the first time, a government which displayed its activity and power in behalf of the prosperity and welfare of its inhabitants.

All these reforms were crowned with that which, later on gave rise to the most important of them all: the promulgation in 1717 of the so called "*Ordenanzas para el comercio libre con las colonias*" that is "*Statutes, or laws for free trade with the colonies,*" which put an end to the monopoly of the "house of contracts" of Sevilla and the privilege of the port of Cádiz, fitting up others of the peninsula for commerce with America and opening the principal ones of the island to that commerce, although with the limitation of having to be made on spanish vessels.

To-day, this seems but a small concession, but it was not so at that time, and much less so, if we consider that, having once entered the route of concessions, it was not possible to draw back again, as, in fact, it never happened; moreover, on the contrary, greater progress was made in that sense, till a few years afterwards, true, free trade was obtained, although subject to severe restrictions in the tariff of duties, as will be seen later on.

In the last part of the 18th Century, on the 9th of July, 1790, Lieutenant General Luis de las Casas took possession as Governor and Captain General of Cuba, who, imbued with the new spirit, gave powerful impulse to the reforms and encouraged the activity of the people, laying the foundation of the culture and civilization of Cuba.

The period comprised between the government of General Casas and that of General Vives, in 1823, is one of the most important in the history of Cuba. All the events that happened during that period, exercised great influence over the future of the country and its political and social constitution; for, as it has been said, they formed the groundwork of modern civilization. Cuba, ignored until then by her own Metropolis, and almost unknown to other countries, began to arise the attention of the first and to weigh, to a certain extent, in politics and international relations. Its geographical position, so near the continent, where two wars of emancipation had been carried on, that of the English colonies, and that of the Spanish possessions, necessarily excited the zeal of its dominators to keep it, endeavouring to avoid that the spark of revolution should catch in the Island. The fertility of its soil, its natural riches, not appreciated until then, and the scarce density of its population, unable to improve the former, nor profit by them, naturally excited the cupidity of foreigners and increased the forebodings of the masters. Undoubtedly, all these historical causes, produced the reforms that were initiated at this period, being distinguished by the setting aside of the mistrustful spirit that inspired, at that season,

all Spanish policy in America, and that later on recovered its influence in the government of the Antilles, until the end, so disastrous for Spain, of her dominion in the New World.

It is for these reasons that this period, so short and yet so exceptionally important, exacts that it be studied with particular attention. Among the events, already referred to, appears in the first place the Royal Decree of the 10th of February of 1818, that, following the impulse given by the "Ordenanzas" (orders) for trading in the colonies, of 1777, opened the ports of the Island to foreign, commercial trade, and although that reform did not entirely destroy all the fetters that held it down, it took away the direct ones and the interdict that made it impossible. Once removed this, though foreign importations were subject to taxes much more burdensome than those put on the products of the Metropolis and on those carried on in national vessels, the settlers were permitted to acquire directly at their original markets, articles necessary for their living and for exploiting the riches of the country, so that although they paid high prices for them, they were no more submitted, in the least way, to the convenience and interests of the business men of the Metropolis, nor to the risks and charges of smuggling. This work is not the proper place to criticise that reform, so it cannot be said that, far from extinguishing frauds, they increased, were transformed and maintained until the end of the Spanish domination, during which that regimen subsisted, more or less modified with the well known name of "Derecho diferencial de bandera," (differential flag rights). It is enough for the present, to take notice of this historical event, the manner in which it was performed and its natural consequences.

The Royal Consulate of Agriculture and Commerce, created in 1795, owing to the intelligence and persevering efforts of the illustrious Cuban, Don Francisco Arango y Parreño, efficaciously cooperated to the beneficial results of those events. The Consulate was a corporation with administrative and judicial powers; in virtue of the first, it was charged with the protection and improvement of agriculture and commerce, duties that the said corporation fulfilled not only issuing dispositions and rules, but by more active proceedings, such as introducing modern implements for agricultural uses and new industrial products, for example: ice; seed, such as that of the Otahiti sugar cane, superior to the native kind, which had been the only one cultivated till then; also encouraging new cultivations and industries, such as those of coffee, cotton and indigo blue; the care of the silk-worm and that of bee-hives; constructing roads, bridges and other works of public utility and making studies and practical investigations on mines and forests; in a word, paying direct attention to the exploitation of public wealth. For judicial affairs, a section of that corporation was established as a



commercial court, with exclusive power to try all the causes and claims among merchants, or that had anything to do with commercial business.

This mixed organization lasted till 1832, in which year and by virtue of the promulgation of the Spanish Commercial Laws and its complement the "Ley de Enjuiciamiento Mercantil" (Law of Commercial Proceedings) a special court of commerce was established in Cuba, for which reason that of the Consulate ceased to have any power over those affairs. This reform, far from injuring that Corporation, made their proceedings much easier and, though it disappeared under its primitive name, it subsisted with that of "Real Junta de Fomento," (Board of Public Works) to which were granted the same governing faculties which had been conferred to the organism it had to replace. The active and fruitful work of the Junta de Fomento lasted until the middle of the past century, when it was transformed into a mere council for deliberation, owing to the centralizing measures taken by General Concha.

Among the economical measures, regarding interior affairs, special mention must be made of having been taken away the monopoly on tobacco, the creation first of the Intendencia (sub-treasury) and afterwards the Superintendencia General de Hacienda, (General Superintendency of the Treasury) that permitted that such an important branch of public administration be placed under the control of capable and competent persons, thereby normalizing the financial plan and the tax-paying system of the country, which, although subject to grievous deficiencies owing to the erroneous ideas of that time, was, notwithstanding, a step forward in the system of government, starting the inclination, that Spain, later abandoned, towards a prudent decentralization in the administration of her colonies.

About that time a suggestion of Las Casas himself, aided by the most distinguished and intelligent persons of the country, gave birth to another organism of unquestionable influence in the progress and civilization of Cuba; at first, it was called "Sociedad Patriótica" (Patriotic Society) and afterwards "Económica de Amigos del País" (Economic Society of Friends of the Country). What the Consulate and the Board of Public Works did in the material and economical order of affairs, the Sociedad Patriótica also accomplished in the moral and intellectual order. To this Society Cuba is indebted for the wide-spreading of primary instruction, the creation of special professorships in diverse branches of superior education, academies of arts, schools for teaching different trades and the definite establishment of the daily press; to one of its most illustrious members, Dr. Tomás Romay, is owed the introduction of vaccination, and to this Society is due also the first public library of the country that has saved many an important work and valuable documents for the history of the Island. All the advancement made in Cuba towards its illustration was owing to the continued

efforts of this Society for, until it was founded, there were only a few centres of education, rudimental and imperfect; whereas, notwithstanding that, since 1734, the Pontifical University existed in Havana, teaching there was reduced to philosophy, theology, law and cannons, under the direction of a religious community: the Preaching Fathers of the Order of Santo Domingo.

The situation of the Island and the growth of its riches so easily exploited, attracted a current of immigration, scarce, slow, individual, partly favored by the disuse in which, thanks to modern ideas, the restrictive dispositions concerning the admission of strangers had fallen. That current of immigration was helped, with regard to increasing the population, by two other historical events of the same epoch: one, the free commerce of slaves, decreed in 1789 and prorogued in 1791, which was kept in force until 1820, when, in virtue of the treaty celebrated, in 1817, between Spain and England, it ceased, being declared illicit, though it continued to subsist, fraudulently, almost up to the revolution of 1868, giving occasion to frequent disputes between those contracting nations and exercising a disastrous influence on politics, on the administration and morality of the government of the Island and even upon the customs of the country. The other event was the surrender that Spain made to France of the island of Santo Domingo, by the treaty of Basilea and the loss of Louisiana, that brought to Cuba a considerable number of the inhabitants of those possessions, Spanish as well as French, intelligent and industrious, and likewise the official element that had been established there, thus giving the island a preponderance that its state of culture already demanded, but which it had not enjoyed till then. To the French immigration are due the improvements in the cultivation of coffee that for a long time was one of the best sources of wealth of the country.

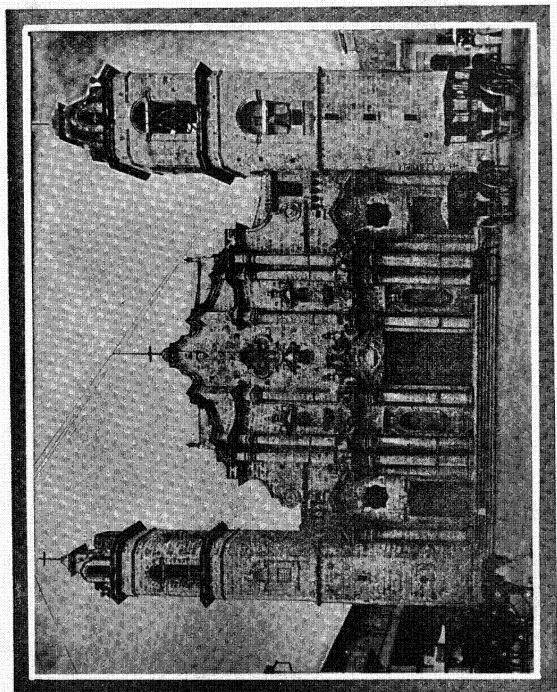
Having in view the increase of population, General Las Casas had already tried to adopt some measures for increasing the number of natives of the black race, but he could not carry this out because of the obstinate opposition of the land holders, and he was more fortunate in his projects of white colonization, following the advice of the Consulado and the Sociedad Patriótica; to that end he promoted the introduction of settlers, farm labourers from the Canary islands with their families and undertook the foundation of several towns: on the North coast, those of Nuevitas, Mayarí and Banés; on the South, Manzanillo and Guantánamo; this last one was founded many years later, but the work for its foundation, committed to the count of Mompoix, gave birth to other towns and to the settlement of the Isle of Pines with the name of Amalia Colony.

Among the official steps taken, after giving up the island of Santo Domingo, may be counted the removal to Cuba of the Audiencia of that

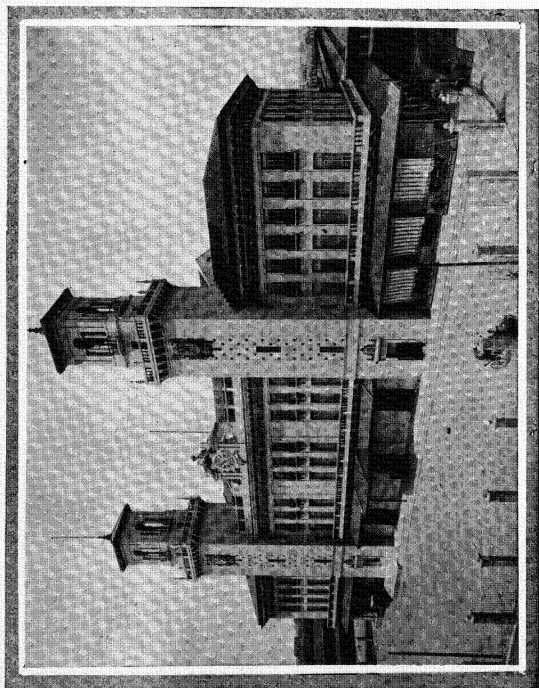
Island, the primate of America, that was taken to Puerto Príncipe, now Camagüey, in 1798, where it was installed in June of 1800, and the creation in 1804 of the Archbishopric of Santiago de Cuba, being declared its suffraganeans the bishoprics of Puerto Rico and Havana, created this last one in November of 1789. When mentioning the Bishopric of Havana it is impossible not to name its second bishop, don Juan José de Espada y Landa, a most conspicuous person of that period, whose great influence promoted the progress of the country. As one of its most enthusiastic founders and as Director afterwards of the Sociedad Patriótica, he cooperated therewith in the cultural labor fulfilled by said institution, and to him are due besides the reforms of the regime and discipline peculiar to the Church, the most important measure, in behalf of public hygiene of establishing the cemeteries outside of the towns, and forbidding burials inside of the churches; while in another course of affairs that came under his authority, he reformed the statutes of the Seminario Conciliar de San Carlos, transforming it from a mere training school for priests into a college in which were taught, according to the relative advancement of that time, philosophy, law and political sciences, which competed by its method and overpassed it in success with the antiquated one followed in the Pontifical University; reform that undoubtedly prepared, and even determined perhaps, the emulation awakened in that Seminary for higher studies.

About that time certain events which took place outside of Cuba, in the Metropolis, also exercised great influence in the Island, enlivening therein germs of political activity prompt to display themselves in the country which had already succeeded in attaining an economical and social personality.

The abdication of Charles IV and Ferdinand VII; the invasion of the French; the installment of José Bonaparte on the Spanish throne; the resistance that this nation opposed to the invader, creating with the name of "Juntas de Gobierno" (Boards of Government) organisms which were to exercise authority, until it might be again assumed by the latter of these monarchs, the one considered legitimate, all that re-echoed in Cuba as it did throughout America, and gave occasion in that Island to some noteworthy deeds and attitudes. The creation of a Junta de Gobierno like those established in the principal cities of Spain was attempted; but it could not be accomplished on account of serious disagreements among the principal persons of the country. In spite of this, its union with the Metropolis was not broken, nor its identification with the feelings of the Spanish people. That of Cuba kept up its organization; paid obeisance to the "Junta Superior Gubernativa del Reino" (Superior Board of Government of the Kingdom), swore obedience to the Monarch who had been proclaimed and got ready to defend and preserve its



HAVANA.—CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL



HAVANA.—TERMINAL RAILROAD STATION

begun to display themselves at the time of General Vives command, and thus, it was going through the period of propaganda and conspirations, rather than that of activity and uprisings. There were numerous secret societies all over the Island, more or less directly communicated with the patriots of the continent. The most noteworthy, on account of its organization and of being the first one discovered, and persecuted by the Government was the, so-called, "Soles y Rayos de Bolívar," which prepared, in 1823, an extensive conspiracy that Vives contained in time without any blood-spilling, by imprisoning its principal members, who were condemned to exile and pecuniary penalties. Towards the end of his command (1829) he averted in the same way the conspiracy known by the name of *Aguila Negra* (The Black Eagle) that had its principal standing in Mexico. In this new born Republic there existed, since 1825, a centre of conspirations denominated *Junta Protectora de la Libertad de Cuba* (Committee for Protecting the Liberty of Cuba); and it was not only with the patriots of Mexico that the Cuban ones maintained intercourse, but also with those of Center and South America, to such an extent that they sent a commission to the *Libertador Bolívar*, the most conspicuous of which were the eminent cubans José Aniceto Iznaga and Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros, generally known later on, by the pseudonymous "El Lugareño" (The Villager), that he adopted for signing his articles in the newspapers. That commission proved a failure owing to the opposition of the United States who, as slavery still subsisted in its Southern states, did not look favorably on Cuba being independent and their proceeding was also the cause of the unfortunate end of the project of the Confederation of the new, Spanish-American States, as conceived by the *Libertador* at the Congress of Panama in 1826, and which, if attained then, would have insured the independence of Cuba at that date. Immediately after these events, and occasioned by them, a small revolutionary movement arose in Cuba that General Vives drowned in blood this time, condemning to death Francisco Agüero y Velazco and Andrés Manuel Sánchez, the first martyrs of the independence of Cuba who were executed in Puerto Príncipe the 16th of March 1826.

Previous to this attempt of revolution, only two seditious disturbances had occurred in the Island: that of the tobacco-planters in 1723, whose origin was owing to economical reasons: the application of the law instituting the monopoly of tobacco, in which the rioters were cruelly dispersed, some being condemned to death, and the conspiracy of the half-breed native José Antonio Aponte, to which reasons of race were attributed and he also was executed, together with his complices.

The state of political agitation of the Island determined the promulgation of the Royal Decree of the 28th of May of 1825, granting the Captain General of Cuba the full powers that military laws con-

ferred on governors of besieged plazas or strongholds. After this order was enforced, the system of administration and the policy in Cuba, that had been kept in harmony with that observed in the Metropolis, changed substantially, giving place to a most despotic, military government, notwithstanding that the old laws still continued in force. Then the Island was divided into military departments which were three at first; military and civil powers were blended in that given to the delegates of the Captain General and thus the authority of the officials of the latter class, never too ample, became annulled, and they even invaded the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, by reason of the special privileges bestowed on them, with the absorbing faculties granted to the "Comisión Militar Permanente," which, under pretext of avoiding infidelity, took for itself the trials of all the causes that the Captain General deemed convenient to submit to them.

The ideas of revolution languished on account of this failure and Cuba enjoyed a period of comparative peace and improved in her economical conditions, introducing some reforms, backed up by the Intendentes, and with the aid of the Real Junta de Fomento, which works, notwithstanding their importance and the benefits they brought to the country, were done without costing anything to the Public Treasury. Among these may be quoted the aqueduct for the city of Havana and the commencement of the railways between this city and Güines and that from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas, the first ones ever projected and finished in Spanish dominions; also the establishing of regular mail service, by trade-ships between Cuba and the Peninsula, by means of contracts made with foreign vessels at first, and afterwards adjudged to the national ones.

In this state of things and passing over the insignificant command of General Ricafort, comes General Miguel Tacón, who took charge of the superior authority of the Island, after having served in the Spanish army on the Continent and taken part in the struggles developed there, until independence was won. To the impression produced on his mind by those disasters, as well as to his disciplinarian character, historians ascribe the mistrustful, rigorous, policy he started and maintained in Cuba during his command, and which was the beginning of the change in the system of assimilation which had, until then inspired the policy of the Spanish government in connection with its colonies beyond the sea, General Tacón's policy was founded on mistrust and severity; he saw an enemy of Spain in every native and endeavoured to keep them afar from any intervention in public affairs, thereby widening the separation that since the time of Vives had begun to be noticed between the natives of one or the other hemisphere. Considering Cuba as if she were a besieged plaza, he installed the military regimen in all its rigour. His most earnest desire was to deprive the Island from receiving any in-

fluence from other countries, including that which might be exercised by the Metropolis itself, for fear that liberal ideas should be introduced and give place to uprisings like those of the Continent. His fundamental judgement in politics was inspired on the belief that the liberal institutions and ideas had been the cause of the revolutions in America. To this criterion were subject all the steps of his government; previous censorship for the press of the country, fulfilled by officials at his immediate orders: censure for press matter coming from abroad, even for that, which having been passed by the Censor, was permitted to circulate freely in Spain: deportation, without previous trial of such persons he might deem suspicious of disaffection, not only towards the regimen, but towards the person of the governors of the Island, and he also made use of the faculty he had of not permitting to enter the country such persons who might have become suspicious to him or of whose loyalty he was not sure. In this way he came to the extremity, that it seemed to him that the powers with which he had been invested by the Royal Order issued in 1825, during the command of Vives, were not sufficient and he solicited, and obtained that of the 21st of March of 1834, in which those powers were confirmed and enlarged to such a degree that, as he understood and exercised them, they proved dictatorial. In virtue thereof he destituted and sent to Spain public officials; he suspended the fulfillment of orders from the Central Government, as he did with the one that complying with a petition of the Audiencia de Puerto Príncipe, prescribed the suppression of the "Comisión Militar Permanente," which that court believed was exercising authority in prejudice of the royal jurisdiction commended to it, and it was permitted to continue.

The command of General Tacón, like that of General las Casas, marks an epoch in the history of Cuba: that of the latter was signified by the beginning of the culture and civilization of the country, which from that time continued advancing with short interruptions, for some time. The former gave birth to the new political direction for the government of the Island, and this also lasted more or less faithfully observed, until the end of the Spanish dominion.

Until the period of General Tacón, the political system of Spain in America had been to establish, in this hemisphere, conditions and settlements like those of the Metropolis and the fundamental laws of Castille ruled the organization of the kingdoms of America; the americans who descended from spaniards were considered as spanish as their parents, without any reserve nor mistrust and therefore, they were called upon, as their equals, to occupy public offices in both hemispheres. Dating from Tacón it was begun to be thought that spanish laws were good for Europe, but that in America they might produce results contrary to the interests of the nation, and thus the system of special laws was



created; but not special in the meaning foreseen by the "Leyes de Indias," of adapting those of the Metropolis to the circumstances and needs of the colony, but, special, in the sense of preventing every law or institution that might contain a germ or an idea of liberty from passing to America. The consequences of this new policy were the division, by reason of their birth, of the spaniards residing in America, and the consolidation of despotism.

Notwithstanding what has been expounded, during the first years of the government of General Tacón, both tendencies struggled, without either being able to triumph among the General and his friends; the former fulfilled the dispositions of the Estatuto Real, a kind of Constitution or fundamental law, that had been proclaimed in Spain as a transaction between the partisans of the absolute government and those of the constitutional government. That fundamental law, like all those of its kind until then, had been made extensive to Cuba and General Tacón issued orders for its fulfillment, in appearance, but altering as far as possible, the liberal part of it. After having made unfruitfully, several efforts to obtain that this law should not be applied in Cuba in any way, he continued his endeavours among his friends and fellow politicians, to avoid there being implanted in the Island any law, reforming the despotic military government he had established there.

The regimen of the Estatuto Real lasted but a short time; a mutiny or sedition of inferior military officials obliged the Queen, who was then ruling, to proclaim anew the Constitution of 1812. The tidings of this proclamation came to Cuba by the press and private correspondence and in this way it was made known to the Governor of the Oriental Department, General Manuel Lorenzo, who transmitted the news, censuring the fact, to the Captain General. The latter gave orders to him and to all other officials under his authority to the effect that, notwithstanding the events happening in Spain, they should not in any way alter the regimen of the Island; but when the "Gaceta Oficial," in which the proclamation of the Constitution was published got to the oriental district, governed by General Lorenzo, he was so pressed upon by public opinion and the higher officials under his command that he was obliged to proclaim it, whereby he pledged his oath, and proceeded to fulfill it. Having been informed Tacón of this disobedience, he ordained that all the acts of the Governor of Santiago were to be considered illegal, he destituted him and prepared a military expedition against that region in order to vanquish the resistance he supposed he would find against his reactionary measures. But all that military array proved unnecessary, because the intrigues that had been carried on in the Metropolis by General Tacón, were successful this time, obtaining that the Minister, though he had no authority for doing so, should issue the same orders that the General had already issued, that is, that the

Constitutional government should not be established in Cuba, until it should so be expressly disposed. This resolution of the Central Power exercised its influence on the greater part of the military elements who had aided Lorenzo, who was abandoned and obliged to leave the Island.

The sedition of Lorenzo, although aided by influential persons of the country, cannot be considered as an act of hostility against the Metropolis. This historical event had a most important signification: that of confirming the ideas of the Cubans as to the rights they should have as Spaniards, being at the same time the first defeat of those ideas, for those of General Tacón triumphed, and a different way of treating Spaniards, according to their birth, in Europe or in Cuba, began to be enforced.

This victory was thoroughly completed by a proposition, presented to the Court of Madrid in 1837, which was approved, sustaining that, as it was not possible to establish the Constitution adopted in Spain in the provinces of America and Asia, the representatives of these provinces should no longer attend the Spanish Congress. The criterion that inspired such an important resolution soon revealed itself in a precept of the Constitution of 1837, which was preserved, with slight changes of form, in all the others that were afterwards made, according to which the provinces beyond the sea were to be governed by special laws; but without giving the representatives of those countries active intervention in the making of those laws. This was the triumph of the policy of Tacón.

Notwithstanding his ideas, his prejudices and his despotic character, General Tacón cannot be accused for cruelty; his principal object was to separate the Island from the rest of the world and being little inclined to follow the regular steps of lawful proceedings, his favorite resort for defending his aim was banishment, and by this means he deprived Cuba of the aid of her most eminent sons. His administration, however arbitrary, was never unjust and his acts were those of a true and zealous chief of police, there being a remarkable difference in this respect between him and his predecessor Vives. His fall was due to his temper and his absorbing proceedings in matters of authority, and it was principally imputed to a disagreement with the Intendente Pinillos who had obtained greater favour at the Court of Spain.

After noting down the new policy inaugurated by General Tacón, it can be easily understood that since his command, the system of government in the Antilles, received little or no influence from the events so changing and contradictory that happened in the Metropolis, during the last century. Cuba was a state within the Spanish State, arbitrarily governed by the Captain General and the political status of the country and the rights of its inhabitants depended on the personal qualities of

its governor. Since then, the Cubans began their struggle for obtaining the fulfillment of the promises that had been made to them of giving them special laws for their country, with the hope that those laws would correspond to its situation, its necessities, and the degree of culture of its inhabitants, propending to the development of its wealth, and moral progress, satisfying all its needs and attaining the desired harmony between the interests of the colony and those of the Metropolis; well might they have hoped that these aspirations would be realized with the implantation of a system, providing that the changes of government and of policy in the Metropolis would not extend their influence to the Antilles, for this was the fundamental criterion of Tacon's policy: a progressive, uniform plan to be followed in the Island whatever might be the ideas and principles of the governments in Spain.

But the political parties in Spain, and consequently the men they exalted to the government, understood that criterion—perhaps giving it its true meaning—in a different manner than the natives of the country had understood it, which was the one that seemed to be inferred, from the terms of the law. That interpretation was, that the fundamental thing in the special system for the Antilles, was to preserve, at any risk, the dominion of Spain in America, and this was considered in danger, if liberal innovations were introduced into those countries; these were the prejudices of general Tacón, due to his impetuous passions and his defeat on the continent, prejudices and opinion that were accepted to a certain extent, by General Valdés, who had also served in that army. In accordance with these ideas, the highest command in Cuba was confided to those generals who enjoyed more favor or had more personal friends among the men who governed the Nation and, more than once, it was even granted to those whom the government wished to keep afar from the policy of the Metropolis, without ever bearing in mind the ideas, the principles, nor the purposes of those commanders, for the sole thing that was exacted of them was to maintain the Island in its submissive condition and to avoid any disturbance therein, that might conduce, in a direct way, to any reform in politics. Ruled on this basis, the Island improved or remained stationary in its material interests, according to the good faith, the intelligence, or the activity of the governor who had been, by chance, given to it; the earnest longings of the natives for political reforms and even those for intellectual advancement were silenced, sometimes by flattering promises and at others they were checked by force. The history of the country revolved around these three points: the economical interests of the national treasury, in order to obtain the greatest products by public taxes; the suspicious vigilance against any idea of betterment among the natives, and, consequently, to keep the Island separated from all intercourse with other countries, even the Metropolis itself, and the struggles with England, of an inter-

national character, proceeding from the fulfillment of the treaties on slavetrade, that necessarily modified the interior life of the nation in its political and economical conditions. To this circumstances is due the most important event of that period, during the command of General Valdés. This General was a man of fair judgement, more than medium intelligence, right intentions, brave and punctillious as a soldier. As fond of discipline as Tacón, he excelled him in other qualities; both, as has been said, had fought on the Continent.

But, though both suffered the consequences of their defeat and shared the same mistaken belief about its causes, Valdés did not foster like Tacón rancour nor hate against the Americans. Valdés had no great conflicts to overcome arising from the aspirations and sentiments of the natives; but he found some arduous problems to resolve, which were influential on the peace and interior order of the country. It is said of him that he was an honest fulfiller of treaties; that he did all he could to avoid clandestine slave trade, which had been the cause of the pact of 1835. In virtue of this, besides reforming the International Court of Prey, England adjudged to herself the right of naming an official, with the character of protector of the africans, and of establishing in the port of Havana a pontoon, to be used as a deposit of such of them whose freedom might be a matter of discussion, and that came, to be used, it seems, as a refuge for fugitives. This circumstance and that of having been appointed to that office and that of Consul also Mr. David Turnbull a most conspicuous and well known person of great influence in the history of Cuba, who professed ideas openly in behalf of the abolition of slavery, produced a great deal of trouble and constant disturbances that worried general Valdés, obliging him to control them; and this state of affairs was of such far reaching importance that later events happening towards the end of the second third of the past century were, without discussion influenced by them.

The ideas of the protector of the africans determined, some times directly, and others indirectly, a condition of uneasiness in the negro population of the island which did not produce however, the fruits he expected during the time he kept his office; nor afterwards, when he privately succeeded in landing on the Island, whence he had been timely expelled; nor later on still, when that propaganda gave occasion to a seditious uprising which one of the successors of that governor cruelly drowned in blood.

Be it true or not—the fact has not been rigorously comprobated—that the propaganda and the labor of Consul Turnbull were intended to produce a race revolution, there is one thing that is evident: that the majority of white cubans, partisans of their independence, never helped, nor favoured that movement in the race sense attributed to it, although they sympathized with the ideas of abolition professed by the

english official. But it was sufficient to awaken the misgivings of the local governors, who in turn excited the suspicions of the government of the Metropolis and thus was maintained and extended the belief that only a system of severity and firm opposition to any liberal reform was fit to retain the dominion of Spain in Cuba.

Such was the condition of the Island in 1843, when General O'Donnell took charge of it. At that time he was one of the youngest generals of the Spanish army, lacking experience and knowledge of american affairs. It was but natural that laying aside every other question, including those belonging to his administration, as also the personal rivalry occasioned by the replacement of the count of Villanueva as Intendente de Hacienda, he should occupy himself almost exclusively in subduing what he saw was threatening to destroy the peace of the country: the excitement into which it had been thrown on account of the strict orders enforced against the so-called race conspiracy, not entirely overcome yet. Before a year had elapsed, in May of 1844, another race plot or conspiracy was discovered, produced perhaps by the severity of those methods or as a consequence of the obsession of the governors, for the details of the truth were never exactly put clear, in spite of the long, judicial proceedings initiated with that object, and the military courts as well as the Captain General himself, refrained it with utmost rigour. One of the victims of this cruel repression was Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés, mulatto, one of the best poets of Cuba, known among literary men by his pseudonymous, *Plácido*.

Though in the indictment carried it could not be proved, as the Government insisted in affirming, that the white race had taken any part in it, conspicuous personalities were accused of having done so, among these, the wise and virtuous educator José de la Luz Caballero, and suspicions, threats and persecutions were pushed to such an extent, that they produced a great current of emigration to the United States, a country that by its proximity to the Island, and its liberal government offered an asylum to those to whom tyranny and arbitrary proceedings had made life intolerable in their native country. Isolation, which was the main foundation for ruling Cuba, had given the result in public, political opinion in Spain, that their questions were looked on without paying them any attention, as merely of secondary importance, as things appertaining to the possessions in America, which were considered as factories or exploitable colonies and never as an integral part of the territory of the nation; the only important thing, thereby being, to maintain the dominion of the Metropolis. This is why, during this period, no notice is had of the Cuban laboring at the Metropolis, nor with the authorities of the nation, as they were wont to do before, because they had lost all hope of obtaining, by persuasion, any reform in the government of their country, and in the meantime their desire

to be independent or, at least, to be separated from the mother country, steadily increased. These ideas, the last one being accepted as a resource imposed by necessity, on account of their inability to obtain by force the triumph of the former aspiration, moved the cubans, who were already gathering in great numbers in the United States, to take advantage of the means that the laws, the sympathy of the american people and of some prominent persons of their Government, offered them; and to that effect, they constituted committees and other organisms, that were to extend and put into practise those ideas, establishing communication with their countrymen, residing in the Island, who also promoted conspirations against the Spanish dominion.

At this time, and owing to the foregoing circumstances, two political ideas appeared in Cuba about its constitution and future: the first one, was simply ephemeral, having been really accepted only as an extreme measure imposed as the necessary result of historical facts, and the other one, though it persisted longer, until the end of Spanish dominion in Cuba, did not interpret either, the true aspiration of the common mass of the people who wanted their independence; the first idea was that of annexation, which gained proselytes among the emigrants to the United States and was at that time largely diffused; being considered more practical, easier to attain and more similar to the pure ideal of independence than the second idea, which was, autonomy, the one favoured by the learned class of natives and most of the Cubans resident in Spain and Europe, doubtless because its program was so indefinite and the idea so new, that it could not be then exactly understood by the lower classes of people. Both of course, encountered decided opposition among the Spaniards who were decidedly contrary to everything that might signify a change of system, and, thereby, they also met the hostility and resistance of the Government. For this reason the idea of autonomy, as it depended on the Government to be carried through, never passed from the mere field of doctrine, to that of reality; and in turn, the other idea found sufficient support, to be tried to put into practise. Two eminent Cubans, José Antonio Saco and Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros, were defenders of these ideas, and they sustained a remarkable controversy by the press, remarkable, not only for the importance of the matter discussed, but for the profound patriotism that inspired the opponents, as well as the cordial, unselfish and noble manner in which they presented and developed their arguments.

Notwithstanding that the idea of annexation, as has been said, spread among the emigrants residing in the United States, when the moment came for passing from the range of the ideas to that of deeds, it could not prevail, in a deciding way, in the proceedings of the adversaries of Spanish dominion; and, though some of the conspirations which prepared armed expeditions for invading the Island, were said

to have been inspired by that idea, it can not be affirmed that it was their exclusive object; for, at the same time as these, other conspirations, fairly for independence, were unceasingly plotted over the whole Island, and on their aid, those who conspired abroad, undoubtedly confided.

The leader of these expeditions was an american, born in Venezuela, Narciso López, who had served in the Spanish army, obtaining the rank of Field-Marshal, with which he came to Cuba during the command of General Valdés, at whose orders he served, fulfilling different offices, until he was licensed for life by General O'Donnell. Then he devoted himself to private business, that brought him in contact with the natives of the country, with whom he easily made friends, beginning to conspire with them in 1847; but, this conspiracy having been discovered, López and his followers had to fly to the United States, where they organized one of the aforesaid expeditions in 1849, proving a failure, because the Government of that nation forbade its departure. In spite of this, the conspirers persisted in their plans and succeeded in organizing a new expedition, that sailed from New Orleans in May of 1850, landing on the coast of Cuba, where they attacked the city of Cárdenas, and took possession of it, after making all the garrison prisoners with governor Ceruti at the head of them. The invaders stood in possession of the city 48 hours, from the 19th to the 21st of May; but having been attacked by Spanish forces from the neighbouring town of Matanzas, and not finding the support, that they undoubtedly expected, from the natives of the country, they went on board their ships again, sailing back to the United States.

This failure did not discourage the Cuban patriots, nor the Americans who helped them, and the next year, 1851, they organized another expedition under the command of López also, forming part of it colonel Crittenden of Kentucky, with 150 men. This expedition sailed also from the port of New Orleans, getting ashore in Cuba the 12th of August, at the landing place called "Las Playitas," situated on the North coast of the Western part of the Island, now the province of Pinar del Río, near Bahía Honda, to which municipality it belongs. The Captain General had been informed of this expedition, and knew when it landed, so he could send forces of his army to attack them. In the first combat the Spanish General Manuel Ena, commander of the column was wounded. After this encounter several others took place but having been divided the forces of the expedition, those under the command of Colonel Crittenden, about fifty men, citizens of the United States, were captured by the Spaniards, taken to Havana, shot and mutilated the 16th of August on the slope of the castle of Atarés, and the 29th of the same month, the leader of the expedition, General Narciso López, fell prisoner also, was taken to Havana, condemned to death,

and executed with *garrote* at the open space by the fortress La Punta (near the site where now stands the bower (glorieta) of the Malecón) the 1st of September of that same year, 1851. On that memorable day, the 12th of August of 1851, on which the expedition of Narciso López landed at Las Playitas, the patriots, Joaquín de Agüero y Agüero, who had got up in arms against Spain, since the previous 30th of April, and three of his companions, Fernando Zayas, Miguel Benavides and José Tomás Betancourt, were executed, in Puerto Príncipe, (Camagüey). Contemporary with the uprising of Agüero, another one was started by Isidoro Armenteros, in the district of Trinidad, with the same consequences, for the 18th of that same month of August, its leader Armenteros and his companions Rafael Arcis and Fernando Hernández y Echerri were put to arms.

The uprisings of 1851, were the first acts of armed rebellion of the Cubans against Spain, and in the history of the development of the idea of separation, they mark the division between the era of conspirations and that of revolutions, which was thereafter maintained in the Island, notwithstanding the long periods which were peaceful in appearance, until the end of the Spanish dominion in Cuba was accomplished.

At the time of these revolutionary events, Cuba was governed by General José Gutiérrez de la Concha, who, in November of 1850, had come to replace General Federico Roncalí, conde de Alcoy, as Captain General of the Island, fulfilling this office till March of 1852, when he was substituted notwithstanding his recent triumphs over the revolutionarists, on account of a change in the government of Spain; he took up that office again, in September of 1854, owing to another change of government in the metropolis.

Between the first and the second command of General Concha, that authority had been exercised by General Valentín Cañedo and General Juan de la Pezuela, Marqués de la Pezuela. Of the former little, or nothing, of any importance can be said, except the scandalous increase of slave trade during his period, which was the cause of his being separated, and of the appointment of his successor, the Marquis de la Pezuela, who for his talent for governing, his intelligence and above all for his honesty, was deemed to be the most capable for assuming the command, under those circumstances and averting the grievous conflicts with England, occasioned by his antecessor, by his notorious violation of the treaties celebrated with that nation. Historians say that, in order to make the mission confided to Pezuela more efficacious, he was invested with exceptional powers, which seems almost impossible, if bearing in mind the extraordinary authority already bestowed by law or by habit on the Captain General. However it may have been, it is certain that he assumed the general superintendency of the Treasury which had once been ascribed to that office, and that he exercised the faculties his



antecessors possessed, in international relations in a much larger scope. It seems that General Pezuela made use of his authority, in the manner expected of his honesty, for he not only refrained the secret, slave-trade with a firm hand, in a way unprecedented in the past and unequalled in the future, but he also corrected the abuses of public administration and the corruption and frauds of public officials. Consequently, this provoked the hostility of the powerful contrabandistas (smugglers) of the country and that of the protectors at Court of the employees of Cuba, and this brought on his fall, hastened by the change of Government at the Metropolis, that again exalted General Concha to the highest authority of Cuba. He took possession again of that office, the 21st of September of 1854, with the enthusiastic approval of the so-called spanish element. The pressing attentions that occupied General Concha, during his first command, by reason of the revolutions he had to control, left him no time to display his ideas on politics and administration, in all their extension; though they did not hinder, rather, they helped him, to show off his despotism and haughtiness, which added to the suspiciousness and hatred displayed towards the natives of the Island, so common in all the governors of that epoch, were the typical features of his command. He was distinguished by an eager desire of innovation, and his discontent with everything around him, even with the extraordinary powers invested on him in his high office which it seems he did not consider sufficiently omnipotent for his ambition. He put in practise a series of reforms in the organization of the administration, apparently with the object of uniforming and correcting it, but in reality in order to centralize in the hands of the Captain General all the activities of the country. To that end he created an office of secretary of the government which might well have been called the universal Secretary of State, for he gave over to it the much diminished faculties for the improvement of the country that still corresponded to certain corporations, such as the "Real Junta de Fomento," leaving them reduced to a merely consultive body. He multiplied offices and centres, with the same character; he introduced reforms in the tax system of the country, which he could not succeed in developping completely, because of the resistance he found among the Spaniards; he overcharged the budget with projects of public works, that would have been worthy of praise if they had obeyed another plan, and above all, if he had paid them preferable attention. He participated of the economical ideas then in use, so he encouraged and aided the creation of anonymous societies, that opened wide the way to usury and speculation and were on the point of bringing the country to ruin, if he himself had not decided to check that fever of business and easy enrichment. In politics, he tried to organize a genuine, irreconcilable, Spanish party, on which governors might rely for support. He created the corps of volunteers composed of

armed citizens, made up by all those who shared his ideas, though legally they were open to Cubans; he looked upon these with traditional distrust and kept them aloof from government spheres and, lastly, he was friendly and lenient with slave-traders and those who secretly imported negroes, notwithstanding the orders for the contrary that he was constantly receiving from the Metropolis and that he was unwillingly obliged to fulfill afterwards, though softening them, as much as he could.

However, during his command, besides the plan of public works, referred to, the police was reorganized on basis of discipline and order; the Guardia Civil was introduced to warrant security in the country; primary instruction was reformed, and free schools created, depending on the municipalities; a highly important reform in the administration of justice was attained, by separating judicial and administrative affairs according to the Real Cédula of the 5th of January of 1855; the first steps were taken for making the offices of the Ayuntamientos elective, by the Royal Decree of 27th of July of 1859, which, notwithstanding such an important reform, limited also the traditional autonomy of those corporations, reducing them to mere organisms of the government, depending on the Captain General.

Lastly, in this, his second period of command, although he did not have to control any revolt as during the first one, he was not free from being obliged to make the weight of his despotic authority felt, on account of certain political conspirations with ideas of separation; for at this time arose one of the most noteworthy in the history of Cuba because of the conditions of the person who became its victim, as well as of the darkness that involves the process, the details and the purpose of the conspiracy. Shortly after having taken up the command, General Concha, a process was begun against Don Ramón Pintó, a Spaniard from Cataluña, a friend of that General, since his first period and who occupied a prominent place in the society of Havana by his high position and culture. Pintó was accused of being the President of a revolutionary Junta or Committee that was preparing an uprising, in communication with the Junta that the emigrants had established in the United States. Pintó was submitted to a military trial (the process does not give more light to the historian), condemned to death and unexpectedly executed, the 22nd, of March of 1857, with the approval of he, who had once been his friend, the Captain General of Cuba.

In November of 1859, General Concha was replaced by General Francisco Serrano, count of San Antonio, afterwards, Duque de la Torre, one of the most remarkable and influential persons in Spanish politics, in which he began to take a part while still very young, and who later on occupied in that nation the highest offices, to which those who were not of royal birth could aspire. His education, his intel-

ligence, and his culture, made him greatly superior to all the governors that Spain had sent to Cuba, specially during the last space of time. Those qualities, exhibited since the first days of his government, formed a remarkable contrast with those of his predecessor, so that he rapidly won the sympathy of the natives, while his high prestige prevented the wrath of those addicted to the system then ruling from breaking out against him. This permitted him to work out his policy and gave occasion to the Cubans to openly express their ideals in a peaceful way, instead of the violent, uttermost, resort of conspirations, and made them foster the hope of a possible reconciliation with the Metropolis, though this was never attained. The command of General Serrano was political above all; he made but small changes in administration and none in economical affairs, although some reforms were attempted therein, which could not be carried through, to remedy the indigence of the Treasury, that was then beginning to be felt and which later events aggravated. In accordance with his policy, Serrano permitted the Cubans to assemble to discuss their affairs and extend their liberal ideas of reforms, in the same conditions that the Spaniards had already assembled by the incitements of General Concha. The origin of political parties in Cuba, thus, may be traced to his command; that is, the possibility of expressing in public the two opinions, professed in the country: that of the "reformistas" and that of the "conservadores," those who wanted to change the system of government and those who desired to preserve it by all means. During his command and owing to his efforts, the intercourse between the politicians of the metropolis and those of the colony, broken off since the time of General Tacón was renewed, thus permitting the influence of the latter to be felt in the political parties which were disputing for power in Spain. During the command of General Serrano, two most important events happened in Spain, whose influence was principally economical, for they increased the critical situation of the Treasury. These events were the reincorporation of the island of Santo Domingo to Spain, and the tripartite reclamation made by France, Spain and England to Mexico of the debt of this nation, which was not pushed forward, after all, by the two last named nations, in the violent way the three of them had started together.

Serrano's command ceased, on account of having completed the time assigned to that office by the law in December of 1862 and he was substituted by General Domingo Dulce, who continued the same liberal, friendly policy of his predecessor. The latter, from the Court of Spain, kept up frequent intercourse with his acquaintances, among the most prominent persons of the country and struggled for the triumph of his policy in behalf of Ultramar at Parliament and at the Councils of the Crown; to his efforts and to the importance acquired by the Reformist

Party is due that the Government decided, at last, to pay attention to the promises made to the colonies in 1837, not without encountering the vigorous opposition of the reactionist party of the Antilles, backed up by those who remained irreconcilable at the Spanish peninsula, and this brought on the downfall of this idea, for the Government, prevailed upon by that opposition, resorted, as it always does in such cases, to proceedings of postponement and entanglement. (*expedientes de moratoria y mixtificaciones*). Notwithstanding this, a Royal Decree, of the 25th of November of 1865 was obtained, convoking a Board of Information (*Junta de Información*) for discussing the three, following particulars; first: the basis on which the special laws promised for the government of the Antilles, were to be founded; second: the manner of regulating the work of the colored and asiatic population and the encouragement of immigration; third: commercial treaties and financial and tax reforms. The Junta was to be established under the presidency of the Minister of Ultramar, with some of its members appointed by the Government, to be chosen among the higher officials of the same and others to be elected by the Municipal Governments of the Island. Though posterior dispositions altered those of the Royal Decree, in respect to the methods to be followed for those elections, in order to favour the conservative party, the number and importance of the reformists was so large, that, thanks to the impartial proceedings of General Dulce, the latter obtained the majority.

The inauguration of this Junta took place the 30th of October of 1866, with a meeting presided by the Minister of Ultramar, Don Alejandro Castro, who had not convoked it, for this had been done by Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, who did not even belong to the same party as he. The information began by the second point of those expressed in the convocatory, and the third was also discussed a little, leaving for the last, the first point, to which scarcely any attention was paid, in spite of all the efforts made by the reformists to have it treated with preference, so that it might be taken as the basis for the other particulars, in order that the information should result harmonious on the whole.

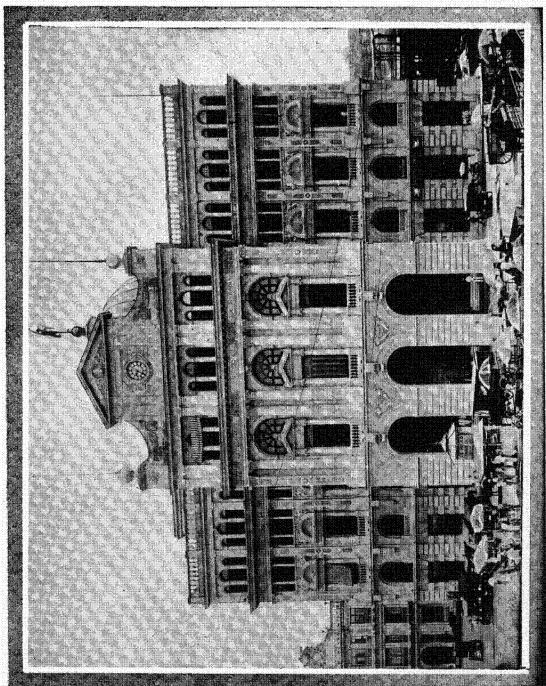
The Junta finished its work and was dissolved the 27th of April of 1867, slavery being the last matter discussed. This Junta, which had made the country conceive so many hopes, did not yield the results that its promoters had intended; far from that, the Government, picked out separately, some of the suggestions made by its members, in connection with the tax system and, took them as a foundation for issuing a Royal Decree the 12th of February of the same year published, as may be seen, before the dissolution of the Junta, and imputing the proposal thereof to the same, by which it established direct taxes, without first modifying the previous tax-paying system, as the com-

missioners had proposed; and thus the situation of the country became more burdensome, on account of this appearing to be the only consequence obtained, and thus thrown into its face, from the efforts of the Junta on which they had laid all their hopes.

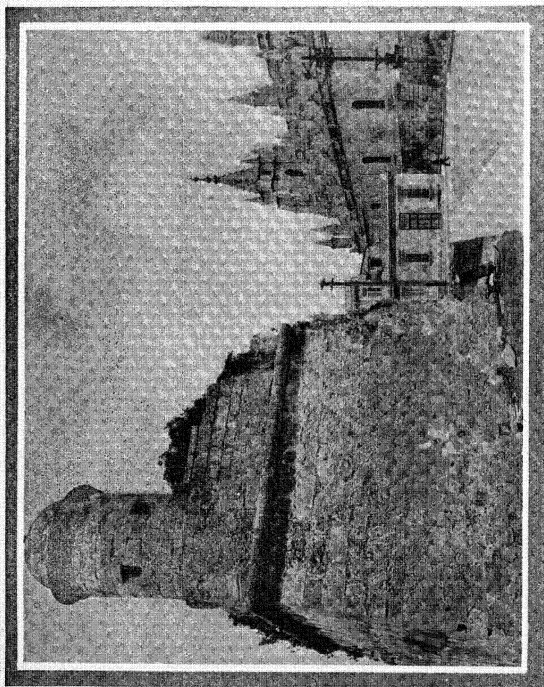
The failure of the Board of Information has been ascribed, and perhaps it is partly true, to the change of government in Spain, which falsified the original plan of the Cabinet who had convoked the Board. The truth is, that this failure produced a strong impression on the spirits of the Cubans, reviving among them the conviction that it was impossible to obtain, from Spain, any system capable of satisfying their natural and lawful aspirations and of putting an end to the traditional exploitation of the colony, kept up by tyranny and despotism. The change of Governor in the Island contributed to confirm this belief, for not long after the commissioners were elected, and as a consequence of the change of Ministry, the 30th of May of 1866, General Dulce, was recalled, being substituted by General Lersundi whose lot was to lend his aid to the reactionary policy of the Cabinet.

The policy of General Lersundi during the two periods of his command was by all means reactionary. His ideas and his system, contrary to those of Serrano and Dulce, destroyed the work of cordiality and appeasement of spirits that they had realized with so little effort. Lersundi governed Cuba, the first time from May to December of 1866, and the second, since December of 1867 till January of 1869. All that can be said of his government has already been done with the foregoing statements: that is, that he revived the traditional policy of the Captain Generals of Cuba. During his second command took place in Spain the most remarkable event which happened to that nation during the last century: the so-called Revolution of September of 1868, that brought on the fall of the dynasty of the Bourbons, then reigning, and opened the constituting period of liberal ideas.

The state of public opinion in the Island; the oppression and persecutions of General Lersundi; his identification and ostensible partiality towards the Spanish conservatives; the overcharges and abuses with which financial agents increased the already heavy weight of tax-paying; the complete loss of hope of obtaining any rectification on the part of the Metropolis, produced by the failure of the "Junta de Información," awakened in the country its longings for independence, and a vast conspiracy to the end of attaining its definite separation from Spain, was plotted. Contemporary with this revolution, broke out in Spain the one already spoken of, which triumphed the 28th of the said month of September. This circumstance, though it could not smother them entirely, might have, perhaps, at least, contained and moderated the explosion of the revolutionary feelings in Cuba; but General Lersundi, confiding too much on his own strength, followed the impulse of his ideas



HAVANA.—PRODUCE EXCHANGE



HAVANA.—ANGEL CHURCH

and, disdaining the true sentiments of the country, withheld the news of what had happened in the Metropolis and continued governing as if that important change had not been accomplished. The 10th of October of 1868 he gave a court reception at the palace of the Captain General to solemnize the Queen's birthday, while she was only a dethroned fugitive in a foreign land.

That same day, in the plantation, named Demajagua, near the village of Yara, district of Manzanillo, in the oriental department, now the province of Oriente, a group of patriots assembled, convoked by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes to rise up in arms against Spain, giving out the cry of independence, which they proclaimed the night of that same day in the neighbouring village of Yara, which they attacked and occupied; afterwards they went on to the important town of Bayamo, of which they also took possession, entering therein, under the command of the aforesaid Céspedes, elected, ever since the first moments, leader of the revolution. A few days after, at the beginning of November, the patriots of Camagüey arose in rebellion, and at the end of the year 1868 the insurrection had reached extraordinary proportions.

The outburst of the revolution surprised General Lersundi, as it surprised and overtook unprepared the greater number of the patriots bound to take part in it; for, although the former had knowledge of the revolutionary plans that were being plotted, he never thought the rebellion would break out so soon, and relied for preventing it on the measures of repression and spying that he had been putting in practice; but, precisely on account of those same measures the uprising was carried out at that moment; for it was being prepared for the middle of 1869; but, Céspedes and his friends were denounced, and the former knowing that their imprisonment was imminent, anticipated the date concerted, and even altered, it is said, the resolutions that had been taken respecting those who were to organize the movement.

The Provisional Government of the victorious revolution in Spain recalled Lersundi, and sent Dulce to substitute him, doubtless believing that as he had left such agreeable remembrances among the Cubans, his appointment would be considered by these as the commencement of the rectification of the previous system, warranting the establishment in Cuba of the same liberal government that was about to be installed in Spain. The new Governor must have thought so also, and undoubtedly confided on the help that the more temperate of the Cubans, and the less exaggerated of the Spaniards were to lend him. When he arrived to Cuba in January of 1869 he issued a proclamation reminding his conduct during his previous command, offering an ample amnesty and promising the Cubans that they would enjoy, on the same level as the Spaniards, all the liberties conquered by the revolution; but it was too late for listening to those promises, and for it being feasible to fulfill



them. The haughtiness of the conservatives, aroused and backed up by the policy of severity, that had found its strongest defender in General Lersundi were an obstacle to the intentions of his successor and of the Government he represented. The reactionary party felt itself very powerful, sure as it was of being supported by the bodies of Volunteers, to which they all belonged, and from the first moments they presented themselves before the Captain General in a rebellious attitude, and to be able to justify this they promoted disturbances and mutinies in the Capital, they multiplied accusations and brought on such an excited state of things that the representative persons of the country, who had remained peaceful or neutral, had to leave the island, in order to avoid falling victims to the excesses of the rebellious and haughty rabble. These circumstances were profitted by the directors of the reactionary party for maintaining their attitude and to impress the mind of the Captain General, making him believe that those who emigrated did so with the purpose of spreading the revolution from abroad, helping it with their persons and their wealth. They then advised him, and it was so done, to confiscate the property of the uprisers, the emigrants, and even of those called disaffected to the government, with the double end of taking away resources from the insurrection, and obtaining the means to repress it, one of these means being the idea of indemnifying the natives who, by their own will, should place themselves on the side of the Government to help it. The scarcity of regular troops did not permit them to be destined to the persecution of the rebels and to garrison the towns, for which reason, these, and especially Havana, were left to the rule of the volunteers, who, as has been said, were nought, but the reactionary party in arms, that party contrary to the policy of the Government. This party took advantage of these circumstances to impose itself on the Captain General, preventing him from developping his policy, obliging him to rectify his decrees, its influence reaching to such an extent, that they destituted him, the 25th of May, before he had been six months in Cuba; for nothing but that was the dimission that the Captain General presented on that date, compelled to do so by the pressing injunctions of that party. In the mean time, the revolution had increased and had been organized; the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, in arms against Spain, had been proclaimed the 10th of April, and its Government constituted with Céspedes, who had been the first leader of the liberating army, as President.

General Dulce was followed, after a short provisional command of the second military chief Jinovez de Espinar, by General Caballero de Rodas. It may be said of this Captain General that he gave himself up entirely to the reactionary party and the volunteers, notwithstanding which, he failed to please them. The favorite of these was Don Blas Villate, conde de Balmaseda, who since the beginning of the revolution

had been at the head of the army in campaign and had distinguished himself by his rigorous measures, well-nigh cruelty, against the rebels, and by his inalterable optimism, that made him deem as pacified all the regions in which he put his ideas in practice, notwithstanding the constant growth of the revolution, after each of those supposed disasters for the rebels. The reactionary party finally succeeded in having its favorite appointed for the highest office in the country, in December of 1870, and he fulfilled it until July of 1872, without ever ceasing to announce during all that time the prompt pacification of the Island but at last, the Government got tired of waiting and decreed his substitution.

In works of this kind, it is impossible to follow all the vicissitudes of the historical periods that are merely being sketched; it is sufficient to point out its most remarkable features. The Cuban war of Independence that began the 10th of October of 1868, and ended after a lapse of almost ten years, the 10th of February of 1878, was distinguished by the undaunted tenacity of the revolutionists and the no lesser persistency with which Spain kept up her purpose of not admitting any transaction with them until they should lay down their arms. The efforts of the Cubans who resided in Spain and the measures taken during the command of the liberal governors of the Island proved useless to overcome the stubbornness of the so-called inconditional Spaniards in Cuba; and useless also were the efforts of the Cubans residing in the United States for obtaining, if not the acknowledgement of its independence, at least that of its beligerancy, which would have situated the army of the separatists in conditions that might have enabled them to keep up the struggle in such a way as to shorten the contest that was bleeding to exhaustion and ruining two nations.

The monarchy of the Bourbons having been restored in Spain under a constitutional government and the Carlist war overcome in the Peninsula, attention was paid to put an end to the Cuban revolution by partly rectifying the methods until then employed to control it; and being Governor and Captain General of the Island, general Joaquín Jovellar an appointment was made as Commander in Chief of the army operating in Cuba, in behalf of Captain General Don Arsenio Martínez Campos, to whom the restoration was due and to whom the termination of the Carlist war was also ascribed. General Martínez Campos was a fortunate soldier, a man of clear judgement and noble feelings; he came to Cuba without rancour, with the desire of reestablishing peace in the whole territory of his nation; he had served, though not in foremost positions, in the army of Cuba, fulfilling a position in the military staff, during the command of General Valmaseda, for which reason it appears that he had got to understand the affairs of the island and the character of its inhabitants; so that he

found himself in the most advantageous conditions for fulfilling the mission his government had confided to him.

Though the supreme command of the colony was exercised by the Governor General Jovellar, the antecedents, the prestige and the history of the Commander in Chief gave him extraordinary authority, for without being sure that he really possessed them, exceptional faculties were imputed to him; and these suppositions resulted well founded, for he was seen to perform his duties, not only modifying the plan of campaign, but making it more human, as also taking certain resolutions and ordering such measures in politics that were approved and accepted by all the authorities, thus succeeding in inspiring confidence, even within the camp of the insurgents, in the upright intentions of the Government as to the reestablishment of peace and the loyalty of the proceedings it would employ for attaining that object.

The revolution, which after suffering many vicissitudes had arrived to its apogee, during the years 1875 and 1876, entered during the latter into a period of stagnancy, doubtless due to the failures encountered in its efforts to invade the western part of the island and to the lack, constantly increasing, of men and money.

Military operations had been reduced at this time to the provinces of Camagüey and Oriente. In the Western part of the Island, where the nucleus of the spanish political resistance was, short of the movements of the troops and the burden of new taxes, the effects of the struggle going on, were scarcely felt. The wealth and activity of the Island had been concentrated in this region, and thus commercial and industrial monopoly, usury and frauds in the public treasury offered a wide field for speculations of all kinds, and rapidly enriched those favored by the ruling situation, increasing the ruin of the natives of the country, the immense majority of which had no participation therein. Thanks to this circumstance the patriotic fieriness of the spanish element was appeased, seeing their longings for riches and individual welfare satisfied, and they began to look with indifference on the prolongation of a struggle, whose end they never considered could be disastrous for their nation, and from which they were obtaining profits. In turn the natives of the country, impoverished and disheartened, by the reverses they had experienced, felt that they were powerless, deprived as they were of every resource, to aid those who were fighting on the rebel field for the triumph of an ideal, which seemed more unlikely to be reached every day. The moral and material conditions of cubans abroad was no better; impoverished and discouraged also, as they were, like their countrymen in the island. Those residing in the United States by force of so many deceptions were on the point of losing all hope of receiving any help, not even morally, from the government of that nation, that might have permitted ending the war in favorable

conditions for Cuba. Those residing in Europe were undergoing the same situation of poverty and depression, but their relations and intercourse with the influential men in Spanish politics made them trust that the new situation of the metropolis would put an end to the war, before getting to the total devastation and ruin of the island, which had been the systematic idea of the campaign since the first moments.

Under these circumstances, General Martínez Campos, arrived to Cuba; by his conciliating proceedings and his humanitarian feelings he succeeded in winning the confidence and the sympathy of many persons among the natives of the country and even among those in the revolutionary field. These, as has been said, were now deprived of all help; their forces had been tithed by sickness and hardships; they remained there discouraged, almost without fighting, because the activities had become reduced to mere skirmishes; and even these, never provoked by the enemy, were hard to sustain; the troops had become divided into small groups which were scattered over an immense territory, this making unity of action and the development of any plan something impossible; the organisms that should have directed them had been actually dissolved after having even suffered the misfortune of the captivity of the President of the Republic, whom they had invested with the chief command of the army, Tomás Estrada Palma, who fell prisoner at Tasajeras, district of Holguín, the 19th of October of 1877. All those parties felt the natural discouragement produced by so many disasters and began to think of putting an end to the struggle they considered fruitless and this idea was constantly excited and encouraged from every side.

For these reasons, at last, General Martínez Campos, succeeded in obtaining his object. The 8th of February of 1878, the constitutional organisms of the Republic were dissolved and the army appointed a Committee, called of the Centre to negotiate the peace that the Spanish General had offered them.

The negotiations were formally started the 8th, of February of 1878; said Committee of the Centre and the Spanish Commander in Chief accepted the definite bases of the peace, it having been concerted that the capitulation of the rest of the forces which had not entered the convention would be adjusted to them. Some historians point out the 12th of February as the date of the peace, perhaps because it was signed that day; but in the act of the session celebrated at Zanjón by the Committee of the Centre the 11th, it is registered that the convention was accepted the day before, the 10th.

The bases of this peace were, besides the amnesty and forgetfulness, common to this class of conventions, and the manner of carrying out the capitulation and disarmament, the concession to the island of Cuba of the same political, organic and administrative conditions enjoyed by

Puerto Rico and the liberty of the negro slaves who might be found in the ranks of the revolution.

This convention, to which, as has been already stated, all the forces had not assisted, was not accepted by those of Oriente and these continued on a footing of rebellion, in spite of the efforts of General Martínez Campos, who, on his part, kept up the armistice and celebrated, therein, a conference with General Antonio Maceo, the 15th of March, on the plains of Baraguá, in which that leader refused to accept the bases which had been concerted and that same day, the principal chiefs of the Eastern part of the Island, assembled in the same place, protested the convention and resolved to continue the war, appointing a provisional government, presided by General Calvar.

The 23rd of the said month of March hostilities were renewed; but this was only done nominally, for the spanish army, obeying the instructions of its Commander, never provoked them, and instead of carrying them on, sent emissaries to the insurgents proposing peace. The little group of rebels was no better off than before; rather its conditions grew worse, for it continued in the same condition of poverty and lack of aid as the whole army had been before its capitulation. In view of this painful and precarious situation, the provisional government at the beginning of May of the repeated year of 1878, sent a commission abroad to collect some money and to investigate the state of opinion among the emigrants respecting the peace; and in view of the information of this commission, that Government agreed, the 28th of said month of May to accept the Pact of the Zanjón. Thus ended that war, so glorious for the Cubans, heroically sustained by them for ten years during which they sacrificed their fortunes, their position and the flower of their youth, with the only result, as may be seen later, of obtaining a new field of battle that was to become bloody also at the last, but on which was finally conquered the ideal which had been the supreme aspiration of that generation.

The bases of the convention, respecting the political constitution of Cuba could not be more undetermined, for the identity of political and administrative system with Puerto Rico was established, without any precise indication being made as to the particulars of that system. This undetermination might be imputed, and so it was, to the haste with which it had been necessary to celebrate the convention, and would not have brought on serious consequences, had it not been for another circumstance that was soon observed, though it could not be considered due to the bad faith of the contracting parties. That circumstance was that neither of these parties really knew anything about the system of government ruling at Puerto Rico. By a law of the 28th of August of 1870, that was put in force in that Island in 1872, a decentralizing system of administration was established and all the warranties of

political rights enjoyed in Spain were introduced therein; it seems that the insurgents understood, and perhaps, General Martínez Campos also, that these laws were still in force in that Antille, when in reality they were not, for they had been suspended by Captain General Sainz, with the approval of the Government, since 1874, without having been afterwards reestablished; of all the liberal laws that had been proclaimed, the only one still in force there, was the abolition of slavery which had been limited in Cuba by the Pact of Zanjón, and the representation at the Spanish Parliament. So the Government encountered great difficulties to fulfill the convention it had accepted as celebrated by General Martínez Campos, and tried to overcome them by appealing to interpretations, but in doing so, it omitted to require the assistance of the other contracting party.

By these proceedings the Government believed it was fulfilling the obligations contracted, and issued the Royal Decree of the 9th of June of 1878, by which the attributions of the Governor General were fixed and the provincial governments were established, dividing the Island in six provinces, and the provincial, municipal and electoral laws in force then in Spain, were made extensive to Cuba, though somewhat modified, special care being taken to maintain the fundamental criterion that the Island should be governed, according to the 89th article of the Constitution of 1876, by special laws, which the Government had the power of making extensive thereto or to issue there by means of Royal Decrees.

The conditions in which the war ended, the causes that brought about that termination, the effects the Pact had produced, were not sufficient to calm the minds of those who had for so long a time fought for their independence; and all this occasioned, as was most natural, a new rebellion in August of 1879, promoted by the generals of the revolution, Calixto García, José Maceo and Guillermo Moncada, with the cooperation of some other generals of the past war. The uprising was started courageously, and if it did not acquire larger proportions it was because the conditions prevailing in the minds of the Cubans at that time did not permit them to help it as quickly as would have been needed. The hesitation of the first moments, that would have ceased if the restrictive policy begun by General Polavieja, had been followed, was taken advantage of by General Blanco, who was then Governor General of the Island, having substituted Martínez Campos, whose policy he was continuing. He rectified the measures taken by his delegate in Oriente, and asking the support of the liberal party that had just been founded, and was composed in its immense majority by natives of the country, he succeeded in checking that movement, by taking conciliatory steps, thus insuring a period of relative peace that permitted him to develop the new system just established.

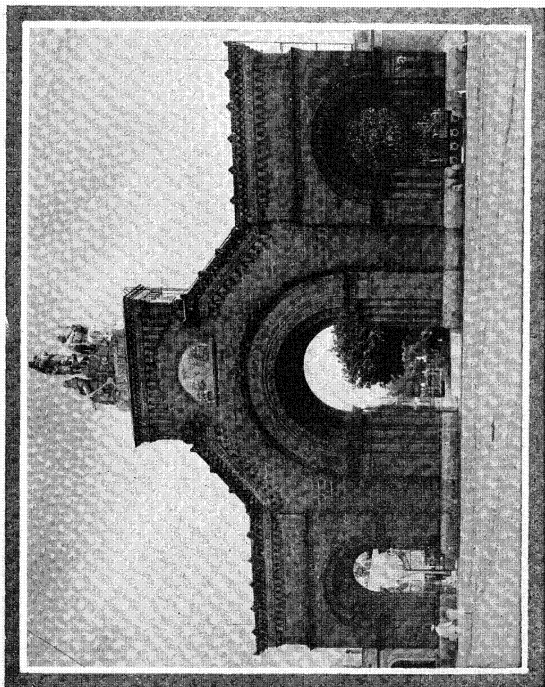
The changes in the political situation gave place to the forming

of a strong and numerous group, named the Partido Liberal, composed, as it has been said, of Cubans, having united therein the militant insurgents with the former reformists and the emigrants, with the purpose of obtaining for Cuba the greatest, possible liberty and the largest political and administrative decentralization, within the Spanish nationality. This party, later on proclaimed, as the basis of its program, an autonomic government, taking, since then, the name of "Autonomist," with which it was known till the end of the Spanish rule in Cuba.

In front of this party, another one was created; formed in its majority by spaniards and reactionary politicians, which although it was called "Unión Constitucional," was better known by the name of "Conservador." Its object was to hinder all the reforms pretended by its adversary in a liberal sense, under the pretext of maintaining national integrity, with the same criterion, which of old had been sustained, that even to intend any liberal reform in America was to put in danger the integrity of the nation. Starting from this supposition the principal object of their policy was to support those governments of the Metropolis, which might be less inclined to introduce those reforms, and for this reason it was connected with the conservative parties of the Peninsula, and it endeavoured to prevail upon the liberal parties thereof to make them modify their policy in regard to the possessions beyond the sea.

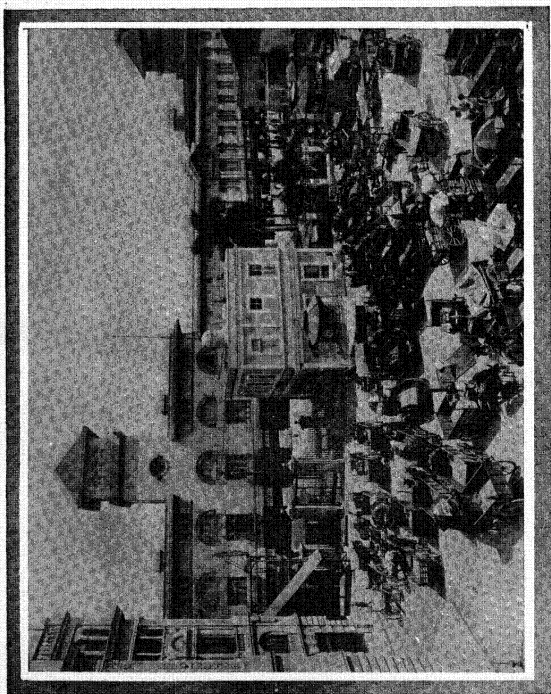
The struggle between these two parties was very unequal in Cuba; the Spanish government always considered the conservatives as being loyally attached to it, while they looked with mistrust, not always dissembled, on the autonomists; owing to this, the conservative party was always an instrument for governing, and the other a party of constant opposition. The consequences were that the political laws came already prepared to maintain the predominance of the former group over the latter; and in turn, the economical laws, favoured the interests of the Metropolis, even against those of the colony, due to the intercourse that the spaniards residing in the Island sustained with those in Spain.

The devastation and ruin produced by the ten years war had principally affected the natives of the country, reducing the value of their properties, impoverishing them and keeping them away from every range of activity that might enable them to recover their lost welfare excepting the practice of liberal professions. In turn, the spanish element, devoted to commerce and industry, as it had always been, with the protection of the Government and public officials, that had never failed them, increased their fortunes, acquiring landed estates, specially rural, in the interior of the Island, which had been, until then only possessed by the Cubans, but that these, on account of their



HAVANA.—CRISTÓBAL COLÓN CEMETERY





HAVANA.—SAN FRANCISCO SQUARE AND WHARF

lack of means for improving them and in order to earn their living, were obliged to give away at a niggardly price.

To these factors must be added the growth of the public debt that encumbered the Treasury of the Island, by the accumulation of unbalanced interests, and this powerfully modified the situation of the country, introducing another reason for division, besides politics, not only among the inhabitants of the country, but between the colony and the Metropolis also: the economical reason, that in time was to surpass in importance the political reason, for so it happened when it overweighed the latter in changing the conditions of the struggle between the two parties in which the country was divided.

The peace that was then enjoyed was more apparent than real, for nobody trusted therein; after the first moments had elapsed, the spanish party, and the Government itself took no care to conceal their suspicions against the Cuban party, imputing disguised separatists ideas to the same; and this maintained a condition of increasing moral uneasiness and secret strife between those fractions, the first of which possessed the sympathy and protection of the Government. The reforms of the new organic laws and the interpretation given to them, undoubtedly favoured the former fraction, in damage of the other one, to which the majority of the country belonged. In fact, the electoral census was limited and on the base of tax-paying; but, as the duties on industry and commerce always yielded more than the rent on landed estates, those tax-payers, being in the most part spaniards, also overnumbered the Cuban in the census, although these were really the majority of the country. It is true that the so-called "capacidades" (professional people) were electors, but among these were included, not only those who possessed academic titles, almost all of them Cubans, but public officers also, and thus the advantage that the Cubans might have obtained by that precept, was neutralized, for public functionaries were appointed in Spain, and consequently, they were Spaniards or they were identified with the policy of the Government, which was the same of the spanish party; for these reasons Cuban were always the minority in almost all the elections, excepting a few municipalities in the interior of the Island.

This situation, far from being propitious to consolidate peace, kept up, as already stated, a condition of uneasiness and distrust, specially among the emigrants, who did not dare to return to their country, because this did not offer them sufficient security for their livelihood, and this discontent, together with that of the Cubans residing in the Island induced them to prepare several expeditions, plotted abroad that failed on their arrival to Cuba, doubtless on account of there being no means of helping them materially. Among these may be quoted as being the most hazzardous, those of Colonel Ramón Leoca-

dio Bonachea in 1883, that ended by his being captured and shot, and that of Limbano Sánchez and Francisco Varona, in 1885, equally unfortunate, for the former was found murdered in a country road, and the latter was taken prisoner and sentenced to death; although he was pardoned and that penalty changed for that of imprisonment for life.

Owing to this disaster, and the one suffered by the expedition prepared in 1884 with the help of General Máximo Gómez and General Antonio Maceo, which could not get to be organized, every further attempt for invading the Island was given up for a time by the emigrants, though they never ceased in their work of propaganda and conspiracy in favour of independence. The soul of this labor was José Martí, whom his fellow citizens reverently call the Apostol, on account of his being absolutely consecrated, since his earliest youth to spreading the doctrine of his ideal of separation, which he preached with unwearied faith, never discouraged, throughout America, endeavouring to unite, to bring together the efforts of all the Cubans, who were then scattered over the continent, and to conquer the sympathy and the support, morally at least, of all the nations of the world in behalf of Cuba. Further on we shall see the fruits of that extraordinary labor. Meanwhile, political and economical life went on in Cuba in the aforesaid conditions, depending almost exclusively on the will of the Minister of Ultramar; as time went by, the influence of the Cuban party became less and less, for at every election it encountered a new defeat; however, the persisting efforts of its representatives obtained several reforms scanty enough in the order of politics, of government and in a few laws. Due to those efforts, the laws of association, of meeting and liberty of the press were reformed in a liberal sense; the reform of criminal procedure was obtained by the establishment of oral and public trial; a relative stability and independence was granted to the administration of justice and endeavours were made to organize the other branches of public administration upon bases that might insure their being fulfilled with morality and capability, while in the private order it is only just to confess that the same laws that were enforced in the Peninsula were brought to Cuba. The most remarkable conquest of the liberal party, and perhaps the only one in the political and social range, was the abolition of slavery. This institution was abolished by the law of the 13th of February of 1880, though the "libertos" remained for a certain time subject to the patronato or patronage of their owners, and this was another kind of slavery, but it was also suppressed before its legal term had expired by the Royal Decree of the 7th of October of 1886. Previously to this date, but specially after it, several dispositions had been issued with the object of encouraging white immigration and colonization in the Island; this idea was

favoured in a remarkable manner and it began to be put in practise in 1889 during the command of General Salamanca who patronized the immigration of natives from the provinces of Spain. But all these projects proved failures, not only because of the deficiency of their organization, but principally because the economical situation of the Island really could offer no advantages to the immigrants who came with the idea of settling down, and to this it was necessary to add the tax paying system, the bad condition of the roads, the difficulties in the means of communication and, above all, due to a neglect of centuries, the legal titles of dominion of the lands the State had offered as an attraction and a reward for the immigrants were found out to be unreliable.

The situation, as before stated, became more serious every day; each change of Government in Spain resulted more disturbing for the Island; and this disturbance arose to its maximum in 1891, when the Conservative Party assumed the powers in Spain, to which party the majority of the deputies and senators of the Union Constitucional of Cuba belonged and the portfolio of Ultramar was given to the well known spanish politician Don Francisco Romero Robledo. This Minister, backed up by certain innovating precepts introduced as usual, in the law of the budget of state, issued a series of dispositions modifying the prevailing system; he imposed new taxes and made those already existing heavier; in politics he made his reactionary spirit more evident by his complementary dispositions and by his way of interpreting the law, under the pretext of assimilating the system of Ultramar to that of the Peninsula, which was one of the bases of the program of the "Unión Constitucional." He almost entirely reformed the system of administration and the organization of all the departments with the idea of centralizing all the authority; he created three large regions, formed of two provinces each, under the command of a governor, subordinated to the Captain General who, in turn, dependend on the Minister, assisted by a Deliberating Council and to the authority of those Governors were submitted all the different branches of Administration, including that of Finance, for he suppressed the organisms to which they where commended before and which had been discharging their duties with relative autonomy; he surpressed courts of justice, centers of education, faculties and degrees in the University of Havana, and other services, on the pretext, of economy; but at the same time, with the purpose of increasing public rents, he established a series of offices and inspections, vexatious for the tax-payers and which, far from lessening the occasions for frauds and bribes, increased them. This system lasted but a short time in all its extent; its disturbing effects were deeply felt and so were the taxes imposed thereby, which were kept up producing great discontent which was shared by the Spaniards who had settled down and had their business affairs in the Island.

While these events were going on in Cuba, abroad the emigrants persisted in their work of propaganda, separately carried out by different groups and their efforts would have again been unfruitful if the genius and perseverance of Martí had not succeeded in uniting them all in one joint action, which he obtained in April of 1892, constituting the Cuban Revolutionary Party, which did not rest in their work for organizing the revolution, till in September of the same year the military command thereof was offered to General Máximo Gómez, who accepted it.

After the fall of the Conservative Party in Spain, it was succeeded by the Liberal Party, towards the end of 1892. There was great discontent in Cuba; the producing classes were feeling so burdened that a division broke out in the very heart of the spanish party, which did not become very ostensible, but which occasioned a movement in public opinion, that revealed itself, apparently, out of the range of politics, in a powerful assembly of an economical kind, with the purpose of obtaining all the necessary advantages of this class for assuring the welfare and progress of the Island.

As the autonomist Party sustained, it is so impossible to separate economical and political problems in governing nations, that the former cannot be separately resolved, without finding a solution for the latter. So did the Cabinet of Madrid understand it; pressed upon by the threats of the Revolutionary Party abroad, which had grown strong then; threatened with the division of the Spanish Party in Cuba and harassed by the demands of the opinion of the really productive masses of the country, it tried, as a means of conjuring those evils, to allure the Autonomist Party, which had remained in a state of inactivity, almost of complete retirement, believing and not unreasonably, that by so doing, it might succeed in neutralizing the effects produced by the spreading of the ideas of separatism in the opinion of the country and frankly undertook the political reform. The portfolio of Ultramar was given to the, at that time, young, spanish politician Don Antonio Maura. Be it as a consequence of his youth, or of his true sense of justice, or of a clear foresight, the Minister began to work with real decision, making such declarations and employing such language that more on account of this, than for the essential part of the reform, he succeeded in awakening the sympathies of the country obtaining as an immediate triumph, the support, not of the Autonomist Party, as he had expected, for this still remained cautiously aloof, and it was only reasonable to do so, but that which a strong fraction of the Partido of Unión Constitucional decidedly offered him, after having separated itself from that political body, constituting another party denominated "Reformist." Backed up in the Island by this Party and by the open sympathy of the Autonomists, the Minister decided to present a pro-

ject of reforms to the Cortes in July of 1893. This project was far from being the autonomic system; although it recognized the personality of the Colony and destroyed the system, never loyally practiced, of assimilation, which had absorbed all the energy of the Island, and smothered its activities by centralizing them at Madrid. However, the country accepted approvingly the reform; but the reactionary fraction of the Party of Unión Constitucional, united by interests and ideas to the conservatives of Spain opened an energetic campaign at the Court against those reforms. The result of this was that they were not pushed forward at Congress and their author resigned his charge. He was substituted by Mr. Becerra, the less liberal of all the politicians of the Spanish Liberal Party, in his opinions respecting the Antilles. His criterion was fundamentally contrary to that of his predecessor; that is to say, as to the creation of a unique provincial diputation; a kind of insular assembly, but the hopes that the reforms had made the country conceive were so great and such was the state of opinion there, that the Minister did not venture to retire nor modify the project, trusting he might find a conciliating solution that would please the reactionaries of Cuba, who although they were the minority in the Island, enjoyed great influence and preponderance in the Peninsula. Minister Becerra, must not have found that solution, for he also, at last resigned like his antecessor, and towards the middle of November of 1894, Don Buenaventura Abarzuza was named to succeed him, and he finally made an agreement with the ex-minister Romero Robledo, who appeared as leader or delegate of the reactionaries of Cuba, by means of a formula by which the plan of the author of the primitive project was entirely disfigured. The scanty representation at Parliament of the Autonomist Party, after attacking the new Minister's plan, came about, if not to give it their approval, at least, to make such declarations at the House of Congress, that envolved their consent therein. No further importance was given to this project, nor did it go beyond that collegislative body. The unexpected result of the propositions of Minister Maura produced great discouragement in the Island, and it even modified the discipline of the Autonomist Party so firmly maintained for a period of well-nigh fifteen years. Many of its members, and even some official organisms of the Party visibly manifested their displeasure or their indifference, retiring from public life as far as politics were concerned, proclaiming that the moment of its dissolution had arrived. The new born Autonomist Party, attacked by the groups from which it had been segregated, and looked on by the Government with mistrust, did not venture to assume the opposition openly and decidedly. In the meanwhile the separatists were being organized, the revolutionary committees were multiplying and strengthening themselves in the Island, following the instructions of the leaders of their

party who resided abroad and proceeding unanimously in agreement therewith. Towards the end of that year of 1894, Martí had already prepared his plans of military expeditions and uprisings in the Island; but he was so unfortunate that the first of the former, prepared for January of 1895 was surprised by the American Government and proved a failure.

Notwithstanding this mishap, the conspirations and preparations in the Island, had attained such a sway that the 24th of February of 1895, being governor general Don Emilio Calleja, the Cuban Patriots, obeying the instructions of Martí, arose in arms at Baire and other localities of Oriente, and near Ibarra, in the province of Matanzas. The movement was to have been simultaneous in other places of the Island, including the province of Havana itself; but this was hindered by the steps taken by the authorities, who had been informed of the conspiracy. The rebels at Matanzas were dissolved, but those of Oriente kept up bravely and increasing their number. General Calleja, belonging to the Liberal Party then governing in Spain, and sympathizing with the Reformists of Cuba, tried to overcome the revolution by means of kindness and forbearance, that checked it somewhat in the central and Western portions of the Island, but that were not sufficient to extinguish it.

As soon as the revolution broke out in Cuba, Martí went over to Santo Domingo to join General Máximo Gómez, and on the 25th of March they issued at Montecristi a manifesto, in which they expounded all the wrongs inflicted on Cuba by Spain, the causes of the revolution, the proceedings it intended to follow and the end to which it aspired.

Almost all the surviving leaders of the former revolution were engaged in the movement, so the 29th of March General Antonio Maceo, accompanied by his brother Joseph, Flor Crombet, Agustín Cebreco, Silverio Sánchez and other leaders, landed at Duaba, a place near Baracoa. This expedition was pursued, and Flor Crombet killed in one of the engagements.

The 15th of the following April, Martí and General Máximo Gómez landed at Playitas, near Baitiquirí in Oriente. Almost simultaneously, the 16th, General Martínez Campos disembarked at Guantánamo with the main body of an army, having been appointed by the Government of Madrid, Governor and Captain General of the Island, to replace General Calleja, and Commander-in-Chief of the army in operations, trusting, undoubtedly that the sympathy and the influence that this General had won in the country, in 1878, would be sufficient to contain the movement, giving time to implant some political reforms. At first it was believed that General Martínez Campos had come with the purpose of introducing the latter, but it was soon seen that his

object was to put out the rebellion by employing the same measures of compliance and persuasion, that he had used to bring the former war to an end, and to follow in military operations the same humanitarian proceedings he had adopted before; but it was not possible this time that they alone, should yield the same success as then.

As soon as the leaders of the revolution arrived to Cuba they encamped at la Mejorana, and the 5th of May they adopted their plan of campaign, acknowledging Martí as the Supreme Chief of the Revolution, as he already was of the Party, confirming Máximo Gómez in the charge of Commander in Chief, that the former had granted him and appointing Maceo Chief of Oriente.

After these preliminary acts and a meeting held with General Masó and other leaders, residing in the Island, it was resolved that Martí should go back to the United States and that the campaign should begin as soon as possible.

The preparations for this were going on, when, the 19th of May of 1895, a Spanish column, under the command of Colonel Jiménez de Sandoval, surprised the expeditionaries near Dos Ríos; a combat ensued in which the Spanish bullets overtook him who was the soul and the propeller of that movement. Martí's death was an immense misfortune for Cuba, but it did not detain, nor even did it produce any hesitation in the rebellion plotted by him with as much constancy as patriotism. Far from this, almost immediately, the liberating army took up the offensive, and, under the command of Maceo, in Oriente, a series of operations began, all of them fatal for the Spanish army, while General Máximo Gómez marched towards Camagüey to invade that district and open the way to the west for the revolution. To the invasion of their territory the patriots of Camagüey answered by joining the revolution, the 12th of June, with Salvador Cisneros Betancourt (the marquis of Santa Lucía) a personage of the Ten Years War, at the head of several groups already organized.

Several combats were fought in this region of Camagüey, with favourable consequences for the revolutionary forces, who succeeded in advancing and entering into the territory of Las Villas, in order to join those who had revolted and were operating there since the middle of April, at the orders of Colonel Castillo, the young medical doctor Juan Bruno Zayas and other patriots from Las Villas. Soon after the invasion of this province, the 24th of July, the first expedition disembarked on the coast, south of Sancti Spíritus, forming part of it the leaders of the former war Roloff, Serafín Sánchez and José María Rodríguez.

Six months after breaking out, the revolution was most powerful and comprised three provinces of the Island.

In view of this success, the revolutionists proceeded to organize



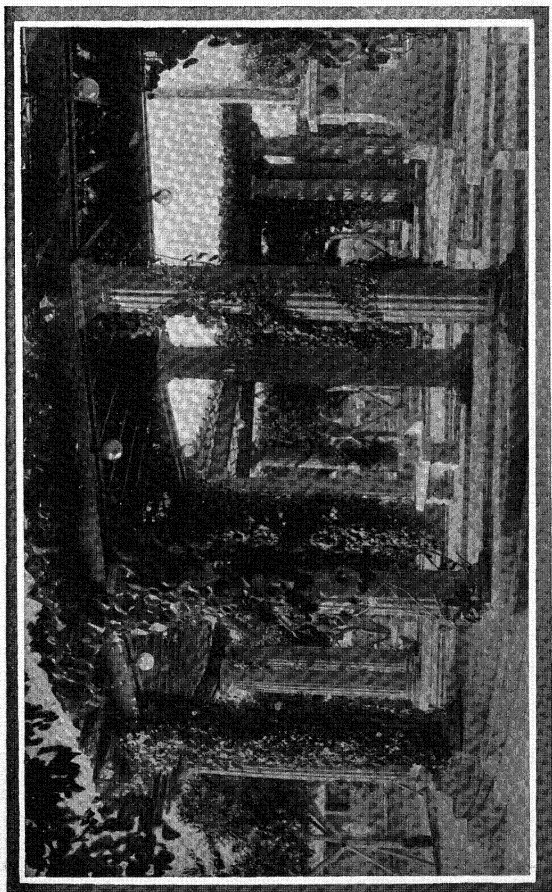
the government of the new born republic, and with that object, they convoked a constitutional assembly that meted at Jimaguayú, Camagüey, the 11th of September. After having approved and proclaimed the Constitution, they proceeded to elect the Council of Government, appointing President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt and Vice-president Bartolomé Masó; Máximo Gómez was also named Commander in Chief, Antonio Maceo, Lieutenant General, and representative in the United States, Tomás Estrada Palma.

The first attention of the Government and the General in chief was to make the necessary preparations for carrying through the projected invasion of the Island up to its western end. This daring military operation was accomplished, under the direction of the Supreme Chief of the army, with astounding swiftness and success, for the invading column left Oriente the 22nd of October of 1895 and the 3rd of the following January, General Maceo encamped at Mantua, the most Western town of the Island; the revolution had succeeded in accomplishing what could not be done during the Ten Years War: to become popular, to spread and to persevere throughout the territory of Cuba.

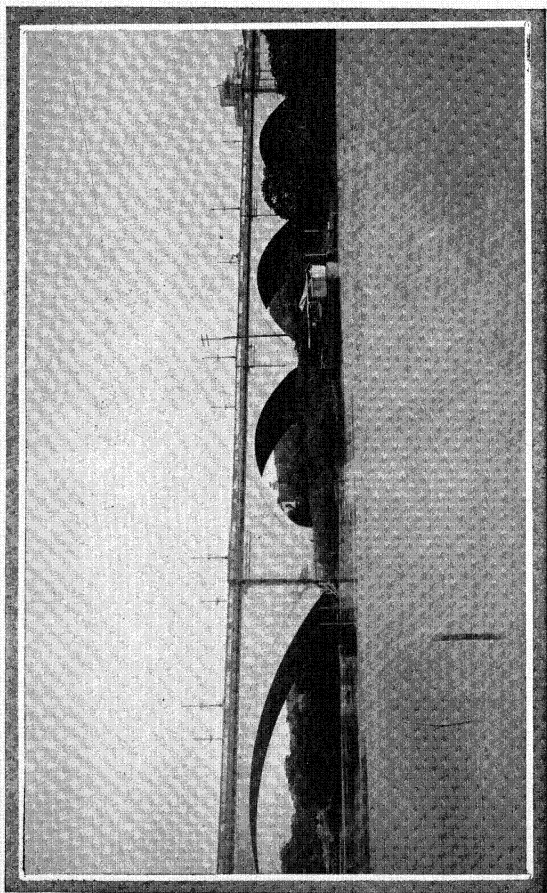
The misfortunes suffered by General Martínez Campos since he disembarked, notwithstanding the activity with which he started the campaign, and more than the former his tactics and military policy, so different to that used by the Spanish generals during the Ten Years War, produced such displeasure among the spanish element of Cuba, that they obliged him to resign, though they did not do so in a way so visibly seditious as they had used in 1869 with General Dulce, but in a manner no less imperious, and the government of Madrid accepted his resignation, in consequence of which he ceased in his high office the 20th of January of 1896.

General Martínez Campos was succeeded by General Valeriano Weyler, who during the command of General Valmaseda had served in the campaign of Cuba, distinguishing himself by the ferocity of his proceedings. The sole announcement of his appointment, produced the greatest excitement in Cuba, and obliged a large number of families to leave the country, leading over to the ranks of the revolutionists a numerous crowd of those who had remained, until then within the limits of legality, trusting that it would be possible for Martínez Campos, to re-establish peace by his proceedings, if these were aided by the political action of the Government of the Metropolis.

A detailed relation, nor even a superficial one of the events of the war can be here made; it is sufficient to sketch out the typical features of the campaign started by General Weyler, which were no others than the severity and devastation that might be expected from his antecedents. The foundation of his plan for overcoming the war was



"GONZALO DE QUESADA" PARK.—VEDADO, HAVANA



HAVANA.—BRIDGE OVER ALMENDARES RIVER

to annihilate the Cubans in every sense; he restored the system of persecuting those who were deemed suspicious, and he went even farther, for, considering as suspicious the families who were living peacefully in the rural zones near the towns, and in order to avoid any possible connivance between them and the insurgents he obliged them to leave their homes and concentrate in zones that were nearer the towns, having designed them himself as places of defense, and the consequences were the increase of misery in those towns. As to the rest, his policy was the same one that had been proclaimed by the Spanish conservative government, which had substituted the Liberal government that was ruling in Spain when the rebellion began, and whose leader, señor Cánovas del Castillo, had repeatedly declared, that he would repress it only by force, an enterprise in which Spain was willing to risk "her last man and her last peseta."

Notwithstanding, the cruelty with which General Weyler carried on the campaign, and the terror he inspired everywhere, the success of the invasion and the inefficiency of the two military roads and of other obstacles he had established to avoid the communication and unity of action of the rebel forces, were sufficient reasons to keep up the spirits of these and to maintain them firm and decided on the field of war, sustaining also the enthusiasm of the emigrants, to such an extent that nothing discouraged them, not even the immense misfortune that the revolution suffered with the unexpected death of its Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo, who, after a brilliant campaign in Pinar del Río and after having crossed the military road that goes from Mariel to Majana, that the Spanish General deemed impregnable, fell in an engagement at Punta Brava, a place of the province of Havana, near the capital, the 7th of December of 1896.

The 10th of October of the following year, 1897, the Assembly of Representatives met at La Yaya, Camagüey, where they discussed and approved the new Constitution; the Government was renewed, being elected President, Bartolomé Masó and Vice-President, Domingo Méndez Capote; Commander in Chief Máximo Gómez and the delegate, Tomás Estrada Palma were confirmed in their charges, and that of Lieutenant General was given to General Calixto García, to replace Maceo, so gloriously fallen towards the end of the previous year.

The impression that a campaign carried on by these methods must necessarily produce abroad may be easily understood, specially in the United States, which by their vicinity to Cuba and their mutual intercourse had to be in immediate and almost constant contact with the Island. The continued friction, the claims and international conflicts followed rapidly, one after another, between the Republic of the North and Spain. The events happening in the Island became known to the American people and excited their humanitarian feelings, increasing

the sympathies that they had always felt for the Cubans, and they obliged their government to keep up a state of armed vigilance to avoid any possible collision under those circumstances, and in order to be prepared for any contingency that might come up.

This situation was getting to be intolerable for both nations, and meanwhile the war in Cuba went on, ruining the country, without there appearing to be any means of ending it, except by its absolute destruction; for this reason, towards the middle of the year 1897, the american government insisted in its diplomatic efforts to succeed in obtaining a change of method in Spanish politics that would permit the possibility of reestablishing peace before that limit was reached.

Scarcely had the first steps been taken, when an event took place in Spain, which entirely changed the direction of affairs. This was the assassination, by an anarchist of Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, leader of the conservative party, who was then, as already stated President of the Spanish Cabinet, which happened the 8th of August of that same year of 1897, producing a change of government in the Metropolis. The Liberal Party was summoned to the Council of the Crown, and its leader, señor Sagasta, assumed the office of President of the Cabinet, admitting to it as Minister of Ultramar, señor Moret y Prendergast, who had already fulfilled it at the commencement of his political career, in 1870, having then distinguished himself by his expansive and liberal ideas in behalf of the Antilles.

The new Cabinet, rectifying the methods of its predecessor, tried to overcome the rebellion by political measures, and publicly declared its purpose of liberalizing the government of the Antilles, granting their inhabitants, despite the state of war in Cuba, the plenitude of the constitutional rights, enjoyed by the other spaniards on the Continent; and, in view of the special circumstances of those countries, to give them an autonomic government. Upon the announcement of these purposes, which were pushed forward, almost immediately, the Reformist Party of Cuba, joined the nucleus of autonomists, which, nominally had kept up this Party, and with that name and in opposition to that of the Unión Constitucional, constituted an element of government in the colony.

The new government was proclaimed by a Royal Decree of the 25th of November of 1897, and General Blanco was appointed to establish it replacing General Weyler. General Blanco had succeeded, General Martínez Campos in 1879, and had continued his policy.

The new government granted Cuba the power of legislating exclusively on all affairs of Justice, Government, Finance, Public Works, Health, Commerce and Public Credit, as much as they might affect the territory of the colony, and with the assistance of the Metropolis in those that should behove the interests of the Nation; it was also given

the power of making and approving its budget of state, in the matter of expenses as well as in that of income. The said government established, similar to that of the Mother Nation, a parliamentary government, composed, in the legislative order, of two Houses, and in the executive, of a Governor General (named by the Metropolis) who designed his Secretaries of State, and they were responsible of their acts, before the Parliament and the authorities of the Island; the former authority was granted the suspensive veto, subordinated in some cases to the national government. A law, on the base of universal suffrage, was issued for the elections of Parliament and the provincial and municipal corporations.

The new government was established in Cuba the 1st of January of 1898, but it could scarcely commence its work; the reforms, despite their amplitude, had come too late; the revolutionists would not accept them and the spanish, reactionary fraction put up all sorts of obstacles against them, attacking them in secret, to the extent that during the first days of the said month of January, they provoked several mutinies in Havana and there was even a beginning of a military sedition against the newspapers and the liberal element of the country who backed up the reforms.

In this state of perturbation, something extraordinary happened that was to make the relations between the United States and Spain acquire a most serious character, for though they were cordial in appearance, they had never been so, since the beginning of the insurrection. On the pretext of making a visit of courtesy, the american man-of-war, the "Maine," of the navy of the United States, had come to Havana and was anchored in the harbor, when, the night of the 15th of February of 1898, a terrible explosion took place in that ship, which completely destroyed it, perishing by consequence of it, two officers and two hundred and sixty four sailors. The Spanish government publicly expressed its sorrow for that misfortune, that it imputed to an unhappy accident, in which neither the Government nor the country had the least blame, and started the corresponding investigation, charging a technical commission with it. The President of the United States, in his turn, named another technical commission; both worked separately for more than a month and by the information of the american technicals, the explosion was ascribed to an external cause, while those of the Spanish commission, sustained that it had been produced within the ship, that is to say, by an internal cause.

Although the Spanish Government hastily continued its efforts to concert peace with the revolutionists, they were not successful. These news were received in the United States, almost at the same time as the information of the commission, strengthening the belief that had

been formed there of the inability of Spain to put an end to the disturbing condition of Cuba, which had already become intolerable.

The 11th of April, the President of the United States addressed a message to the Congress of that nation, relating the process of the war in Cuba and referring the steps taken by the United States in Spain in order to persuade that nation to end that struggle, expressing the common feeling that it was impossible for her to finish it otherwise than by subjugating or exterminating the rebels, as there was no probability of neither of the contending parties obtaining a decisive victory, and he concluded, asking in the name of humanity and of civilization and for the welfare of american interests in danger, circumstance that gave that nation the right to take a part therein, that he should be authorized to impose peace in Cuba by force.

As a consequence of this message, the American Congress, the 19th of April, took a joint resolution by which it declared that the people of the island of Cuba, were and by right should be free and independent; that it was a duty for the United States to oblige the Spanish Government to renounce immediately its authority and government in Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from the Island; that, to that effect, the President of the United States, was authorized to make use of the land and naval forces of the Nation; and that the United States denied having any intention of exercising sovereignty over said Island, and reaffirmed their determination to leave the government of the same to its people.

This resolution was proclaimed the 20th and since the 21st the state of war between Spain and the United States was established, and the next day, the 22nd, the blockade of the port of Havana by the American-Men-of-war began.

The Spanish fleet, that had sailed from Cádiz the 8th of April and had been detained at Cabo Verde, left this last place the 11th of May, and eluding the vigilance of the american ships, entered the port of Santiago de Cuba, the 19th. For this reason, the blockade of that port was strengthened by a powerful american fleet at the command of Commodore, afterwards Admiral Schley; this fleet was later on commanded by Admiral Sampson.

The 20th of June the main body of the american expeditionary, army, arrived to Santiago de Cuba, at the orders of General Shafter, who disembarked protected by the fleet and aided by land by the Cuban forces commanded by Calixto García, and the next day after landing they began to advance towards Santiago de Cuba, an operation that was accomplished, after several engagements with the Spanish troops, among which the most remarkable were the taking of Caney and the battle of the heights of San Juan.

Governor General Blanco ordered Admiral Cervera to abandon

the port of Santiago de Cuba, order that was fulfilled on the morning of the 3rd of July, the ships sailing out of the harbor in battle array. The combat lasted but a few hours, for having been attacked the Spanish vessels by the American fleet, the former were totally destroyed and Admiral Cervera and all the survivors of that disaster were made prisoners. The day after the naval battle, General Shafter, by land, insinuated the surrender of Santiago; the 5th, the non-combattants left the town, seeking shelter at Caney, and the 9th the bombardment of the plaza began. Soon negotiations were started for capitulation, and this was achieved the 17th of July, on which date the american army took possession of the city and of the province.

While this was happening in Cuba, another battle equally disastrous for the spaniards, was taking place at Cavite, Manila Bay, Phillipine Islands, and in Puerto Rico the american forces, victorious also, attacked its capital, San Juan, by sea, taking possession thereof.

Se many disasters had made it impossible for Spain to continue the war, three months after its commencement, and obliged her to enter into negotiations for peace by the intercession of the ambassador of France in Washington, and the 12th of August of the said year of 1898, the protocol of peace was signed in that city, under the following conditions: 1st. Renouncement by Spain of all its rights over Cuba. 2nd. Cession to the United States of the island of Puerto Rico and one of the Ladronas. 3rd. Occupation of Manila by the United States till the conclusion of a treaty which would determine the fate of the Phillipine Islands. 4th. Immediate evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. 5th. Naming of commissioners by each nation to negotiate the treaty of peace. 6th. Suspension of hostilities.

The 1st of October the commissioners assembled in Paris; the treaty was signed the 10th of December; and the 11th of April of the following year 1899 the exchange of ratifications of the same was accomplished in that capital. By the first article of the treaty, which is the fundamental pact of the same, Spain renounced all her rights of sovereignty and ownership over Cuba and the obligations of the United States as temporary occupants of its territory were defined; it was agreed that the obligations assumed by the contracting nations were to be limited to the time of that occupation, but that, on ceasing this, the Government of the United States would advise the Government that was to be established in Cuba to accept them.

As soon as hostilities ceased and the protocol of peace was signed, the Government of the Revolution tried to study and resolve those questions connected with the attitude of the country during the period of military occupation; and to that effect, the 1st of September it resolved to summon an assembly of representatives of the army, which



met at Santa Cruz del Sur, and after celebrating several sessions, it resolved to discharge the army and then it removed to Havana. A commission was named, presided by general Calixto García to go to Washington to discuss with the american government the manner and conditions of carrying out that resolution. While he was fulfilling this mission, General García died, the 12th of December, and the highest honors were paid to his remains in the United States and in Cuba, where they were carried in a man-of-war of that nation.

Notwithstanding having encountered some difficulties, the dissolution of the army was accomplished without giving place to any complication, thanks to the patriotism of the Cubans and of its leader, Commander in Chief, Máximo Gómez. The 24th of February of 1899, when the american military government had been already established, he made his entrance in Havana.

At midday of the 1st of January of 1899, the evacuation of the spanish troops having ended the day before, Governor General Jiménez Castellanos handed over the Government of the Island to General John R. Brooke, Chief of the occupation army, appointed by the President of the United States, Military Governor of Cuba, ceasing by this act the dominion of Spain in Cuba.

On taking possession of that office, General Brooke issued a proclamation, declaring that the laws of the country were to continue in force, and that they would be modified in the manner that the necessities of the same might advise, and that, although the Island was to be subject to a military government, he would employ civil officers with the idea of consolidating peace and protecting and developping the moral as well as the material interests of the country. And, in fact, so it happened. General Brooke named a Council of Secretaries, composed of natives of the country; he maintained the municipal and even the central organization, in the same conditions in which he had found them, with slight modifications; he reorganized all public services, under the supervision of officers of the american army, he modified the tax-paying system, diminishing the weight of duties; he endowed the municipalities with the means of subsisting by themselves; he reserved the revenues of the custom houses, the tariffs of which were lowered, almost exclusively for the central power; he devoted himself to the reform of the system of education, and dedicated preferable attention to the departments of Health and Communications.

The governorship of this General lasted only a year, for the 20th of December of that same year of 1899, General Leonard Wood, military governor of Oriente, was appointed to substitute him. The new governor of the Island, continued developping the same policy as his predecessor, and for this reason all the acts of both of them many be referred to

the same period of this military occupation, as being comprised therein. During that period peace was strengthened; public safety was insured; the systems of education were improved; modern systems of health and hygiene were introduced, and some reforms were made in legislation, to adapt it to the purposes of the intervention, according to the judgement of the governors; in a word, the system was transformed in a liberal and civilizing sense, to which the people of Cuba soon adapted itself, thus proving its preparation and capacity for self-government.

Among the conquests obtained by the change of system and the new spirit that was being displayed in the country, a prominent place must be given to the extinction of yellow fever, a disease, endemic in Cuba, and one of the greatest obstacles for increasing its population; and the construction of the Central Railway, that established rapid and direct communication between the two ends of the Island, and which had been, in the material order, one of the aspirations more tenaciously cherished by the Cubans. The former was due to the scientific comprobation of the discovery made by the wise Cuban doctor Charles J. Finlay of the germ that produces that illness, and which is the only means of transmitting it and also to the measures adopted to extinguish it by Mayor William C. Gorgas, Chief of the Health Office of Havana. The second was due to a reform in the Railway legislation, permitting a private company to undertake and carry out that work, which had never been possible before on account of the obstacles that private activities encountered in that legislation and the scarcity of funds in the public treasury that did not permit the State to accomplish it either.

The 18th of April of 1900 an Electoral Law was published in order to constitute, according to it, the Ayuntamientos or municipal governments, which offices had been granted since the military occupation, to persons named by the Government. The elections took place the 16th of June and those who were elected took possession of their offices the following 1st of July, for a period of a year. The subsequent year other elections were celebrated for an equal period and in this way the municipal Government in Cuba was regularly reestablished. As to the provincial government, only the Civil Governor subsisted, named by the Military Governor of the Island, for the provincial deputations had been suppressed.

The 25th of July, 1900, the Military Order number 301 prescribed the election of a "Convención Constituyente," that it might adopt the Constitution by which the country should be governed, and to provide, together with the government of the United States, the establishment of the relations that were to exist between both countries. Elections took place the 15th of September of said year and the Convention assembled in Havana the following 5th of November.

The 21st of February of 1901 the Constitution was definitely ap-

proved and signed, and thereby, and according to its first article, the people of Cuba constituted an independent and sovereign state, and adopted the republican form of government.

The convention still had to discuss another of the particulars for which it had been summoned: to provide, in union with the Government of the United States, the future relations between both countries. After long and patriotic deliberations on this point, and after discussing it, by means of a committee of its members, with the Government of the United States, the Convention on the 12th of June, admitted seven additional articles that it affixed as an Appendix to the Constitution, in which it is fundamentally established that the government of Cuba, will never celebrate treaties or pacts with any foreign power, that might diminish or lead to diminish the independence of Cuba, nor will it in any way authorize or permit any foreign power to obtain for colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other way, permanent properties in the Island, nor jurisdiction over any portions of the same; and that the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right of intervention for preserving independence and maintaining a government fit to protect the lives, the property and the individual liberty of the citizens, and for fulfilling the obligations imposed on the United States by the treaty of Paris, which must be assumed and fulfilled by Cuba. This Constitution was published, with its Appendix, in the official newspaper of the Government (*Gaceta de la Habana*) by Order number 100, of 1902, and later on reproduced, that it might be enforced since that day, in the extraordinary edition of that paper, the 20th of May of the same year.

After finishing the labors of the Constitution, the Convention made an Electoral Law, to elect the government of the Republic. This law was published by Order 218, of the 14th of October of 1901, by which the people were summoned for the elections of first grade, that were to take place the 31st of December, and for the meeting of compromisers and the election of the President and Vice-President of the Republic and of the Senators, the 24th of February of 1902.

Ever since the municipal elections were convoked, political groups began to be organized, with the idea of constituting national parties, and, in effect, three were constituted with that name: the Democratic, the National and the Republican.

The first one only lasted a short time. It was said to have fostered conservative ideas, but in reality it was a party that obeyed the necessities of the moment, in order to establish the nation that was going to be constituted upon bases of cordiality. It was formed by prominent chiefs of the revolution and the most conspicuous members of the Autonomist party to whom the way was thus made easy for beginning or continuing public life in their country, without awakening suspicious nor animosi-

ty. The other two parties, which are those that, after suffering a series of transformations, have subsisted until now, had no substantial difference; as may be soon explained, for Cuba, on being endowed with life as a nation only brought the great problem of her independence with her, nor had any other one ever agitated her either, specially during her last years as a colony. Without aristocratic traditions, because the war of independence, melting into one all the aspirations of her children had prepared her for a system of equality and democracy; without economical rivalries, because its productions are similar in all the extension of its narrow territory; without any religious problem, because of the unity of its faith and of the solution already given to it by the Government of Intervention in the order of material interests, by separating the Church from the State, the political parties were formed as the result of the influence of personal sympathies and of secondary proceedings in the administration of the country. For this reason, during this first period there were a great many provincial groups which, although distinguished by the names already stated, were not united by a common discipline nor under a definite national direction; the only matter that might have established some difference between them, giving them diverse features, was the question of the relations between the United States and Cuba; but as these had been precised in the Appendix to the Constitution, neither of them could carry contrary solutions on this point to its program. As a light hue for distinguishing itself the National Party proclaimed its aspiration toward making that Appendix disappear from the Constitution and its purpose of interpreting it in a restrictive sense; but not even this succeeded in obliging the other party to present contrary conclusions for it limited itself in its program, to not touching that point and to precise its aspirations within the nationality, as if such an Appendix did not exist.

Constituted in this way the political forces of the country for the election of the future Government, two candidates presented themselves; one supported by the groups that formed the National Party, and the other by several political groups, whose nucleus was the so-called Republican Party. The former presented as its candidate General Masó, an eminent patriot who had been President of the Republic during the late war; and the latter presented the no less distinguished patriot, Tomás Estrada Palma, the last President of the Republic, who had been made prisoner by the Spanish troops, during the war of 1868, and who, during that of 1895, since the death of Martí, had been fulfilling the office of Delegate of the Revolution in the United States. The political strife was short and with little excitement; for many proofs of patriotism were given; the partisans of General Masó retired from the contest and Tomás Estrada Palma was elected.

Order 101, of the 14th of April of 1902 declared the dissolution of the "Convención Constituyente," and summoned Congress for the immediate 5th of May.

Congress having assembled and examined the electoral documents, according to the law declared that the already mentioned señor Tomás Estrada Palma had been elected President of the Republic and Vice-President Dr. Luis Estévez y Romero. This was made known to the people by the military Order 158, dated the 16th of the said month of May, and at the same time it was announced that at midday of the 20th of May, the Constitution would be enforced, the military Government of the United States would cease in Cuba and the government and command of the Island would be handed over to the President and Congress elected by the people. As it had been announced, at midday of the 20th of May of 1902 the Republic of Cuba was constituted as a sovereign and independent nation, and the Military Governor of the United States handed over the government of the same to its President Estrada Palma, who received it, obliging himself to fulfill what had been stipulated by the treaty of Paris, celebrated between Spain and the United States; having been informed that all the pecuniary obligations contracted by the Intervention had been settled, existing in the Treasury a balance for \$689,101.00.

As it was natural, the new Government had to consecrate itself, in the first place, to organize the new-born State; but for doing so it first had to resolve some important problems of an economical order and satisfy the obligations contracted by the Revolution. The most important of those problems were to pay the wages of the Ejército Libertador (the liberating army) and to acknowledge and pay the debts lawfully contracted by the revolutionary government; both were resolved by means of a loan that brought to Cuba the financial resources that it needed for its development. A treaty of commercial reciprocity was also concerted with the United States, that proved advantageous for the country and increased its commercial traffic.

The government of Estrada Palma unfolded itself without any great political complications, as it may be said that it was a government of administration, and that it was distinguished by its economy and honesty. He took special care in fulfilling his pecuniary obligations with exactitude, dedicating his attention preferably to the improvements in the departments of Health and Public Works, which had been started or projected by the government of the American Intervention; he also continued those introduced by the same in public education and maintained order by applying the law in all its severity and impartiality.

Two years after the establishment of the Republic, according to the Constitution it was necessary to proceed to the partial renovation of the House of Representatives and other provincial and municipal organ-

isms. The elections celebrated with that object produced some excitement in the country and the political forces went to them without being definitely organized; the contending parties were, on one side some fractions that formed a group with the name of the aforesaid National Party, and on the other different provincial groups, which constituted a National Coalition. The consequence of this struggle and the difficulties produced by the incoherence of the political groups, decided those to unite in a conclusive manner, to define themselves and to constitute two large parties, apt for assuming the responsibilities of the Government; the coalition gave birth to a party, denominated Moderate, with conservative ideas, within the ample, liberal and democratic spirit of the country, and in front of it the old National Party reorganized itself, taking the name of Liberal.

Towards the end of this first presidential period, those parties tried to obtain that the Government should proceed from them, establishing a government by the Party, and not as it had been until then, that the President, not belonging to either of them governed according to his judgement, with the advice of all.

The difficulties of that constituting period did not permit that first government to develop any plan, and, as has been already stated, scarcely could it take the first steps in organizing the country.

The Moderate Party, identified with the proceedings and the ideas of the President, thought it convenient for the moral and material welfare of the Republic that he should continue in the government, with the object of consolidating the reforms he had begun to establish and that he might carry out his plans, backed up by that political force, support that they offered him, inviting him to become a member of that party. After much hesitation and when his period was touching to an end, Estrada Palma decided to join the Moderate Party and accepted to be the candidate for the next presidential period as that Party had offered him.

When the electoral struggle began again, the Moderate Party went thereto with Estrada Palma as its candidate for President and Dr. Domingo Méndez Capote as Vice-President and the Liberal Party with José Miguel Gómez for the first of those offices and the Licenciado Alfredo Zayas, President of the Liberal Party for the second. The former Party won, but the Liberal Party accused those elections of being fraudulent, and some of its members, as soon as the new government was established, began to conspire and to produce excitement, preparing a revolution, the responsibility of which the Party afterwards accepted, that broke out in August of 1906, to the end of overthrowing the Government.

The latter, which had been governing under a system essentially civil in its proceedings, found itself unprepared for such an emergency,

for it had no army, no ammunitions, no means of making war, for the only forces in the country were a body that was of a civil character, though it had a military organization, called the Guardia Rural, for acting as police and charged with keeping order in the country and a few companies of coast artillery, created, like the former, during the Intervention, to garrison and take care of the old spanish fortresses. Such were the indefensive conditions of the Government, while the revolutionists, who were no better prepared for attacking, during the first moments, saw their ranks increase.

Although the President made ready for the defense, by organizing a body of militia, mobilizing the Guardia Rural and obtaining from the United States with greatest possible speed, some war material, the effects produced by the revolutionary movement, not smothered at its beginning, were disastrous, and more so in the moral than in the material sense, for it put the credit of the Republic in danger, as well as the confidence in its stability that it had deserved in the country and abroad. The President fearing those consequences and convinced that it was impossible for him to proceed quickly, acceded to the insinuations or advices of the Consul of the United States and asked for help from that nation, thinking he was obliged to do so by the Appendix to the Constitution. That Government acted rapidly, and wanted the contest to end rapidly also; to that effect it sent a commission composed of Mr. Taft, Secretary of War and Mr. Bacon subsecretary of State. These commissioners conferenced with the President and with the revolutionists; their capital object was the immediate termination of the revolution, without taking into consideration, as they declared, any other circumstance. The result of their conference with the President was the resignation of the latter, notwithstanding that according to the plan of agreements that the commissioners presented to him, it was understood that he should continue in the government. After the irrevocable resignation of the President, the Vice-President presented his with the same character; both were reported to Congress the 28th of September, under the pressure of the commissioner Mr. Taft, who exacted, as already stated, the immediate termination of the movement, and Congress resolved to appoint a commission to pray Mr. Estrada Palma to retire his resignation, which they could not succeed in obtaining from him; the commission could not report that resolution to the assembly, that was to meet that same night, because the number of members who assisted were not sufficient to constitute quorum, and for that reason, the demands of the american commissioners, who desired the affair to be arranged with extraordinary haste, could not be satisfied.

In view of the result of the meeting of Congress, the commissioner Mr. Taft, in the name of the President of the United States declar-

ed that the Republic had been left without any government, and that consequently, the moment had come for applying what had been provided by the Appendix to the Constitution, and he installed a provisional government, with the object of reestablishing peace and celebrating new elections in order to restore the regular course of the Republic. Mr. Taft assumed, the 29th of September, the functions of Provisional Governor; he celebrated a series of agreements with the revolutionists, by which he succeeded in reestablishing peace, and the 12th of October he declared Congress in recess, because of the incompatibility of the functions of this body, with those of the regimen just inaugurated. The following day 13th of October, the President of the United States appointed Charles E. Magoon, a functionary of the Secretaryship of State of that nation, to the office of Provisional Governor of Cuba and he took possession of that charge, the same day. The provisional government, as it announced in the proclamation, by which it declared its instauration, had the aim of reestablishing peace and reorganizing the powers of the Republic, in order that the latter might be restored and continue its functions according to the Constitution. The governor devoted himself to carry out his resolutions, and to that end, he endeavoured to make amends for what the revolutionists considered an outrage; the 24th of December of 1906, he named a commission to draw up the Organic Laws complementary to the Constitution, which had not been done yet, such as those of the Executive Power, the Municipal and the Provincial Laws, that of the Judicial Power and that of public employees, denominated of Civil Service, protecting these from suffering the consequences of political changes, in the performance of their charges; he introduced several reforms in some others of the standing laws, and promulgated an electoral law, reforming the one that already existed, with the view of avoiding the repetition of the events to which some of its precepts had given place, and which the revolutionists had imputed to the Government and their political antagonists, declaring to have been prejudiced thereby. He devoted himself also to executing public works, with the idea of furnishing remunerable work to the people, thus insuring their tranquility. In these works and in paying the indemnizations and other obligations created by the revolution, that Government almost totally spent the rents of the Treasury, whereas there were twelve million six hundred and ninety two thousand, six hundred and sixty five dollars, in the public treasury when the Provisional Government was established, and when it ceased there were only one million, six hundred and eighty five thousand, two hundred and twenty eight dollars, and some obligations had not been paid yet. In accordance with what he had pacted with the revolutionists, the 3rd of December of 1906, the Provisional Governor declared vacant the charges of Senators and Representatives elected in 1905. By a decree of the 4th



of April of 1908, an army was organized which, together with the Rural Guard and the body of Artillery constituted the so-called Armed Forces of the Republic. The electoral Law having been promulgated, it suffered several modifications, by means of Decrees, issued before and during the electoral period, and elections were convoked for said year of 1908. At the fall of the Government of the Republic in 1906, the Moderate Party was dissolved, and on account of the new elections another political force was organized, denominated, the Conservative Party. The Liberal Party which had, in reality, been the only organized Party which had subsisted throughout the period of the Provisional Government, became divided when the elections were near; one part of it sustained the candidateship of Alfredo Zayas and the other part, that of General José Miguel Gómez, for the Presidency of the Republic. This division became so considerable that it gave place to the formation of two Parties, one of which remained with the denomination of Liberal and the other took that of Liberal Histórico; the first supported Zayas and the latter Gómez.

Such were the conditions of the political forces of the country, when the 2nd of August of 1908, elections were celebrated for the Municipal and Provincial Charges, and the conservatives triumphed in three provinces. The result of these elections, necessarily alarmed the liberal fractions which got together again and in virtue of that union they proclaimed the candidateship of General José Miguel Gómez as president and Dr. Zayas as Vice-President of the Republic. The Conservative Party proclaimed General Mario G. Menocal and Dr. Rafael Montoro, for the same offices, respectively. With these candidates the Parties proceeded to celebrate the national elections which were summoned the 12th of September of 1908, for the following 14th of November and in these, the Liberal Party won.

By a decree of the 2nd of January of 1909, Congress was convoked for the 13th of the same month, and the 28th was designed as the date for taking possession of his office the President, who should be elected. General Gómez was proclaimed President by Congress the 20th of January and, as it had been announced, the aforesaid 28th of January he took possession of the Presidency of the Republic, for a period, which, for this time, was to be prolonged till the 20th of May of 1913, in virtue of a decree expressly issued in order to keep the historical dates of the Republic. At that same moment the american provisional Government ceased.

The reestablishment of the sovereignty of the Nation and of Constitutional normality therein, was joyfully received by the Cubans, and the new government, was permitted to develop itself without any difficulty, from the first moments, proceeding with a true spirit of cordiality to reorganize the country, for this and no other was the work that it had

to accomplish at that time, since it was necessary to enforce the complementary laws of the Constitution, drawn up by the "Comisión Consultiva" and promulgated by the Provisional Government.

This presidential period went by without encountering any vigorous opposition, nor serious conflicts, proceeding from the Party of the minority, since it cooperated in every possible manner with the work of the Government, which only had to overcome secondary difficulties, springing from the internal struggles between the Government Party itself and other elements aspiring to interfere in the administration of the country; for even the inconveniences of an economical order, that might have obstructed its efforts were reduced by the stipulation of a loan of sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars, authorized by a Decree of the Provisional Governor of the 25th of January of 1909.

Among the difficulties referred to above, though scarcely worth being mentioned, because of its short consequences, but stated here only to prove the patriotism and sound judgement with which the Cubans, and even the promoters thereof themselves, found a solution for the same, was a movement started by the veterans of Independence, who opposed themselves to the appointment for offices of Public Administration of those who had arisen in arms against it. This movement, which produced profound moral agitation in the country, and even determined the promulgation of a law, calmed down as rapidly as it had sprung up, as soon as the Supreme Court declared that some capital precepts of that law were unconstitutional, so it fortunately did not produce nor revive animosity among the Cubans.

More important than this, because of its consequences, was another movement started by the colored people, leaded by Evaristo Estenoz, pretending to constitute a party formed by individuals of his race, with the object of having some influence in the Government and taking a proportional part therein, exclusively in virtue of belonging to that race. Congress by a law of the 4th of May of 1910, declared that those assemblies were illicit, but those who had laid out this plan, although they seemed to alter the constitution and program, of that party succeeded afterwards in forming the same and even took part in the partial elections of that year, without obtaining, however, any success. This event, added to the persistent agitation maintained by the author of this idea, which had been extended to Oriente where it was supported by General Ivonet, who had belonged to the Liberating Army, produced the result that under the orders of the aforesaid leaders, the 20th of May of 1902, several individuals of the colored race, who sustained the ideas of that Party arose in arms against the Government. The latter proceeded promptly and energetically, sending forces to pursue the rebels and succeeding in routing the principal group thereof, on the 14th of June; Ivonet and Estenoz perished in the struggle; many prisoners were made and their provisions

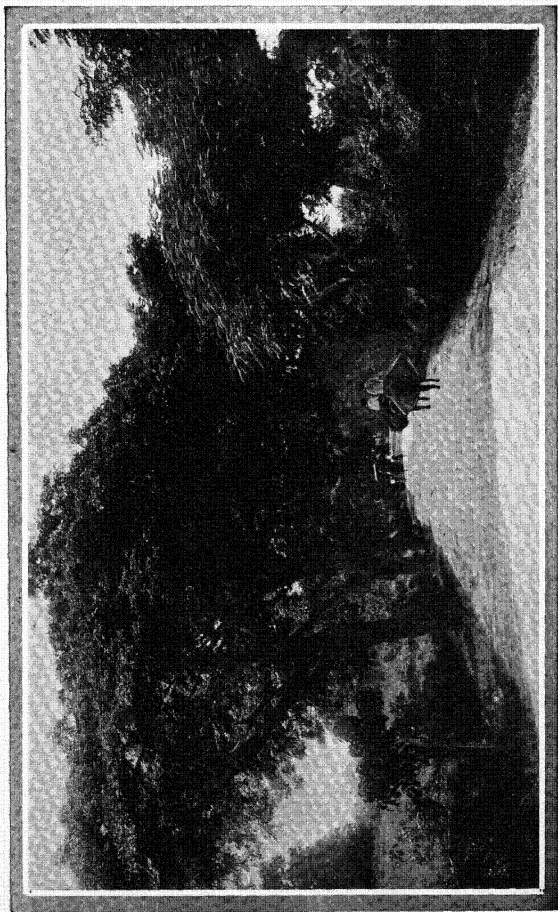
and arms were occupied, that rebellion thus being virtually finished and shortly afterwards peace was completely reestablished.

In November of that same year of 1912, National elections took place for the new period which was to begin the 20th of May of the following year, assisting thereto, as follows: the Liberal Party with the candidanship of Dr. Alfredo Zayas as President and Dr. Eusebio Hernández, a General of the Liberating Army as Vice-President and the Conservative Party with its previous candidate, General Mario G. Menocal, as President, and Dr. Enrique José Varona as Vice-President, having triumphed the latter.

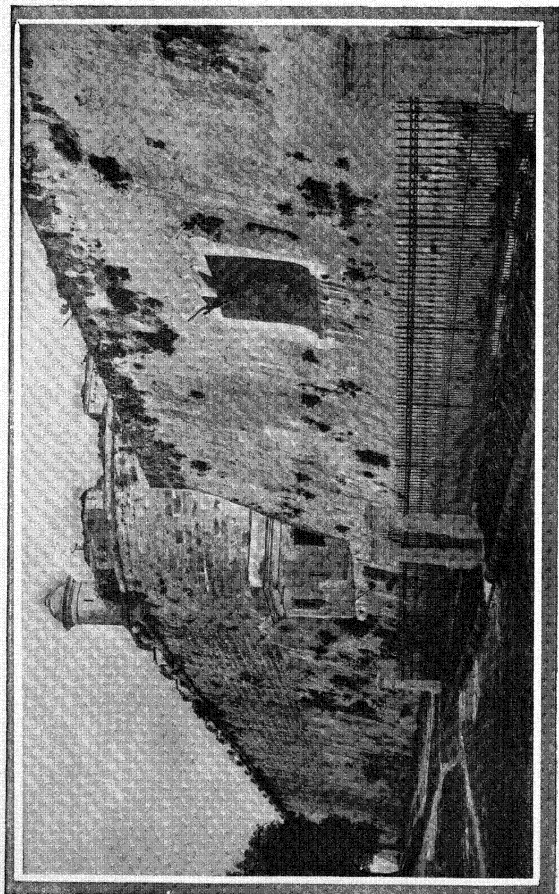
In general, the country accepted with pleasure the victory of the Conservatives, and the Government was carried on during its first period, without any great dissensions nor disturbances; during that time, peace and order were enjoyed, though some difficulties of an economical order were encountered, but efforts were made to overcome them, and at last they could be avoided by means of a Law, denominated of Economical Defense, and above all, by the effects produced by the rapid growth of private wealth on account of the high prices sugar obtained, as a consequence of the european war, which broke out in July of 1914. As a complement of the law just mentioned, another one was issued the 29th of October of said year, by which National coin was created, equal in value to that of the United States, and it was decreed that only these two would be of legal currency in the Republic.

Towards the end of this presidential period, the idea of reelecting General Menocal produced some agitation in the Conservative Party, idea which finally triumphed, after considerable internal strife, from which the candidanship for the elections of 1916, came forth with the reelection of said General, and General Emilio Núñez, as Vice-President. The Liberal Party presented for the first office, its previous candidate, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, and for the second, Dr. Carlos Mendieta, Colonel of the Liberating Army.

The elections were carried out amid great excitement and passionate disputes; the Liberal Party accused the Conservatives of having committed frauds and violence, and according to the law, the appeals were multiplied and the question of the legality of those elections was taken to the courts. In the majority of cases, the courts gave the reason to the reclaiming Liberal Party, annulling the elections in several districts and ordering them to be celebrated again. The incidents of this struggle irritated the spirits, producing in the country a state of deep excitement, to such an extent that before the new elections, which had been convoked for the 10th and 11th of February were celebrated, several attempts of military sedition broke out, plotted by some prominent individuals of the Liberal Party at the military camp of Columbia, Marianao; at the head quarters of the army in Santa Clara and in the



HIGHWAY FROM HAVANA TO BATABANÓ



HAVANA.—“LOS LAURELES,” MOAT

cities of Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba. In these two last cities the seditious parties succeeded, during the first moments, in taking possession of the government establishing a real state of war there; General Gómez was the leader of this movement, and with the forces under his orders he began to push forwards to the capital.

On account of these disturbances the elections which had been convoked for districts within the territory occupied by revolutionists were suspended.

The sedition was well organized in appearance and disposed of sufficient forces, but it was rapidly attacked by the army and although the latter sustained several engagements with the rebels, the contest was neither long nor bloody for the 7th of March, at Caicaje, a place in the province of Santa Clara, General Gómez and his staff were surprised and made prisoners, and a few days after, the army took possession of the towns of the provinces of Camagüey and Oriente, the latter having been abandoned by the leaders of the rebellion, some of whom escaped to foreign countries. The prisoners were submitted to the competent courts, judged and later on pardoned.

Peace, having been reestablished, partial elections took place, the result of which gave the victory to the candidates of the Conservative Party, who were proclaimed by Congress the 7th of May.

Since July of 1914, as has been already stated, a war had broken out in Europe, against Germany and Austria-Hungary, in which almost all the nations of that continent took part, principally Servia, Belgium, France, England, Russia and Italy. The profound perturbation which that war produced and is still producing in regard to commerce and international relations, on account of its magnitude were increased by the proceedings carried on by Germany which put in danger not only the interests, but also the lives of the citizens of neutral countries, obliging the United States to make a declaration of war to that nation and her ally, Austria-Hungary, the 6th of April of said year of 1917. This attitude was followed by some other countries in America, among them Cuba, who, the 7th of April, also declared war to the German Empire.

Amid these conditions of interior and exterior disturbances, General Menocal began his second presidential period taking possession of his high office the 20th of May of 1917.

The condition of the country at that time, having been explained, it may be easily understood that the principal aim of the Government was that of consolidating and maintaining peace within its territory and to prepare itself for defence against the dangers which might come to it from the outside. The first object was obtained by taking some measures of prudent conciliation and energy, and the second was provided by issuing, among other dispositions, a law making military service obli-

gatory, though it was never needed, and some others of an economical nature to assure and increase the provision of sugar of which the allied nations were in need, and to which the Island of Cuba lended considerable help, by efficaciously contributing to provide them with that article.

The increase in the value and production of that article has determined an extraordinary state of material prosperity and wealth, which the country still enjoys. Spirits having been appeased by the measures of concord and reparation taken after order was reestablished, the nation is in possession of true peace, and politicians are beginning to make ready for the renewal of the government. Just as it had happened in the revolution of 1906, in that of 1907, the rebels also ascribed the frauds and violences of which they affirmed to have been victims, whereas they injured their political triumph, to the electoral legislation, the interpretation and application of which having given place to the former, and the government, supported by the majority, consented to dissipate those scruples, accomplishing the reform of that legislation, in order that their satisfaction might be complete, it required, after obtaining the approval of his Government, the advice of Mr. Enoch H. Crowder, who is now Major General and who had been the President of the "Comisión Consultiva" (Deliberating Committee), which had drawn up the Electoral Law, according to which elections had always been celebrated since 1908.

Congress appointed a Commission composed by members of Parliament, which, aided by the Adviser, has drawn up a new law, denominated Electoral Code, which has been standing since the 17th of August of the past year of 1919. And as it was necessary, in order to implant the new system, to depurate the electoral registers, which had been charged of being fraudulent, a law was issued the 11th of July, establishing the decennial census of population, and providing that it should be the basis for the electoral registers.

With the object of fulfilling those laws the enumeration of the inhabitants of this country has been accomplished in the manner expressed in this Report; the new electoral registers have been made; the organisms, charged with carrying out this law have been reformed, and the Political Parties constituted according to the new Code.

Peace having been concerted with the Central Empires of Europe, although it has not been ratified yet, Cuba enjoys tranquility and order, an economical welfare, such as had not been experienced for a long time and is getting ready for renewing her government, protected by the warranties granted by the law, for which object, elections will take place towards the end of the present year of 1920.

# FOURTH PART

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## POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

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### CHAPTER I

#### POLITICAL CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC POWERS

Politically, Cuba is an independent and sovereign nation, constituting a democratic, republican State, with a representative system.

Its sovereignty resides in its people, who exercise it by means of suffrage, which the Constitution recognizes to all citizens more than 21 years of age, in a most ample sense, without any other limits than the very uncommon ones, caused by mental or moral incapacity or by considerations of public convenience; the latter have only been attended to for depriving the land and naval forces in active service of that right.

As the people is the sovereign, all the powers proceed therefrom and they are constituted in the Cuban State, in the classic tripartite form: the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, each operating independently in all that corresponds to their respective attributions, but united and counterbalanced by means of fundamental precepts that maintain them in harmony and avoid their invading each others jurisdictions as will be seen further on.

The Legislative Power is divided into two houses, that of the senators and that of the representatives. That of the senators is constituted by an indirect election, by means of compromissaries elected by the people and with the assistance of the members of the provincial council, who in their turn were elected directly. The number of senators is limited, in the proportion of four for each province, which makes a total of twenty four senators. Normally this office is fulfilled during eight years; but the body is renewed by halves, every four years, at the same time that the renewal of the President of the Republic takes place. An essential condition for being elected senator is to be a Cuban by birth.

The house of Representatives is constituted by direct election, and it is formed by one representative for every twenty five thousand inhabitants or fraction exceeding twelve thousand five hundred. To this effect each province constitutes an electoral circumscription, and for



computing the number of inhabitants, the result of the last decennial census of population is exclusively taken into consideration. The normal length of the period is for four years; but the House is partially renewed by halves, every two years.

Each of the legislative houses has the power of organizing separately and independently its interior regimen and of pronouncing final judgement in regard to the validity of the election of its members, their resignments, and also their expulsion, according to the requisites determined by the Constitution. Likewise each House has the right of proposing laws and within them, each of its members individually possesses that right, though it is subject to certain regulating precepts which exact the concurrence of a determined number of representatives, for exercising the same.

Notwithstanding the autonomy enjoyed by each of the Houses, the Legislative Power is, in reality, exercised by one sole body, denominated Congress, since neither of them possesses the precedence, nor greater authority than the other; and therefore, the legislative work is the result of the combined labor that each of the branches of this power separately accomplish. A law, called Law of Relations prescribes and maintains those that must exist between both Houses, and establishes according to the cases, the order of prelation in the debates on law projects.

This unity of the Legislative Power is maintained and guaranteed by the Constitution, by the precepts which exact the residence of both organisms in the same city; by those that provide they must open and close their sessions on the same day and those that forbid one of them to continue their functions when the other has ceased.

Notwithstanding these statements, besides the legislative functions, which the Senate performs, with the cooperation of the other House, in the manner just expounded, there are others exclusively belonging to the former; such are those of approving international treaties, of appointing diplomatic and consular functionaries, the members of the Supreme Court and of some other high officials of the Administration; that of authorizing cubans to accept honors and offices from foreign governments, and the most important of all, that of constituting itself into a Court of Justice, presided by the President of the Supreme Court, for trying and judging certain transgressions of a political order as are those attempting against the exterior security of the State or against the free exercise of the public powers, or any violation of the constitutional precepts. To this jurisdiction are submitted the President of the Republic and his Secretaries, by virtue of an impeachment through the House of Representatives, and also the Provincial Governors by virtue of an impeachment by the President of the Republic or the Provincial Council; but these powers only reach to imposing the

penalties of destitution and inablement, without prejudice of that which corresponds to be imposed, according to the laws, by the common Courts.

The equality between the two bodies extends to its members, who, to whichever of them they may belong, are equally considered as representatives of the nation, enjoying the same rights and the same privileges. Among the first figures that of receiving the same remuneration, paid by the National Treasury, and among the second, that of being inviolable for the opinions and votes expressed while fulfilling the duties of their offices, and that of it not being permitted to arrest them nor submit them to a criminal trial without the authorization of the House to which they belong.

Congress being the instrument of the Legislative Power, is exclusively invested with that of issuing laws of all kinds, in matters belonging to private or public rights of a general character and they are binding throughout the nation; to establish taxes and duties of a national nature, that may be necessary for the obligations of the State; to discuss and approve the budget of State; to decree public loans; to establish the monetary system and that of weights and measures; to encourage and regulate interior and exterior commerce, the means of communications, railways, roads, canals and ports; to grant amnesties; to fix the number of land and naval forces and determine their organization; to declare war and approve the treaties of peace and to issue all such resolutions it may deem convenient on any other affair of public interest. For the expressed end, Congress assembles by its own right in the aforesaid manner, that it to say, each of its branches separately, twice a year, and it must be assembled for a minimum period of forty days. It may also meet in extraordinary session, when the president of the Republic convokes it with that purpose.

The ample powers of Congress for legislating on the matters just mentioned has been limited by the Constitution as follows: it cannot issue laws with retroactive effects, save in penal matters when they benefit the accused; not can they in any case impose the penalty of confiscating property nor that of death for political offenses; nor approve laws which might diminish, restrain or adulterate the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution, nor which might alter or annul the obligations of civil character, proceeding from contracts, or other acts that should produce them; it cannot either include in the laws or budgets of the State any resolution producing legislative or administrative reforms of any other class.

In order that these restrictions imposed on the Legislative Power which are the principal ones, and others of less importance, may prove efficacious, the Constitution has invested the Supreme Court with the power of declaring the acts of that Power unconstitutional when they violate the precepts of the fundamental Charter. The conditions in which

that Court exercises this power and the consequences thereof will be explained later, when treating of those conferred on the Judicial Power.

Besides the powers just mentioned, Congress also has the special and exclusive one of proclaiming, before the meeting of both Houses in one sole Body, the President and Vicepresident of the Republic, who may have been elected by the assemblies of compromisers, and also that of appointing the person who should occupy that position in case both of them should become vacant simultaneously.

The partial and total reforms of the Constitution also appertain to Congress, being necessary for their approval the votes of the two thirds parts of the total number of the members of each House.

The legislative acts of Congress acquire the character of laws by virtue of the sanction of the President of the Republic. The latter enjoys the suspensive veto, of which he has to make use within the ten days following that on which the law is presented to him to be sanctioned, returning it to Congress, with his observations, that these may be considered.

If after the project has been discussed again in both Houses, it is ratified by the votes of two thirds parts of the total number of members that constitute them, it acquires ipso facto the character of a law; it acquires the same character and in the same way if the President lets the constitutional term elapse, without sanctioning it nor opposing his veto. In both cases, as well as when it is sanctioned, the President is obliged to proclaim the law.

\* \* \*

The executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic. This office last four years and the person who fulfills it cannot be consecutively reelected more than once. To be elected President it is necessary to be more than forty years of age, to be a Cuban by birth or by naturalization, with the condition in the last case, of having served Cuba, in arms, during the wars of independence for ten years at least.

To the President of the Republic as the representative and Supreme Chief of the Nation appertains to sanction and promulgate the laws, to direct diplomatic negotiations and to celebrate international treaties by and with the approval of the Senate; to receive the diplomatic representatives and to admit foreign consular agents; to pardon convicts and to be the Commander in Chief of land and naval forces.

As the instrument of the Executive Power the President is invested with powers for governing and administrating the nation. Among the first, he has that of prescribing the regulations, decrees and orders necessary for fulfilling the laws, when Congress has not done so; to suspend, in accordance with the laws and the Constitution, the exercise of individual rights; to leave in suspension the resolutions of the pro-

vincial Councils and of the municipal government, to suspend the Governors and to accuse them before the Senate, in the cases prescribed by the Constitution. In virtue of the latter he assumes the high direction and inspection of all public services; he appoints, retires and corrects employees according to the laws; he resolves such questions as may come up between private individuals and public administration, etc.

The president exercises these powers with the cooperation and by means of his Secretaries whose appointment and separation, belong freely to him. Every Decree, Order or Resolution of the President must be countersigned by the corresponding Secretary, in order to be valid.

The president has a remuneration which cannot be altered during the period in which he holds that office, actually amounting to \$25,000.00 a year.

Besides the liabilities for political offenses, already mentioned, demandable before the Senate, the President is responsible before the Supreme Court of any other transgressions he may commit.

At present, there are nine Departments: those of State (or exterior relations); Justice; Government (Interior); Finance; Public Works; Agriculture, Commerce and Labor; Public Instruction and Fine Arts; Sanitation and Charities; War and Navy, to which are commended the public services, indicated by their names under the direction of their respective Secretaries.

These Secretaries perform the offices of counsellors to the President, and likewise, in his name, those of Superior Chiefs of their respective branches. The resolutions issued by them, are appealable, save in a few and determined cases, in which, those of certain Secretaries, those of Finance and Public Instruction, are considered final. Against the final resolutions of the administration that, violating the law, damage individual rights, the law grants a recourse, denominated *Contencioso Administrativo*, before the Courts.

The Secretaries are personally responsible of the acts they countersign, and they are likewise jointly liable for those they resolve or authorize together, and this does not exclude the personal and direct responsibility of the President.

A law denominated "Organic Law of the Executive Power", establishes the organization of the secretaryships and the duties of their respective functionaries; on this particular there are other regulating resolutions, in connection with certain branches of Administration. There is an interior regulation for the regimens of each Secretaryship and other branch-offices of the State and there is another one, dating from the Spanish rule, clear and easy enough, appertaining to administrative procedure, which guarantees individual rights in their relations with the Administration; but it needs some slight reforms for being adapted to the present political organization of the country.

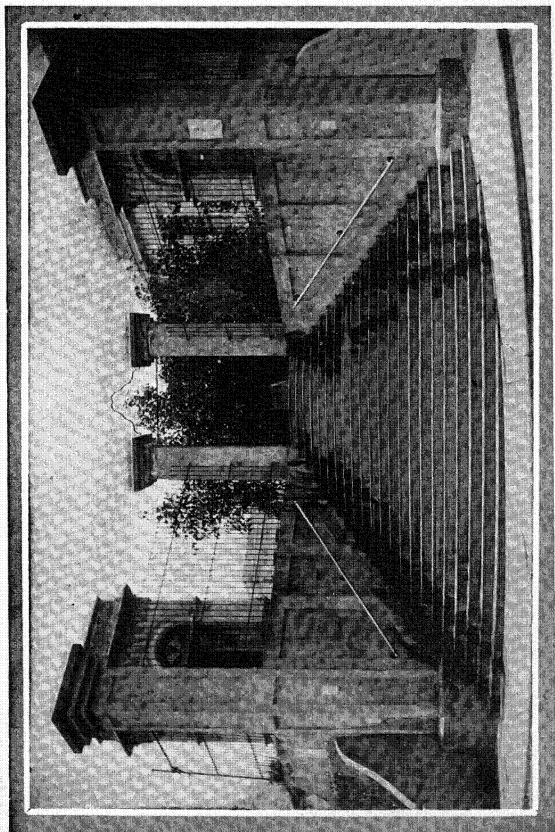
Another law, denominated of Civil Service, regulates the admission and promotion of the employees and functionaries of Public Administration and guarantees their stability. Another one, that of Jubilation, or retirement, grants the functionaries the right of retiring from public service in virtue of some justifiable reasons allowing them a pension in proportion to their service time and the remuneration enjoyed during that period.

Besides the central or general administration of the State, there are the provincial and municipal administrations, provided by the Constitution also. The provinces and municipalities are rather administrative than political organizations; constitutionally, they are autonomous in whatever refers to merely local interests; but their sphere of action is very limited, not only because the State defrays and therefore rules, throughout the national territory, the obligations of primary instruction and sanitation, and the greater part of public works, attending also to public order, but also because in Cuba there are no peculiar interests to such an extent as to need a different regimen, by reason of the territorial situation of each community.

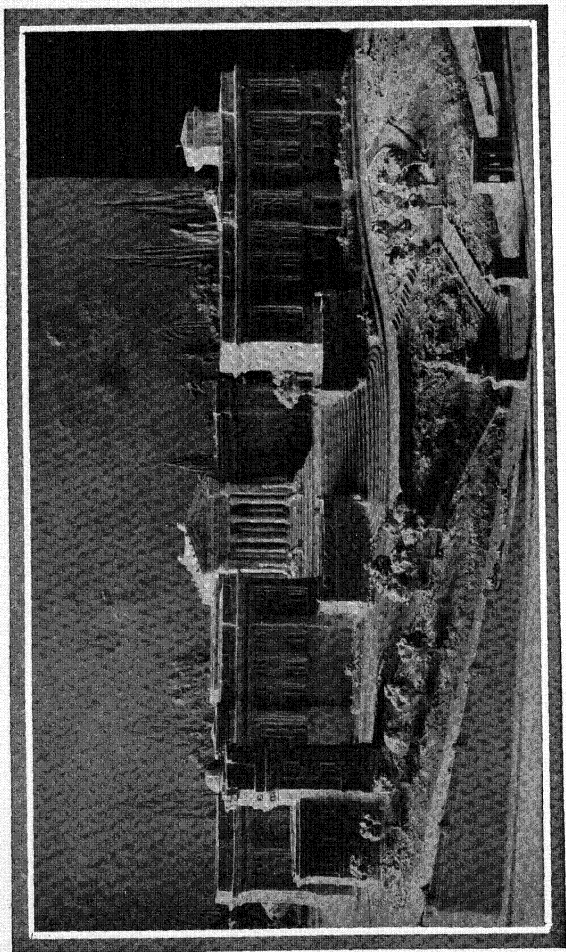
The government functions, in the provinces as well as in the municipalities, are divided into two branches: one is deliberative or for resolving and the other executive. The first is committed to an assembly, with powers for resolving in all such matters referring to local necessities, available only within the limits of the corresponding territory. The second is exercised by a unipersonal authority, charged with executing the resolutions of the former and prescribing their fulfillment. In the provinces the deliberating body or assembly is denominated "Provincial Council" and in the municipalities "Ayuntamientos;" the territory of these is denominated "municipal term." The authority charged with the executive functions is called Governor in the provinces and in the municipalities, "Alcalde Municipal."

The Governors and Alcaldes, besides the functions already stated, have those of assisting the Central Government, in those affairs that correspond to the latter, and are committed to them as mere executers, Besides, the Governors have the power of suspending the Alcaldes, in the performance of their duties when they proceed with extralimitation of their functions.

The Governors and Alcaldes have the right of the suspensive veto, in relation to the Provincial Councils and Ayuntamientos, respectively, and the Governors likewise, have that of suspending the executive resolutions of both corporations, when they are contrary to the Constitution, the laws, or the treaties. The President of the Republic and the Alcalde possess this same power, but the latter only in regard to the Ayuntamiento. Against these suspensions, the law confers to the deli-



HAVANA.—ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (PROJECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS)

berating bodies an appeal to the Courts of Justice; and an identical recourse is granted to individuals whose rights have been injured, with violation of the law, by decisions of the Ayuntamientos or Councils or by resolutions of the Governors and Alcaldes. Outside of the power of mere suspension, expressed before, in the administrative sphere there is no hierarchical order nor dependency in virtue of which any resolution of those corporations may be annulled or modified. It only, belongs to the Courts by means of the corresponding recourse to issue such resolutions.

The provinces and municipalities are principally ruled, by laws, respectively denominated "Organic of the Provinces" and "Organic of the Municipalities."

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The Judicial Power is exercised in Cuba exclusively by courts, organized according to the law. The Constitution forbids the creation, in any case, nor under any denomination, of judicial commissions or extraordinary courts. In virtue of its jurisdiction, the function of trying and judging is committed to the courts, by applying the laws, in all questions that may come forth, between parties, if they refer to private rights, or between Public administration and private individuals; and that of investigating, pursuing and chastising crimes and other punishable acts, foreseen by the law.

For civil and administrative affairs there is only one class of courts those commonly called "ordinary," organized and ruled by a law denominated "Organic of the Judicial Power." In penal affairs there are two kinds of courts authorized by the Constitution: one are the aforesaid "ordinary courts," and the others those for judging land and naval forces, ruled by the law called of Military Procedure; but the jurisdiction of the latter is limited to transgressions of a military character, committed by members of those forces, and may only be extended to other individuals an exceptional cases; as for example, in case of war in which all the members of the army and navy are submitted to that jurisdiction, whatever the offense may be.

The courts of the ordinary jurisdiction are of different ranks, according to the degree and extension in which they exercise their authority. The highest of all, and the only one in the Republic is called Supreme Court. Its principal function is to maintain by means of an appeal denominated of cassation, which will be explained further on, the upright and uniform interpretation and application of the laws in all the courts of the Republic. Furthermore, in some cases it is charged with trying, as a court of appeal determined affairs of civil, penal and administrative matters and it is specially and exclusively charged, as already



stated, with all those questions, that have any connection with the constitutionality of the laws, decrees and regulations, when they are an object of controversy between different parties. In their hierarchical order, immediately inferior to the Supreme Court, are the Audiencias, the principal functions of which are those of a court in appeal; after these follow the Courts of first instance for civil matters, and for the penal the Courts of Instruction and the Correctional Courts and then come the Municipal Courts, which occupy the last place on the scale.

The Supreme Court and the Audiencias are collegiate courts and the others unipersonal. The Supreme Court and the Audiencia of Havana, operate divided into chambers permanently constituted by the law; some of them for judging civil and contentious administrative affairs, and others, for criminal causes. The former has two chambers, corresponding to each of the matters just mentioned, and the latter has four: one for civil and contentious administrative affairs and three for criminal cases. The remaining Audiencias only have one chamber which judges all those matters; but they may be divided into sections formed by no less than three members, when the number of these permit it and the convenience of public service makes it necessary. These chambers and sections exclusively and separately exercise the plenitude of the jurisdiction corresponding to them in the matters they take cognizance of.

The courts of first instance only exercise a civil jurisdiction, and not the contentious administrative, which is reserved to the Audiencias and the Supreme Court; and as their name denotes, their principal function is to judge in the first grade the contests, for which the law has granted them jurisdiction, but furthermore, they have that of judging in appeal those submitted to the municipal courts.

The municipal judges take cognizance in first instance in the civil matters discussed when the amount of the claim does not exceed five hundred dollars.

In the penal order, the jurisdiction is commonly divided and it corresponds to the Audiencias to try and judge transgressions; to the Judges of Instruction, to investigate them and to prescribe the necessary proceedings for preparing the trial; to the correctional judges to investigate and judge some offenses of slight importance, the cognizance of which are expressly attributed to them by the law and also the misdemeanours committed within their territory; and to the Municipal Judges to investigate, to judge and punish faults, and in some cases, according to the rank of the Court, those transgressions, falling under the jurisdiction of the Correctional judges, in those places where none of these are established.

As has been already stated, there is only one Supreme Court, residing in the Capital of the Republic and extending its jurisdiction

throughout the whole territory of the island. Each province constitutes a judicial district, subject to the jurisdiction of an Audiencia residing in the Capital. The judicial districts are divided into Partidos (sub-districts), constituted by one or more municipal terms, and in those Partidos, the judges of first instance, those of Instruction and the Correctional, exercise jurisdiction, according to their respective functions; the former, exercise it throughout the Partido, and their competency, when there is more than one, is decided by turns; the others exercise their authority over the circumscription assigned thereto within the Partido.

The municipal judges exercise jurisdiction in the municipal term, or, when there is more than one of them in a term, within the limits assigned thereto, commonly comprising one or more barrios or wards.

The independence of the judicial power and of its members is guaranteed, in the first place by the latter being exclusively invested with the powers of judging and providing that said judgements be executed; by their not performing any other besides said functions and those which the law may expressly assign to them and by the right they possess of not being removed from their offices save by just motives and previous their hearing; that of enjoying the same remuneration all those who exercise the same functions and have the same rank; and that the same cannot be altered except by a law and in periods longer than five years; that of continuing to enjoy an assignation in proportion with that remuneration and their time of service, when by age or physical or mental incapacity they cease therein; that, as a general thing, they enter the career by competitive examination, and are appointed in all cases by means of a proposal by tern, of the Sala de Gobierno of the Supreme Court which proceeding is also employed for promoting them; and lastly that they are to judge according to their own criterion, it not being permitted to their hierarchical superiors to give them any instructions, nor impose concrete rules on them in connection with their understanding and applying the law, nor can they censure nor admonish them for their interpretation thereof in determined cases, without prejudice of the powers invested on said superiors of modifying or annulling their resolutions, in virtue of the corresponding legal recourses.

Jointly with the Judicial Power, there is a body cooperating therewith in administrating justice, denominated Ministerio Fiscal (Fiscal Ministry) of a permanent character, also organized with hierarchical order, the principal functions of which in penal affairs is to represent social interests, contributing to discover and persecute crime and in other matters, where it is given intervention to keep watch over the exact fulfillment of the law. As an exception, and by delegation of the Secretary of Justice upon which this Ministry depends when the

former gives it thereto, it can represent in trials the Public Administration and the State.

There are, likewise, certain officials denominated judicial secretaries, whose functions are to certify the acts and injunctions of the courts and to fulfill the resolutions thereof by the means established by the law.

## CHAPTER II

### TERRITORIAL DIVISION

When the new political regimen was established in Cuba, at the termination of the war of 1868, the Island was divided by a Royal Decree of the 9th of July of 1878, into six provinces, organized according to the regimen prevailing in the Metropolis in regard to those political unities. Though the regimen has been altered, the Constitution preserved that territorial division, which has been maintained until now.

That territorial division is made by means of almost parallel lines, running from North to South, and the provinces, as already stated, are six, denominated, from West to East, Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey (before Puerto Príncipe) and Oriente (before Santiago de Cuba). The adjacent islands and keys belong to the province in front of whose coast they are found.

In accordance with the ruling system, which established autonomy for the provinces and municipalities, these circumscriptions have more political than administrative importance, which is the difference from what happened in the spanish system, in which they constituted, equally important political and administrative divisions.

The territory of the provinces are divided into municipal terms and these into "barrios," (wards); but this last division, in reality, has no great importance in administration, since its object is merely to facilitate the inspection of the services of the municipal police. Judicially, as already said, the provinces are denominated districts, and they are divided into *partidos judiciales* (judicial circuits), formed by groups of the municipal terms.

*Province of Pinar del Río.*—It is situated on the western end of the Island, and its limits are: on the North, the Gulf of Mexico; on the East, the province of Havana; on the South, the Caribbean Sea and on the west the Yucatán Channel. Its capital is the city of the same name, situated almost in the centre of the province, in the interior, and nearer the South, than the North coast. This province comprises fifteen municipal terms, whose names, as well as those of the wards of each of them, appear in the corresponding place of this Report, and it is divid-

ed into five judicial circuits, to-wit: Pinar del Río, Guane, San Cristóbal, Guanajay and Consolación del Sur.

*Province of Havana.*—Its limits are: on the North, the strait of Florida; on the East, the province of Matanzas; on the South the Antillean Sea, and on the West, the province of Pinar del Río. This province is the smallest in territory, but the largest in density of population of all the Republic. The Isle of Pines, situated South of this province, is considered a part of it, and is the largest and most inhabited of all the islands and keys that surround Cuba, and the only one constituting a municipal term and a judicial circuit. The expressed province comprises twenty-three municipalities and it is divided into eight Judicial Circuits, which are: Havana, San Antonio de los Baños, Güines, Bejucal, Marianao, Guanabacoa, Jaruco and the Isle of Pines. The capital of the province is Havana, which is also the capital of the Republic, situated on the North coast, by the bay of its name, known, during the first times of the conquest by that of Puerto Carenas. Havana is a fortified port; it was, formerly defended by the fortresses, Morro, la Cabaña, Príncipe and Atarés, of which only the two first, still subsist as such; but it is defended by several batteries, situated on the coast, on both sides of the entrance to the port.

As Havana is the capital of the Republic it is the residence of Congress, the President, the Secretaries of State, with all the central offices and boards, annexed to them, the University and the Supreme Court.

*Province of Matanzas.*—It bounds on the North with the strait of Florida; on the South and East with the province of Santa Clara, and on the West with that of Havana. It comprises nineteen municipal terms and five Judicial Circuits, which are those of Matanzas, Cárdenas, Alaeranes, Colón and Pedro Betancourt. Its capital is the city of Matanzas, situated by the bay of its name on the North coast.

*Province of Santa Clara.*—Its limits are: on the North the Old Bahama Channel; on the South the Sea of the Antilles; on the East, the province of Camagüey, and on the West, that of Matanzas. Its capital is the city of the same name, situated in the interior of the province, almost in the centre of the same, but nearer the North than the South coast.

This province comprises twenty nine municipal terms and is divided into six judicial circuits, which are: Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus and Remedios.

*Province of Camagüey.*—It bounds: on the North with the Old

Bahama Channel; on the South with the Antillean Sea; on the East with the province of Oriente, and on the West with that of Santa Clara. Its capital is the city formerly named Puerto Príncipe, now also denominated, like the province, Camagüey and it is situated in the interior, almost at the same distance from both coasts, and nearer the Eastern than the western limit of the province. This province comprises six municipal terms and is divided into five Judicial Circuits, which are: Camagüey, Ciego de Avila, Morón, Nuevitas and Santa Cruz del Sur.

*Province of Oriente.*—It bounds: on the North with the Old Bahama Channel and the Atlantic Ocean; on the South with the Antillean Sea and the strait of Colón, that separates it from the island of Jamaica; on the East, the strait of Maisi, that separates it from the island of Santo Domingo, and on the West with the province of Camagüey. Its capital is the city of Santiago de Cuba, by the bay of its name, on the Southern coast. It comprises twenty municipal terms and it is divided into twelve judicial circuits, which are: Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Guantánamo, Holguín, Gibara, Baracoa, Mayarí, Puerto Padre, Victoria de las Tunas, Palma Soriano and Banes.

As it has been already indicated, this territorial division outside of the judicial order, is not rigorously taken into consideration for the other public services, as it was during the period of the spanish government. Each branch of the Administration has its special divisions; but all of them are embodied within the limits of one or more municipalities, in such a way that none of those especial circumscriptions is formed with territory of different terms, nor consequently of different provinces.

So happens for example, in that of Finance, in which for collecting land taxes, the national territory is divided into zones and fiscal districts, and for marine taxes in custom house districts, depending each of them upon the Secretaryship of its respective, branch. The same happens in Sanitation, where no intervening centralization is established within the provinces, and in the municipalities there are certain officers called—"local chiefs"—depending directly on the Secretary. The same happens also in an administrative range, in Communications, where the mail and telegraph centres and stations, depend upon the General Direction, of that branch, and each one has its own circumscription.

Militarily, the territory of the Republic is divided into nine districts, four of which (the second, third, fourth and eighth) are constituted by the provinces of Camagüey, Santa Clara, Matanzas and Pinar del Río, with headquarters at the capital of each province; the province of Oriente is divided into two districts (the first and the ninth) the former whose headquarters are established in Santiago de Cuba, comprises ten

municipal terms, and the other, with headquarters in Holguín also comprises ten terms; the province of Havana is divided into three districts (the fifth, sixth and seventh) with headquarters in the city of Havana for the fifth and seventh districts and at the military post of Columbia for the sixth.

In relation to the Navy, the costs of the Island are divided into three districts, the first has its station in Havana, the second in Santiago de Cuba and the third in Cienfuegos. Besides this, it is divided into ten zones, for the service of vigilance of its coasts, with the following stations: On the North: Puerto Esperanza, Matanzas, Cárdenas and Antilla (Nipe) for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, respectively; Santiago de Cuba for the 5th and 6th; Manzanillo for the 7th; Cienfuegos for the 8th and 9th and Batabanó for the 10th.

Though in Cuba, there is no official religion and, consequently the regimen of administration of the churches is totally independent from the State as the majority of its inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, which church has a perfect hierarchical organization, and during the Spanish dominion was united to the State, it seems convenient to give some idea of its actual regimen and organization. The Republic is divided into six dioceses, corresponding one to each province and one of these dioceses, that of Santiago de Cuba, which comprises the province of Oriente, and whose See resides in the Capital, is archiepiscopal, and the five remaining, which depend upon the Archbishop who rules the former, are episcopal, and they are those of Pinar del Río, Havana, Matanzas and Camagüey, with their See in the capital of said provinces, and that of Cienfuegos, with its See in the city of that name, comprising the province of Santa Clara.

During the period of the spanish dominion in Cuba, as all religions were permitted, some protestant churches were established in Cuba, which since the end of the former have remarkably increased in number, although, by reason of their regimen, there is no notice of their having any territorial organization. Those which have a larger number of members are the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Episcopal. In Cuba there is no organized congregation of any uncristian religion.

## CHAPTER III

### INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

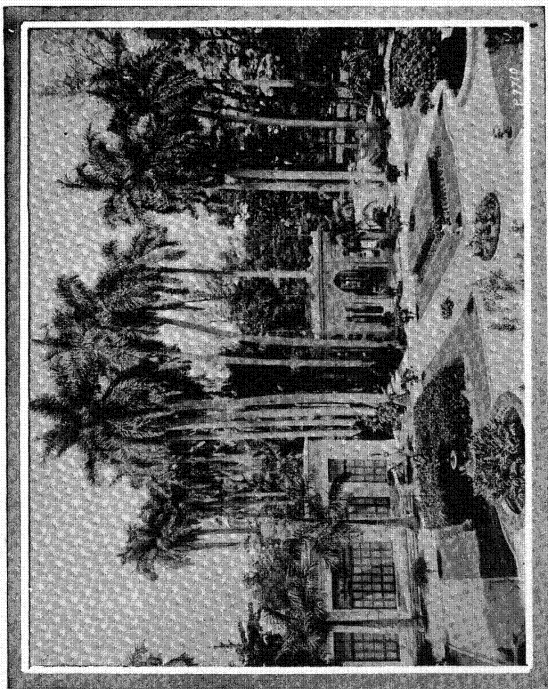
The Republic of Cuba does not recognize any personal rights nor privileges. All cubans are equal before the law, and the same may be said in regard to foreigners, since these enjoy all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, except those exclusively granted to the na-

tives, which in reality is only one: that of it not being permitted to expulse them from the territory, nor to deny them the entrance to the same.

All the inhabitants of the Republic have the right of freely expressing their ideas, in whatever form they may choose; to address petitions to the authorities, and that these shall be resolved; to assemble peacefully and unarmed for all licit purposes: to profess their religion, with no other limit than respect to christian moral and public order, since the State is not associated to any church, nor does it subvention any public worship.

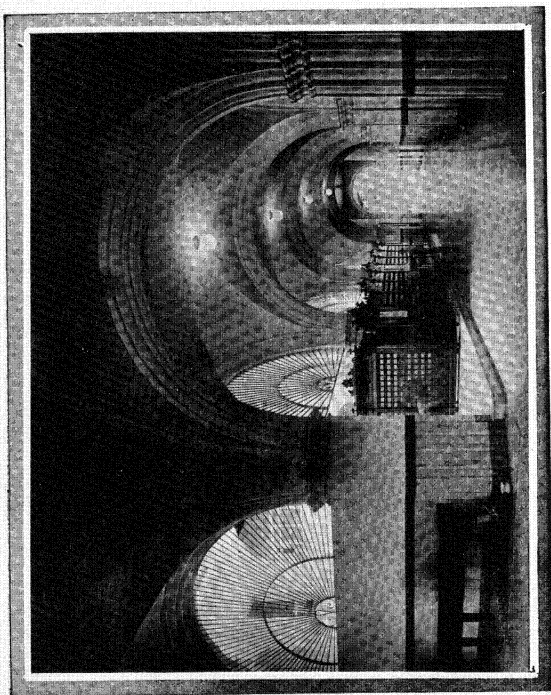
All persons may go in and out of the territory of the Republic, or travel freely within its limits, save what has been disposed by the Law of Immigration and in cases of criminal responsability; nobody, can be obliged to change his home or residence, except by order of competent authority, in the cases provided by the law; the residences of the citizens are inviolable, and nobody can go into that of another, without his consent, except in virtue of an order of the competent judge and during the day, for during the night it is only permitted to enter therein, without their previous consent, in order to succour the victims of some crime or disaster; the secrecy of correspondence and other private documents is also inviolable. The penalty of confiscating property, cannot be imposed in any case. All authors or inventors may enjoy the exclusive property of their work or invention, during the time and in the form determined by the law; nobody can be deprived of property, except by the competent authority and in virtue of some justified reason of public convenience, and previous the corresponding reimbursement; and nobody is obliged to pay taxes that have not been legally established, and that are not collected in the manner prescribed by the law.

In regard to individual liberty, nobody can be arrested, except in the cases and form prescribed by the laws, and all persons arrested must be released or delivered to the competent judge, within the first twenty four hours after being arrested, and the Judge within the term of seventy two hours, has to order his freedom or change the arrest for imprisonment. Nobody can be imprisoned except by writ of the competent judge; neither prosecuted nor sentenced, but in virtue of laws, made previously to the transgression and in the maner established by them: the order of imprisonment has to be ratified or modified within the first seventy two hours following the imprisonment and the prisoner must be previously heard; the accused must be informed of the charges brought against him and of the name of the accuser; he must be provided with a lawyer to defend him, if he does not choose one himself and all the proceedings for investigation, practised since his indictment will be public for him. Nobody is obliged to declare against



HAVANA.—QUINTA DE LOS MOLINOS





HAVANA.—INTERIOR VIEW OF POST OFFICE

himself, nor against his wife or her husband, nor against any relative within the fourth degree of consanguinity and the second of affinity.

Only in certain cases, when it is necessary for the security of the State, or when any serious perturbation of order threatens to destroy public peace, may some of these guaranties be suspended and these are expressly determined by the Constitution, but it is always for a limited time and by means of a law designing the extension of the territory affected by the suspension. While this lasts a pre-established law, denominated of Public Order will be enforced, as the Constitution explicitly provides.

Foreigners residing in Cuba are considered as possessing the same rights as natives with regard to the protection of their persons and properties; to enjoying the individual rights expressed above, with the exception already mentioned, and civil rights also in the conditions and within the limits established by the Law of Foreigners (Alienship) They are obliged to observe and fulfill all the laws and other regulations in force, to contribute to public expenses and to be submitted to the courts and other authorities of the Republic.

The Law of Foreigners standing now in Cuba is the Spanish one, but in the actual conditions of the Republic, only a few of its precepts can be fulfilled.

## CHAPTER IV

### LEGISLATION

Cuba is ruled, in general, by the same laws that were in force when the Spanish domination ceased, since they were maintained by the Address of the 1st of January of 1899 of the Military Governor, and confirmed by the seventh transitory disposition of the Constitution.

Spanish legislation is, commonly, codified, and only in certain branches thereof, specially in that of administration, are there special laws, separated from that system; but even in these cases, the structure of the former and the order of its precepts, which are connected with each other preserve the harmony of the whole, according to the fundamental methodic criterion of that system. Consequently, this is the one observed in Cuban legislation, which is the same as the Spanish, as has been already stated. However, it has now suffered some important alterations, specially in the penal and administrative order, for since the American military intervention, several laws have been issued, and some amendments introduced in those in force; following different methods and inspired by different judgements, to such an extent that the country may still be considered to be fully within its constituting period.

In Cuba, laws are promulgated by publishing them in the official newspaper, the Gazette (*Gaceta*) of the Republic; they are enforced

simultaneously throughout the territory after a certain term has expired, and they can only be revoked by other laws, and in the meanwhile, neither disuse nor habit can prevail against them; nor does the ignorance of the same excuse their fulfillment. Laws have not, nor can they have, according to the Constitution, a retroactive effect, save penal laws, when they favour the accused (reo); the expressed penal laws, and those referring to the police and to public safety are binding for all the inhabitants of the Island; those which consider the rights and duties of the family and the status, condition and capacity of the citizens, are binding for cubans, even when residing in foreign countries. Immovable property is ruled by the laws of the country, except what regards the rights of succession, which are ruled by the laws of the nation of the person who produces the succession.

*Civil law.*—The Spanish Civil Code of 1889 is the one that fundamentally rules in civil matters, having been made extensive to the Island by a Royal Decree of the 31st of July of the same year. This Code contains a preliminary title referring to the laws, their effects and application, from which the principal rules on the particulars already expressed have been taken. The rest of the work is divided into four books: the first treats of persons; the second of the estate, property and its modifications; the third, of the different manners of acquiring property; and the fourth, of obligations and contracts. Hereinafter, an idea is given of the fundamental criterion followed in the precepts ruling those matters.

Family is normally constituted by marriage, and this, in order to be legal, must be contracted before a civil functionary, which is, at present, the Municipal judge. The capacity for contracting matrimony is given to men at the age of 14 years, and to women at the age of 12; but until they attain their majority of age, that is, 21 years, they need the consent of their father or mother under whose authority they live. The economic regimen of matrimony is regularly that of a society, whose representation and management belongs to the husband, in virtue of which, both of them equally possess the goods acquired during their marriage, sharing them by half parts, although each party preserves the dominion and administration of their own properties; notwithstanding this, the products of those properties are applied to fulfilling the obligations of that society; the woman, except in the case of her own property, cannot contract without first obtaining her husband's permission, for he is always, save the aforesaid case, her legal representative; the children born in wedlock are called "legitimate," and while they are minors they remain under the protection and shelter of their parents, in virtue of a right denominated of "*patria potestad*," paternal authority, exercised by the father, or in want of him, the mother.

Marriage may be dissolved by the death of one of the contracting parties or by divorce. Until a short time ago, the first cause was the only one producing total dissolution, but since the law of the 29th of July of 1918, the second cause also produces that effect in the cases expressed in said law. There is also another form of divorce established by the Code, which it still in force, which only produces the separation of husband and wife and the liquidation of the conjugal society, for they are not permitted to marry again.

Besides marriage, there is another familiar vinculum created by the law and which springs from the recognition that parents may make of children born out of wedlock. This vinculum is only valid between parents and children, for it is not necessary that both progenitors live usually together; nor does this union create any right between those who live together, nor does the law acknowledge that status in any way nor for any effect. As to the father, that recognition has to be voluntary, for the investigation of fatherhood is not permitted, and only in the cases foreseen by the law, in which that recognition appears to have been done in a more or less solemn manner, can the father be obliged to do so in public and to fulfill the duties that fatherhood imposes on him, and consequently, acquiring the rights inherent to his condition as a father. In order to be able to make that recognition, it is necessary that the progenitor who wants to do so shall have been legally apt for contracting marriage at the time of the conception of the child who is to be recognized. Those children are denominated "natural."

The person and property of orphans of father and mother who are still under age, or the children of parents who are incapable of exercising paternal authority, are protected by a tutelary organism, composed of a council, called "Family Council," formed by some relations of the minor child, a tutor (guardian) and a protutor; the latter, in certain cases, replaces the former, but his principal function is to survey the administration of the property of his pupil. The tutor in certain cases by himself, and in others with the intervention of the council, has to afford the orphan with protection, direction and representation instead of the parents of whom he is deprived. There is a similar organism for protecting those who having attained their majority, are declared mentally or physically incapacitated.

In order to be able to prove the civil status of every person, there is a public registry, which is now in charge of the municipal judges, wherein, according to the law and regulation ruling this matter, it is binding to inscribe births, marriages, recognitions, legitimations and emancipations of children; deaths, citizenships and other acts concerning said status, which may be proved by the certification of the corresponding inscription.

In the hereditary regimen, the Roman precedents are followed,

establishing heirs apparent and legitimate parts. These are contributed by the aliquot part of the properties of the deceased, which is distributed among the heirs apparent, who are, in the first place, the descendants, and in the second, the ascendants. There are, besides, in cases of death *abintestato*, certain heirs, called legitimate, who are, first, the heirs apparent, just mentioned, and in want of these, the collateral, by the order and up to the degree marked by the law, and lastly, the State. The surviving husband or wife has a right to the usufruct of a determined portion of the properties of the deceased.

Private territorial property has its origin in grants or conventions with the sovereign. In accordance with the political and economical ideas at the epoch of their discovery and conquest, the lands of America belonged to the King, who disposed thereof as if they were his private property. The old Laws of the Indies determined the lands that were to be left to the Indians and the conditions in which these might possess them. Likewise, in order to encourage the settlement of new towns, said laws contained rules minutely precisising this matter, in which the surface and outlines of those towns were regulated, as well as their division in lots and the number and limits of these corresponding to each settler. Moreover, an extension of land was granted to the community, with the denomination of "propios," for being exploited to its own benefit, and to each settler, according to his rank, parcels of land were allotted, denominated "peonías" and "caballerías;" this last name has subsisted in Cuba, being applied to a superficial agrarian measure. Lastly, a zone denominated "egidos" was to be left around the towns, belonging to the community, but for public use and in common for the neighbors.

The immense extension of uninhabited territory continued belonging to the Crown, but the latter authorized the ayuntamientos for granting the possession of certain portions to the neighbors, under the title of "merced" (favour) with the obligation of stocking it with cattle. These "mercedes" only allowed the use and possession of those lands, but both benefits were so ample and exclusive, that they were almost equivalent to the ownership, which finally was granted to the landholders. These titles were the occasion of a special kind of property known by the name of "haciendas comuneras" or common estates, resulting from the division of those rights among the heirs of the primitive possessor, or by alienation of a part of them to other persons. This class of property gave origin to a multitud of questions between joint owners and contiguous landholders, and since the beginning of the past century efforts have been made to avoid them, by means of different resolutions conducing to facilitate the dissolution of joint ownership, and this problem has been finally settled now by the military order

number 62 of 1902, and by the law of the Republic of the 22nd of October of 1904.

As it has been already indicated, ever since the beginning of the past century, when efforts were made to have that special kind of property disappear the State granted considerable facilities for acquiring and consolidating the dominion of immovable rustic property. The first step taken in that sense was to convert into ownership the possession granted by the former "mercedes;" to recognize the right of acquiring at a low price the excess of lands possessed by the landholders outside of the limits of their titles; to give the value of the latter to their possession during the time exacted by the law for its prescription, and lastly, to sell at auction, at a moderate price, and with facilities for payment, the uncultivated lands and those unlawfully possessed, belonging to the State. Such is the origin of rural property in Cuba. Almost all of it is protected by a written title. As it happens in all civilized countries, the right of property is guaranteed; the landholders are duly protected by the laws, which, considering possession similar to ownership, not only lend protection to the owners of the land, but also to those who are in possession thereof.

In order that these guaranties may prove available, there is an institution in Cuba, denominated Registry of Property (ruled by a law called the Mortgage Law and a Regulation, issued for its execution) where all those acts are recorded in virtue of which immovable properties and the rights constituted upon them are acquired, modified, transmitted or extinguished. This record is done with the object, not only to guarantee the proprietor, but to make the condition of the properties known the public, thus facilitating business transactions thereon, since the third person who acquires the property in view of what has been entered in the Register cannot damage any act that has not been recorded therein.

Business transactions rest on the principle of the free will of the contracting parties, although the Code contains some leading rules for the most common transactions; such as the contract of bargain and sale, renting, loans, mortgages, societies, mandate, etc.

The Code recognizes as a special law, complementary of the same, the above quoted Mortgage Law, so called because although it contains some dispositions referring to another class of rights which affect the dominion, it principally treats of mortgages, regulating them in their double aspect as a contract and a real obligation. The fundamental quality of this right is that it can only be constituted when the immovable property belongs to the person who mortgages it, that it has to be constituted by a public document and recorded in the Registry and that the only action derived therefrom is to insure the payment of the

credit by selling in public auction, the immovable property that was mortgaged.

Besides territorial property, the Code recognizes intellectual property, which is that of authors and artists over their works; that of mines, waters and others; but these, as well as the rights of inventors over their inventions, and of merchants and manufacturers over their trade-marks, are regulated by special laws of an administrative order, in which the requisites that must be fulfilled for obtaining that the State recognize and declare those rights are prescribed, and once recognized, they are considered as private patrimony and may be the object of all kinds of contracts, like any other property.

*Commercial Laws.*—Commercial acts are ruled by a special law, denominated Code of Commerce, which is the Spanish Code of 1885. This code embodies all the acts and contracts which are specific and exclusively for merchants; the constitution and operations of commercial companies of all kinds, excepting Railway companies, which the Code also comprised before, but that are now ruled by Military Order number 34 of 1902; said Code also comprises marine property and commerce, and the legislation on bankruptcy, save what regards procedure for this is ruled by the Law of Civil Procedure and, in regard to suspension of payments, by that of the 24th of July of 1911. This Code has a complement, which is a Regulation and other rules establishing the Commercial Registry, in which all persons dedicated to commerce are obliged to be recorded, as well as all such acts that may modify the legal capacity of merchants and other acts determined by those rules, and without this requisite they cannot affect third persons.

*Penal Laws.*—In Cuba, criminal matters are ruled by the Spanish Code of 1870, which, after being slightly modified, was made extensive to the Island, in 1879. This Code is the basis and may be considered the common law in those matters; besides it, there were but few laws which defined or punished transgressions, and even these could be considered as complimentary thereof and constituting a body with the same, since the same penalties were imposed thereby and efforts were made to adapt them as far as possible to the method of the repeated Code, in the manner of applying them.

The Code is divided into three books: the first contains general dispositions; the second defines transgressions and marks the penalties corresponding to them, and the third refers in the same manner to misdemeanours.

The method adopted in this Code consists in defining and precisising punishable deeds, establishing the base that only acts or omissions

punished by the law are crimes or offenses, and, consequently, those not comprised in this case cannot be punished. The first book fixes the concept of penal liability in relation to the agent of the punishable act (author, complice or concealer); it establishes the extent of civil liability inherent and consecutive to the punishable act; it enumerates the circumstances that free from both liabilities are extenuating or aggravating those that and, consequently, diminish or increase the penalty; it determines the only penalties that can be imposed, explaining in what they consist and the manner in which they are to be fulfilled, assigning their extent and the order of their greater or less importance; it prescribes rules for applying them, on the fundamental basis of the Code of considering every penalty divided into three grades: maximum, medium and minimum.

In the two following books, it defines crimes (*delitos*) and misdemeanours (*faltas*) respectively, assembled with method, according to their nature, and marking the penalty corresponding to them. It is understood that this penalty is the one imposed on the author of the crime accomplished, and according to the general rules it is considered divided into three grades; in regard to its duration, when it is only of one kind, and in regard to its seriousness when it is formed by different kinds of penalties: the maximum is imposed when some aggravating circumstance concurs; the minimum, when some attenuating circumstance concurs, and the medium, when neither the former nor the latter circumstances concur; to punish the complice and the concealer, and even the author himself, in certain cases, the rules and scales of the first book, are taken into consideration, starting always, as a base from the penalty marked by the law. This system seems rather complicated, but in reality, it is not; its greatest difficulty does not proceed so much from the tripartite division and the scales, as from the diversity of classes of penalties on which the former are founded. In fact, penalties, leaving aside that of death, essentially consist in loss of liberty, banishment and fines, and of the former punishment there are no less than eight classes, differentiated by the place in which they are accomplished and the greater or less severity with which the prisoner is treated. Notwithstanding, at present those differences are not very remarkable, and practically, the penalties of loss of liberty have become reduced to two classes,—the penitentiary and prison—, distinguished from each other by the establishment where they are fulfilled, all of them being situated now within the territory of the Republic, and by the greater or less severity of the discipline by which they are ruled.

Since the end of the Spanish dominion, this Code has suffered, directly or indirectly, great and remarkable modifications by the promulgation of special laws, inspired on different criterions. The most noteworthy of these, on account of having been the first that was promul-



gated, separating itself from the system of the Code, in regard to the way of applying penalties and the nomenclature of the same, is order 213 of 1900, which created the so called correctional jurisdiction, to which it submitted the trial and punishment of misdemeanors (*faltas*) and certain transgressions of less importance defined and punished in that Code.

The confusion introduced in penal legislation by the modern laws referred to, has determined two attempts for promulgating a new Code, to reestablish the normality existing before in that important branch of the law, one made by Congress and the other by the Provisional Government; but until now, neither of them have been successful.

#### LAWS OF PROCEDURE

*Civil.*—Civil proceedings are ruled by the Spanish law of 1885. This law is a Code, divided into three books: the first one contains the general prescriptions common to all kinds of trials and those referring to the competency of the courts; to the requisites needed to appear before them; to the manner and terms in which judicial resolutions have to be issued; to the way of making these known to the different parts; to the appeals granted against them; the way of carrying them out, etc. The second book treats of the jurisdiction called *contenciosa*, and the third, of voluntary jurisdiction, containing rules for the substantiation of the different trials and claims, methodically classified, according to their object or according to their amount. Justice is administered gratis, and the persons concerned, who are in the full exercise of their civil rights, may appear by themselves before the courts; but in case they should not do so, they have to make use of certain intervening agents called "procuradores" (solicitors) or judicial agents, unless they commit their representation to the lawyer who defends them. The assistance of these professionals is binding, except in certain cases of slight importance; if the litigant is poor and lacks the means of obtaining that assistance, the courts provide him gratuitously with a defensor. In civil matters, litigants have the right of freely choosing, among all those who exercise jurisdiction in the corresponding grade, the Judge who is to take cognizance of their claim. The law also recognizes and regulates the right of the parts to submit their suits to the judgement of arbitrator judges or friendly compromisers. The former have to be lawyers and must adjust their acts to the proceedings of the law; this condition is not exacted from the latter, and they resolve according to their criterion and their conscience; but they must do so, within the term, limits and conditions expressed in the obligation bond.

Commonly, all civil suits have two instances. The Judge of the second instance, which is, generally, a collegiate court is invested with the same powers as that of the first, and in procedure the only dif-

ference between one instance and the other is, laying aside the simplicity and briefness of the proceedings, that at the court in appeal, the allegations are oral and proofs can only be admitted in exceptional cases, almost limited to those in which it was impossible to produce them in the inferior court. In both, however, the judges have the power of prescribing that certain proofs be practised, when they deem them necessary for issuing their resolutions. Besides these two instances, in certain suits an appeal is granted, denominated of "cassation," which is exercised before the Supreme Court, with the object of annulling the sentence dictated at the second instance, when any law or legal doctrine has been violated therein, or when there is some defect in the procedure, breaking the essential rules of the same.

*Penal.*—In penal procedure the Spanish Law of Criminal Procedure of 1882, made extensive to Cuba in 1888 fundamentally rules. What distinguishes this procedure is that the period of investigation is separated from that of trial when the case is a crime, and each period is commended to different authorities, as hereinbefore, stated, when explaining the organization of the judicial power; that the debates are public; that the accused intervenes in all the transactions which may affect him; that it is necessary that he be present in order to be judged; that he is bound to have a lawyer to assist him appointed by himself, or by the Court for his defense; that the trial must be preceded by a formal and concrete accusation; that the court is free to appreciate the proofs that may be produced, according to their conscience without being subject to any rules and that all the acts of the trial are oral. In criminal matters there is only one instance, but against the judgement pronounced therein, when it is a transgression not falling under the correctional jurisdiction an appeal is granted "in cassation," with the same purpose already mentioned when expounding civil procedure of annulling the judgement when any law has been violated therein, or when any breach of the essential rules of the aforesaid procedure has been committed. Besides the proceedings of the law quoted above, there is another procedure, denominated "correctional" for common matters, which was established by the aforesaid military Order 213 of 1900 and is applied for judging misdemeanors (*faltas*) and some transgressions (*delitos*) of slight importance, expressly determined in that Order. This procedure is exceedingly simple, being limited, in short, to appearing the accuser and the accused before the Judge, whereupon the proofs are examined and the judgement is immediately pronounced against which there is practically no recourse for although the Organic Law, foresees the possibility of granting it that of appeal, when the case is a crime, this recourse has not been as yet prescribed nor regulated.

Military courts, those of the army as well as those of the navy,

are ruled by a law of procedure promulgated by a decree of the Provisional Governor of the 18th of January of 1909.

*Contencioso administrativo.*—The State, the Provinces and the Municipalities, with the character of juridical persons, have rights and contract obligations, which are ruled, according to the precepts of private rights, and, consequently, the contests in which those entities intervene, in relation to that kind of rights and obligations, are ruled by the Law of Civil Procedure; but when the question is not of this kind, but belongs to those produced by administrative acts, performed by the authorities charged with the direction and administration of public affairs, the claims to which they give place between Public Administration and citizens are ruled by a special law and regulation, denominated “Procedimiento Contencioso Administrativo” (Contentious Administrative Procedure). However, in Cuba there is now no special jurisdiction nor court for taking cognizance of these matters as there were during the Spanish regimen; at present they are tried by the common civil courts in virtue of the power invested on them by the Organic Law of the judicial Power; and, therefore the only speciality in these matters is that they are submitted to a different procedure, though very similar to the civil.

The law which rules that procedure is contained in the Spanish Royal Decree of the 23rd of November of 1888, and the regulation of the 29th of December of 1890; but both have suffered remarkable modifications introduced by subsequent resolutions and by the jurisprudence of the courts, in order to be able to apply them to the new organization of the country, so different from the one existing at the period in which they were promulgated; but, despite this, the essential part of those resolutions is still standing, and they are the following:

The aforesaid administrative resolutions are impugned before the courts by means of a recourse called “*contencioso administrativo*,” and it proceeds when the following conditions concur; that the judgement be final in the administrative way; that is to say, that it cannot be recurred before any authority of that order; that it may have been issued in virtue of resolutions regulating the matter on which it may fall, and which damage some pre-established right in virtue of a law or regulation. The proceedings of this recourse are short and simple, almost identical to those of the Law of Civil Procedure, with the difference that the court enjoys more amplitude for prescribing the practice of the proofs and that commonly it has but one instance, for only when the case is some resolution of the President of the Republic, is the recourse in appeal granted; aside of this, the only recourse against the resolutions of the courts of first instance is that of cassation.

*Political laws.*—During the Spanish regimen, there were several laws in force, regulating, (besides suffrage), the freedom of the press, of association and of meeting. At present, the first one has been revoked and all ideas may be freely expressed by means of the press, without it being necessary to fill any requisite, and those who by means thereof commit any transgression, are submitted to the courts of justice, to be judged according to the common penal laws, through the corresponding judicial procedure. Respecting the other two rights, the Spanish laws are still standing; for that of association, the law of the 12th of June of 1888; and for that of meeting, that of the 15th of June of 1880. Both of them are police laws and do not give the administrative authorities any power essentially modifying the rights they regulate, since they can only take preventive or suspensive measures, submitting the case to the courts of justice. In matters of suffrage, the Electoral Code of the 8th of August of 1919 is in force; it contains prescriptions for all kinds of elections and creates organisms charged with ruling them, independently from the ordinary administrative organisms, which are constituted in their majority by members of the Judicial Power. This circumstance, that of granting recourses before the courts against the acts and resolutions of the electoral organisms and that of having given juridical personality to the political parties, regulating the form and the effects of their constitution, are the principal features of this Code.

*Administrative laws.*—Besides the Organic Laws of the Executive Power, the Provinces and the Municipalities, there are laws and regulations in Cuba, which rule the different branches of administration, and the relations between the latter and the citizens in regard to the rights acknowledged to them; among others may be quoted the Ordinances of the Custom Houses; the Law of Ports; that of Public Charities; that of Public Works; the Sanitary Ordinances; the Law of Immigration; that of Mines; that of Waters; that of Trade-Marks; that of Industrial Property; that of Intellectual Property; that of Cattle Property and some more, which it would be tedious and unnecessary to enumerate in works of this kind, since for the purpose of the same it suffices to prove, as it has been done, that Public Administration realizes its functions regularly, under the control of pre-established rules, which acknowledge and guarantee all rights in any way connected therewith.



# FIFTH PART

## PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COUNTRY

### CHAPTER I

#### IMMIGRATION

From the reports concerning immigration, which it has been possible to obtain, comprising the years between 1903, and 1919, it appears that immigration has been constantly increasing, save during some short periods, for reasons easy to understand. In effect, from the aforesaid year of 1903 to that of 1906, a rapid growth of immigration is noticed; in 1907 a remarkable descent is observed, and in the following year of 1908 that descense is still more noticeable, which may be imputed to the lack of stability in work, produced by the revolution that broke out in 1906; but after the last of the years quoted, the conditions of the country began to improve and thereupon immigration began to augment again progressively untill 1914, when the great european war burst out and then immigration was visibly reduced to a remarkable extent, though it increased anew during the succeeding years, excepting that of 1918, when it again diminished, undoubtedly on account of the revolution that broke out in february of the previous year.

In order to corroborate these statements, a table is inserted at continuation, expressing the number of immigrants, landing in Cuba during each year, beginning with 1908, the one after that in which the last census was practised, until 1919, in which the present one was carried through:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of immigrants</u>
1908 .....	27,999
1909 .....	31,286
1910 .....	37,764
1911 .....	38,053
1912 .....	38,296
1913 .....	43,507
1914 .....	25,911
1915 .....	32,795
1916 .....	55,121
1917 .....	57,097
1918 .....	37,321
1919 .....	80,488

Three more tables are inserted afterwards. The first contains the total number of immigrants, arriving to Cuba from 1908 to 1919, expressing the number of those that came each year and the ports where they disembarked; from these reports it results that by the port of Havana, which is the most important of the Island, entered the largest number thereof, for those landing at that port amount to 67% of the total number of immigrants during the twelve years to which the table refers; the port of Santiago de Cuba, occupies the second place, disembarking thereby 30%; the remarkable increase of immigration by this port during the last four years is worth being noticed. The second table embodies the number of immigrants, who disembarked during each of those years, expressing the countries from which they proceeded; respecting this particular, and excepting the United States, it may be supposed that the country of the immigrants is that from which they come, and consequently they may be considered as citizens of the same, for on this point no exact information has been obtained; that presumption cannot be established with the immigrants proceeding from the United States, as many come from their ports to Cuba, after having crossed that country with this object, particularly those coming from the Far East; however, that presumption cannot be entirely excluded, for, as that is not the only route utilized by immigrants, in the total number of those proceeding from the States, american citizens also are included although in a very small proportion, which may be estimated in a 20% of that number. By these antecedents it may be presumed that immigration during the foregoing years, observes the following proportions in regard to the nationality of the immigrants: a 63% are spaniards, and after these are the Jamaicans, who amount to 10%; after them, the Haytians with an 8% and then the northamericans with a 6%; the French, English and European turks follow in this order, although the individuals coming from those countries only amounted to 3,941. The third table contains the number of immigrants, who disembarked in the Republic, during the year of 1919, according to sex, age, civil status and primary instruction; it has not been possible to classify them by professions for want of authentional data for doing so; the consequence drawn from that table is that during the year it comprises, the 83.3% of immigrants were male; the 93.1% between 14 and 45 years of age; the 4.2% older than this age; 2.7% children; 83.3% single and 79% could read and write.

*Total number of immigrants, by ports where they landed*

PORTS	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Banes .....	0	8	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
Baracoa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batabanó .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caibarién .....	229	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	71
Cárdenas .....	4	7	1	1	7	1	0	0	2	1	0	7
Cienfuegos .....	211	113	155	57	33	41	23	37	13	28	20	61
Gibara .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guantánamo .....	9	28	62	23	17	3	10	61	74	0	0	0
Habana .....	20,930	23,477	29,244	31,050	32,631	34,597	20,792	24,568	35,991	31,573	17,134	37,165
Júcaro .....	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Indios .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
Manzanillo .....	34	10	1	0	18	0	0	0	38	777	181	152
Maríel .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0
Matanzas .....	14	11	10	8	8	27	10	10	9	310	1	6
Nipe .....	87	204	239	809	653	1,165	762	0	0	798	1,948	4,160
Nueva Gerona .....	7	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuevitas .....	309	291	252	174	126	119	83	72	90	4	0	0
Puerto Padre .....	0	0	0	0	0	398	0	0	0	80	0	0
Sagua la Grande .....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santiago de Cuba .....	6,157	7,096	7,791	5,931	4,803	7,141	4,229	8,047	18,869	23,520	18,034	38,674
Trinidad .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunas de Zaza .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192
Totals .....	27,999	31,286	37,764	38,053	38,296	43,507	25,910	32,795	55,121	57,097	37,318	80,488

*Immigrants, by country of last permanent residence: 1908 to 1919*

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Germany .....	51	42	32	34	54	40	29	16	10	0	0	0
Austria .....	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	0	0	0	1
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1
Denmark .....	1	0	0	8	16	9	7	2	0	0	0	6,311
Spain .....	17,020	22,067	28,380	30,080	30,660	32,140	17,764	23,183	36,266	33,757	13,378	32,157
France .....	354	370	411	312	233	120	241	46	37	13	0	108
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	32	0	0	0	0	25
Holland .....	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	8
England .....	73	58	64	99	90	59	54	21	34	3	3	154
Italy .....	28	7	1	9	17	58	16	7	1	3	2	71
Norway .....	3	5	0	4	4	1	6	10	0	0	0	4
Portugal .....	0	0	0	4	12	7	8	0	0	0	1	58
Rumania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Russia .....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Serbia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sweden .....	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Switzerland .....	1	0	0	6	8	1	5	0	3	2	0	16
European Turkey .....	192	131	38	90	203	244	0	0	0	0	0	77
Not specified .....	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444
Total for Europe .....	17,734	22,682	28,986	30,650	31,308	32,687	18,168	23,290	36,374	33,779	13,389	39,448
<b>ASIA</b>												
China .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1,100
Philippines .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0
India .....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	4	1
Japan .....	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Asiatic Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	128	439	34	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Asia .....	0	5	0	0	130	439	34	1	0	7	253	1,114
French Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0



*Immigrants by country of last permanent residence: 1908 to 1919.*—Continuation

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
<b>AMERICA</b>												
South America .....	125	27	13	198	89	83	54	38	0	93	160	66
Danish Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	98
British Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	21	27	7	0	0	0	0	0
Antilles (not specified) .....	3,728	3,359	3,862	2,736	201	25	15	87	26	658	12	261
Barbadoes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	0	0	4	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central America .....	0	0	0	42	397	0	468	743	862	593	659	449
Costa Rica .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	0	0	520	629	251	0
United States .....	3,940	3,181	3,217	2,469	2,864	2,763	2,901	1,988	2,483	2,237	1,705	2,654
Haiti .....	0	0	0	221	172	1,422	120	2,416	4,829	9,730	10,860	10,138
British Honduras .....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	47	0	11	0	6
Jamaica .....	0	0	0	0	1,269	2,716	1,792	1,649	6,005	5,866	7,317	23,754
Martinique .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	1,624	1,144	969	965	873	992	1,217	1,297	1,324	736	414	453
Panama .....	0	1	41	141	213	147	100	0	663	1,609	1,100	136
Puerto Rico .....	843	887	822	591	523	943	738	1,091	1,576	975	629	1,031
Santo Domingo .....	0	0	0	38	174	205	233	124	469	170	379	729
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Other countries .....	2	0	0	0	20	10	6	7	0	0	0	153
Total for America.....	10,265	8,599	8,928	7,408	6,861	10,378	7,706	9,486	18,745	23,304	23,550	39,926
<b>OCEANIA</b>												
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Philippines .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaiian Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	9
Pacific Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Total for Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	119	0

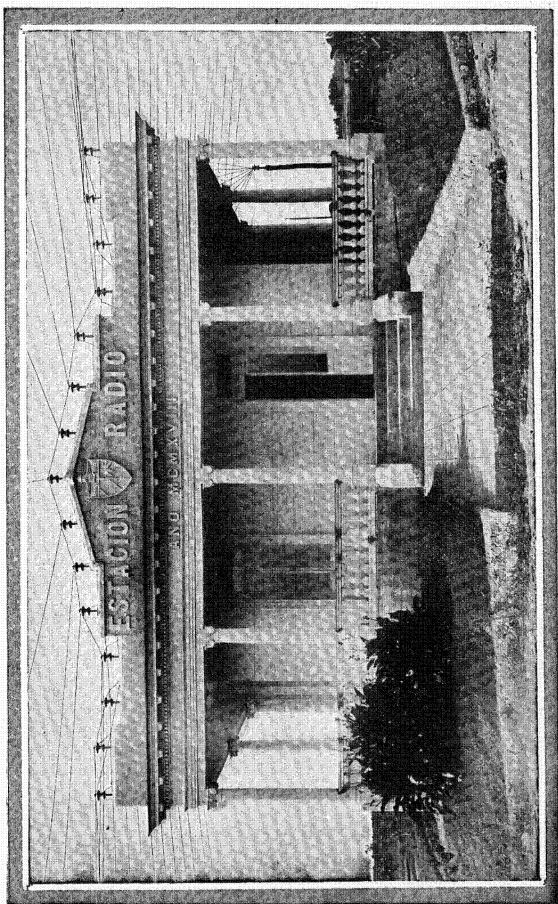
*Immigrants by sex, age, civil status and instruction: 1919*

Total Number .....		80,488
Sexe.....	Males .....	71,100
	Females .....	9,388
Age .....	Less than 14 years .....	2,143
	14 to 45 years .....	74,959
	45 years and over .....	3,386
Civil Status .....	Married .....	13,482
	Single or widows .....	67,006
Instruction .....	Can read and write .....	63,616
	Can read but not write .....	69
	Alphabet .....	16,803

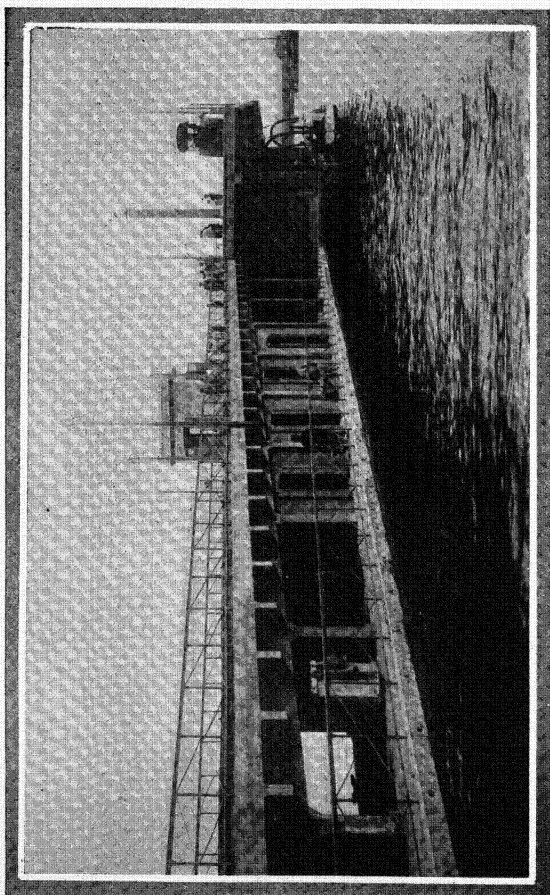
## CHAPTER II

## PUBLIC WORKS

The operations included in this report are those realized during two administrative periods, that of General José Miguel Gómez, from January 28, 1909, to May 20, 1913, and the present one of General Mario



HAVANA.—RADIOTELEGRAPH STATION



HAVANA.—DUMPING PLACE

G. Menocal, since the last date to January 30, 1920. I shall attempt, therefore, to explain briefly such undertakings, both completed and still under completion, as pertain strictly to the Office of Public Works; and also certain necessary projects of positive public benefit. I must nevertheless mention the difficulties which the Republic has encountered since the restoration, as given below in due order.

When the Provisional Government ceased it left, in virtue of several contracts, a debt, requiring monthly disbursements amounting to \$700,000.00, although those of the Havana Sewerage and pavement and the Cienfuegos Sewerage and Water Supply, were not included therein. The Treasury was in no favorable conditions for meeting these obligations, much more so on account of having previously charged 10% of the collections of the Custom houses for paying the works of the Havana Sewerage and pavement, while for the Cienfuegos Sewerage and Water Supply the surplus of the Treasury was taken, till the loan of \$16,000,000.00 was raised to cover the payment of these and other works for which there had not been the necessary funds.

The race revolution occurred in May 1912, marking a parenthesis in national life; it became necessary to subordinate everything else to the military needs of the nation. Fortunately, though the spark sprang up, the conflagration was extinguished before it could produce important consequences, and with the pacification of the country, active life, in all its manifestations, reappeared.

In August, 1914, the World War began and although we did not participate immediately therein, its influence was felt directly in this country due to the financial panic and its effects, which became so persistent that the National Treasury finally found itself in danger of not being able to fulfill its obligations; this brought on the necessity of issuing bonds in order to meet the situation, whereupon the most pressing obligations of that Department could be settled.

With the object of adjusting our financial condition, the cabinet meeting on February 1st, 1913, decided to suspend all public works not being of an urgent and indispensable nature and not to begin any others unless previously authorized in Cabinet meeting.

Furthermore, in order that the revenues of the Treasury might not be applied to other purposes than those stated in the Budget Law, Article 8 of said Law was clearly defined so that public funds could not be placed otherwise than for paying the obligations therein determined. As if these difficulties were not sufficient, another serious problem presented itself to the Department in the deduction of thirty three per cent of the amount assigned for materials in the budget. This extreme measure, taken only to avoid national insolvency, created unfortunate conditions in the general administration of the Office of the Secretary of Public Works, for, as may be supposed, the various services in its

charge, such as drains and sewers, street cleaning, collection of garbage, care of streets, Government buildings, etc., could not be neglected, and they were not, thanks to certain economical measures taken to that end.

As a consequence of the European war, difficulties arose in obtaining materials for construction, especially steel and cement so essential in modern engineering, since the necessities of war demanded an unlimited supply thereof. Scarcity has made the prices rise immoderately and even though hostilities ceased over a year ago, the high prices have continued. Naturally the daily increasing prices have obliged many contractors to stop work for lack of material, making it necessary for them to demand higher prices for certain parts of the works under their respective contracts, until the Secretary, after minute investigation, found himself compelled to yield to their demands since otherwise none of the works could have been finished.

Still another problem brought on by the war is that of workmen who have become difficult to find and then only at the highest wages.

The country is undoubtedly in a state of abnormal activity and at the apex of its potential economic development, especially in its stupendous production of sugar which finds an unlimited demand in all parts of the world and at previously undreamed of prices,—to which condition may be attributed the lack of laborers for the nation's other needs. On one hand, the factories already in operation and on the other, those which are being promoted offer the laborers exceptional wages and consequently obtain the majority of the available hands in the Republic.

To all of these difficulties, and obstacles must be added the deplorable consequences of the Revolution of February, 1917, which were of the greatest importance specially in the eastern provinces since not only was most work stopped, but both government and private plants and materials were destroyed and funds for public works appropriated.

Below I enumerate the most important works realized during the period covered by the present report, beginning with Highways.

Our national system of highways may be said to have begun its development the first of January, 1899, at the close of the Spanish rule in Cuba, although previously several had been made, but on so small a scale that they can hardly be considered as suggestive of our true progress. Only two branch roads existed at that date, both from Havana,—one to Guanajay and the other to Güines. This absolute carelessness in regard to developing such vital means of communication kept the greatest source of riches in our country, agriculture, wholly unexploited, as neither general nor political interest was manifested in that direction.

On the first of January, 1899, the colonial government was abolished and three years after when Cuba became a free nation, the development of public works began, including primarily the construction of high-

ways in various parts of the Island, so that today there is a network the total length of which is 2,096 kilometers, 78 meters, distributed as follows:

Pinar del Río .....	563	K.	718	M.
Havana .....	568	"	664	"
Matanzas .....	297	"	255	"
Santa Clara .....	318	"	067	"
Camagüey .....	110	"	403	"
Oriente .....	237	"	971	"

The above mentioned length may be classified as follows:

Consrtucted during the Spanish rule .....	265	K.		
" from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1908.....	934	"	719	M.
" from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1920.....	905	"	359	"

Although a slight decrease may be observed in the third group compared with the second, it is only and exclusively due to the causes already mentioned which have obstructed the regular development of all public works.

*Plan of Highways.*—Until may, 1913, no formal plans were used in the laying-out of roads, with the result that there were various by-ways completely isolated from the general system, of no real advantage and with the natural resulting difficulties of maintenance. From the date mentioned, however, study was begun of a general plan which should embrace existing as well as newly constructed roads.

The plan was duly submitted to Congress for its approval and obtaining the necessary credit for its prosecution. Below is given the report:

“The province of Pinar del Río is connected with Havana by three roads: one known as the Central Highway, passing through Caimito; another which meets the Ceiba del Agua road at Capellanías, and the third which joins, near Cañas, the Alquízar road.

The province of Havana is connected with that of Matanzas by the Central Highway at kilometer 74, just before entering the town of Ceiba Mocha.

These three provinces are the only ones connected by a highway system and the other three have no highways between each others to facilitate communication to promote commercial traffic and permit the development of fertile sections now unused.

On examining the road map of the province of Pinar del Río, a central road, is seen, which like a main nerve connects the different towns on its way, from the limits of Havana Province up to the town of Guane in the west. From this central road run small branch roads connecting the

towns along the western railroad. There is also another one across the Island connecting the port of Esperanza on the north coast with La Coloma on the south coast. Another ramification of this road goes northward to Bahía Honda, serving as a means of communication for the entire region between the port mentioned and Guanajay, north of the hills.

For the province of Havana, the capital is used as a central point from which radiate roads through its various sections. Some of these roads are crossed by others, forming what may be described as concentric circles about the central point of Havana.

In Matanzas, it may also be seen that the main roads start from the capital of the province connecting it with the other sections. Running southeast is the Havana road, and easterly, from Encrucijada, lies that going to Contreras and thence to Cárdenas, an important city on the north coast. From the latter city runs another highway branching off to Camarioca and Varadero respectively. These roads are continuous and serve as a means of communication for the region traversed, but the remaining highways, scattered over the province, do not serve this end and are, therefore, of comparatively little benefit.

The same may be said of Santa Clara, the capital of which province is connected by highway with the port of Caibarién, but otherwise isolated from rest of the province. There are still nineteen kilometers to be done on the projected and partly finished road connecting it with Sagua la Grande though the plans have been made and approved. To the south there are no means of communication, since Cienfuegos, commercially one of the most important ports of the Republic, although connected with Rodas and Manicaragua by a road now finished as far as Cumanayagua, has no highway connection with the capital in spite of being a tobacco section of much importance. In consequence, entire dependence has to be placed on railroads for transportation. The remainder of the province is in the same condition as Matanzas, having isolated portions without proper communication with the rest of the island.

Camagüey, the second largest province of the Republic, is unprovided with proper highway communication, as the seventy one kilometers so far constructed, as is the case with the two provinces previously mentioned, have to serve a wide area and, though filling the immediate need of the smaller towns through which they pass, do not obtain all the advantages they might were the province covered with a network of highways so necessary for its greater development.

The same happens in Oriente. This is the easternmost province, has the largest area and is of astonishing fertility. Its capital, Santiago, is connected a little beyond Cristo, towards Songo, with San Luis and Caney. Manzanillo, an eastern port of commercial importance, is connected by a partially constructed highway with Bayamo, for about six

kilometers are still wanting and the last town is connected with Baire in the same conditions. As for the rest of the province, there are large uninterrupted portions without a single road and the few that exist are so small with relation to the entire area that it may be considered that Oriente has yet to begin its agricultural and commercial development.

From the perusal of this somewhat superficial description, the necessity becomes patent of adopting a general highway system which shall meet the present and future needs of the country, connecting regions at present unprovided with means of communication and thus advancing the agricultural prosperity of the nation. The realization of such a plan would greatly increase the wealth of the Republic.

To this end, the Department of the Secretary of Public works has drawn up a general plan for highways,—taking advantage of those already constructed—the adoption of which it is believed would meet the needs of the country, benefitting all those interests to be affected thereby.

The plan suggested is that of three systems of highways:—one in the North, connecting cities, towns and regions along the northern part of the Republic; another through the central part, and a third to connect points through the southern part of the island. In the province of Pinar del Río, which is very narrow and with few towns of importance in the south, only the northern end central system have been used.

The three systems outlined are connected with each other from North to South by roads which meet where it is deemed most convenient while at the same time they unite many places, where at present, there are none.

The distribution among the six provinces is as follows: Pinar del Río, 371,500 kilometers; Havana, 316,500; Matanzas 435,000; Santa Clara, 852,225; Camagüey, 624,500, and Oriente, 1,099,925,—making a total of 3,700,150 kilometers.

The northern system begins in the province of Pinar del Río at Viñales, with the Pinar del Río highway to La Esperanza, passing by Consolación, Bahía Honda, Cabañas, Guanajay, Habana, Guanabacoa, Minas, Tumba-Cuatro, San Antonio del Río Blanco del Norte, Jibacoa, Canasí, Matanzas, Limonar, Contreras, Máximo Gómez (Recreo), Itabo, Corralillo, Quemado de Güines, Sagua, Sitio Grande, Calabazar, Encrucijada, Charco Hondo, Remedios, Yaguajay, Mayajigua, Jatibonico and Morón, Manatí, to Yarey, La Horqueta, Delicias, Chaparra, Velasco, Cantimplora, Santa Lucía, Los Perros and Banes.

The central system starts from La Fe, province of Pinar del Río, going through Guane, Luis Lazo, Pinar del Río, Consolación del Sur, San Cristóbal, Artemisa, Ceiba del Agua, Vereda Nueva, San Antonio de los Baños, Rincón, Menocal, San José de las Lajas, La Catalina, Madruga, Sabanilla, Jovellanos, Perico, Colón, Alvarez, Santo Domingo,



Santa Clara, Guaracabuya, Sancti Spíritus, Iguaná, Ciego de Avila, Magarabomba, Camagüey, Sibanicú, Cascorro, San Agustín, Veguitas, Manantiales, Guaramanao, Holguín, Camasan, Báguano, Morales, Mayarí, Abajo, Ensenada, Carolina, Baracoa and Sabanilla.

The southern system, rising in Artemisa, province of Pinar del Río, passes through Alquizar, Güira de Melena, Quivicán, Guara, Melena, Güines, San Nicolás, Las Vegas, Nueva Paz, Alacranes, Bolondrón, Navajas, Cuevitas, Guareiras, Cumanayagua, Venero, Rodas, Cienfuegos, Manicaragua, Güinía de Miranda, San Francisco, Manacas, Jarao and Sancti Spíritus. In Oriente it begins in Cabo Cruz and passes through Niquero, Calicito, Manzanillo, Yara, Bayamo, Jiguaní, Baire, Cambute, Dos Palmas, Cobre, Santiago de Cuba, Boniato, Songo, La Maya, Perseverancia, Corcovado and Guantánamo.

This plan, with the cross-roads and others connecting certain towns constitutes a general road plan which should be carried out on account of the immense benefit which would be derived therefrom by the Republic and to put an end to the method followed until now of constructing highways without order nor continuity, filling the most pressing needs in each case, but without regard to general convenience. The plan presented herein would give the country a complete system extended throughout, the same, bringing therewith in creasing wealth and welfare to all the inhabitants of the Republic.

*Central Highway.*—The Central Highway of the plan referred to connects the three western provinces, Pinar del Río, Havana and Matanzas, and only some short branches are wanting to include also the province of Santa Clara. On august 25, 1919, Congress approved a law authorizing the annual outlay of \$1.200,000 for the completion of that highway up to Santiago de Cuba; also ordering the construction of a branch road from Guane to Arroyos de Mantua. The studies for this undertaking are being completed as rapidly as possible for each province, so that bids may be submitted at an early date for the various contracts.

Another big work under construction is that of a highway from the port of Júcaro to Morón, for which Congress voted an appropriation of \$550.000 by the law of july 27, 1918.

*Highway System.*—Macadam on a Telford foundation is being used in the construction of highways, but, due to the excessive traffic over them and the absence of a law regulating the same it does not last long specially in the sugar sections where the heavy cane-carts with iron wheels are much used.

Taking into account the wear and tear mentioned, the secretary of Public Works has under consideration the gradual paving of these roads with granite blocks set in concrete beginning with those passing

near the towns, since they are those where most traffic is observed. To this end he has made the petition to the Legislative Power of the allowance needed.

The improvement referred to has already been begun on the highway from the Cerro station to Marianao, having been carried out as far as Lisa bridge,—and on the Guanabacoa road to Havana. The highway from Almendares bridge, passing through Camp Columbia toward Marianao as far as General Lee street, has been paved with asphalt.

As an improvement on macadam, the highways are now being sprinkled with petroleum preparations.

From the preceding review, it may be seen that no more flattering and satisfactory condition of development of the national highways during the last twenty years could have been reached. It is clear that a permanent service is necessary for taking care of roads, calculated at about \$1,000 per kilometer. For replacement of worn-out parts the amount can not be easily determined, but this would be not less than \$2,000,000 a year.

*Care of highways.*—As has been said, the mending and keeping roads in repair, including bridges, culverts, drains and shelters for road-menders, costs annually at the rate of \$500 and should be \$1,000 per kilometer and taking into consideration that the present extent of highways is 2,096 kilometers, 78 meters, they will require a yearly allowance of \$2,096,000.00 to be properly kept. Moreover in order to reconstruct the parts that have been deteriorated, important appropriations are needed, the amount of which cannot be exactly determined, but which at present it is sure cannot be less than \$2,000,000.00 a year. These disbursements are made with the double purpose of keeping those roads in perfect condition and of not losing the large sums employed therein, as it would undoubtedly happen if they are not duly cared of, and they represent incalculable riches.

*Bridges.*—Aside from the bridges constructed as an integral part of the highways, twenty-three others have been built, among the best of which is the one over the San Juan River in the city of Matanzas. This is a steel and cement bridge of one arch. After this come those made of steel on concrete foundations, over the Zaza, two over the Sagua River in Santa Clara, that over the San Pedro in Camagüey, and those over the Miel and Jaibo in Guantánamo. With the exception of a cement structure over the Bélico brook in Santa Clara, all the others are of steel on concrete foundations.

*Highways under Construction.*—In Pinar del Río: that from Pinar

del Río to San Juan and Martínez, also the one from Bahía Honda to La Palma.

In Havana Province: Güines to Nueva Paz by way of Vegas and San Nicolás; Gamarra to Zaragoza; Managua to Santiago de las Vegas; Quivicán to San Felipe where a junction is formed with the road from Havana to Batabanó; Aguacate to Caraballo; Jaruco to Casiguas; Jaruco to Tumba Cuatro; Marianao to Jaimanitas; San Antonio de las Vegas to Guara; Pipián to Vegas; pavement from Luyanó to Guanabacoa; paving of highway from Havana to Pinar del Río; San Pedro to Lombillo; paving of Havana road to Güines.

In Matanzas Province: Güira de Macurijes to San Miguel de los Baños; from San Miguel de los Baños to Unión, from Jagüey Grande to Agramonte; from Lagunillas to Contreras and Perico, with branch road to Jovellanos; from Guareiras to Manguito, and from Camarioca to La Boca.

In Santa Clara province: Santo Domingo to Sitiecito; Rancho Velloz to Quemados de Güines; Santa Clara to Manicaragua; Zulueta to Placetas; Bartolomé to Buena Vista; Sancti Spíritus to Salamanca; Calabazar to Encrucijada, and Santa Clara to Sitio Nuevo.

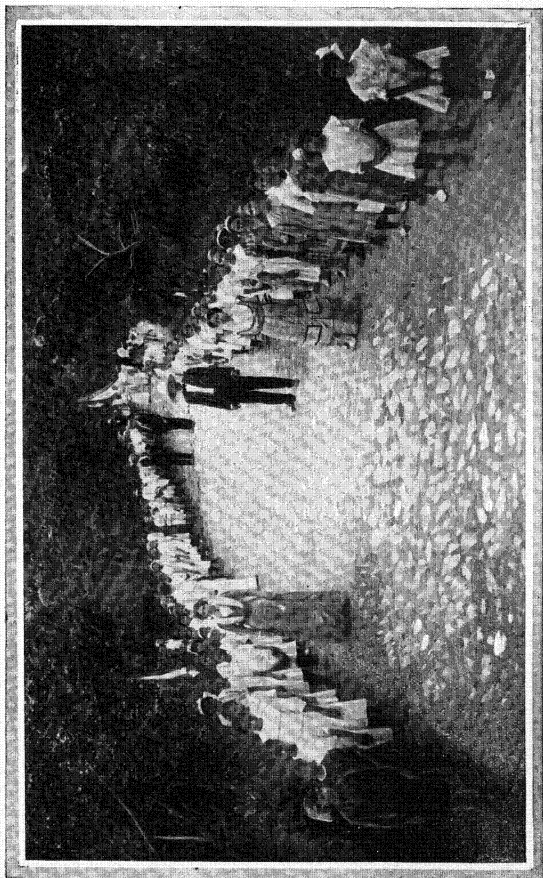
In Camagüey province: Nuevitas to Camagüey; Central towards Santiago de Cuba; Central in the direction of Santa Clara; Florida to San Jerónimo; Camagüey to Carrasco; Cayo Romero to Martí.

In Oriente province: Songo to La Maya; San Luis to Palma Soriano; Jiguaní to Baire; Manzanillo to Bayamo; Bayamo to Baire; Cauto Embarcadero to Pastor, and from the cemetery to Guantánamo hospital.

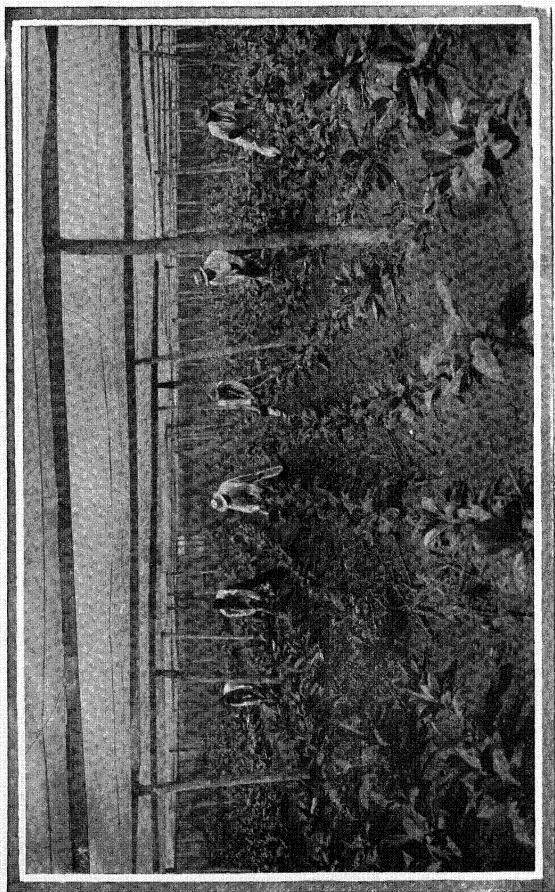
*Railroads.*—On January first, 1899, the only provinces connected by railroad were those of Pinar del Río, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara while the eastern provinces of Camagüey and Oriente were completely isolated and were only communicated by sea with the rest of the world. Today it is possible, on account of the encouragement lent by the Government to railway enterprises, to ride from Guane, the westernmost town of the island, to Santiago de Cuba,—to say nothing of the branch roads which run in various directions in the different provinces.

The height reached in the development of railroads in Cuba may be appreciated by the number of kilometers in the entire railroad system. On June 30, 1917, 4,545 kilometers and 635 meters of railroad line were in use, as follows:

United Railways of Havana .....	1,403	K.	065	M.
Cuban Central Railways .....	743	"	323	"
Cuban Railroad Company .....	1,087	"	320	"
Western Railway Company .....	244	"	990	"
Guantánamo Eastern Railways .....	164	"	817	"



FINAR DEL RIO.—A SCHOOL WALK



PINAR DEL RIO.—TOBACCO PLANTATION

Havana Central Railways .....	182	K.	240	K.
Camagüey Nuevitas .....	92	"	110	"
Gibara y Holguín .....	91	"	450	"
Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba .....	77	"		
Ferrocarril de Juraguá .....	62	"	700	"
Ferrocarril de Guantánamo .....	70	"	801	"
Ferrocarril de Caracas .....	85	"	277	"
Ferrocarril de Tunas a Sancti Spíritus .....	39	"		
Ferrocarril de Caibarién a Morón .....	61	"	500	"
Ferrocarril de Yaguajay .....	24	"		
Ferrocarril Insular Railway Company .....	24	"	876	"
Ferrocarril Matanzas Terminal .....	12	"	500	"
Ferrocarril Havana Terminal .....	34	"	180	"
Cienfuegos Palmira and Cruces Electric Railway and Power Co.	10	"	180	"
Ferrocarril Central Portugalete .....	13	"	806	"
Ferrocarril Central Perseverancia .....	20	"		

#### MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

*Sewerage System.*—Among the works under this heading, stands out the Havana Sewerage System.

The sewerage system of Havana consists of two groupings; one of sewers and another of drains, with a total length of one hundred and eighty seven and ninety-seven miles respectively. The principal mains of the sewers are laid out running from north to south, to which are joined eighty-two secondary conditions. The general outlet is by a tunnel constructed across the bay. At Casa Blanca, by means of a pumping plant sewerage is discharged toward Cojimar beach. The drains discharge directly into the bay and along the shore. The system referred to is of piping made of reinforced cement and glazed tile.

The entire cost of the works, including that of the tunnel which crosses the bay from Caballería wharf to Casa Blanca, and of the pumping plant at the latter place, amounted to \$9,833,109.15.

At Casa Blanca, a system was constructed in conjunction with that of Havana, having its discharge connected with the general one for Havana.

The city of Cienfuegos has also an efficient and adequate sewerage system.

In the town of Guanabacoa, and in compliance with the Laws of July 25, 1910, and July 27, 1918, a sewerage system is under construction. This system will discharge at Cojimar beach. Progress on these works is entirely satisfactory.

By the Law of December 11, 1919, an appropriation of \$400,000 was granted for the construction of a sewerage system in the city of Santa Clara. The plan is finished and approved and the contract will be put up for bids at a near date. Since that city is situated at the center of the province and consequently at a considerable distance from

the coast, the most modern engineering system will be used in these works, such as a converting plant for the sewerage so that, after being purified, the water may be returned to the earth and the residues used as fertilizer.

Studies for the sewerage project for Camagüey are finished and the system adopted is similar to that of Santa Clara,—a filtering plant for the sewerage and street drainage which will discharge in the Tinima and Jatibonico Rivers. The Office of Public Works expects to ask for bids on this contract within two months.

At the same time a study is being made for finishing the sewerage system of Santiago de Cuba, which work was begun during the first intervention, but remains only half finished. An appropriation of \$500,000 was recently voted to this end.

A drainage system of special importance is doubtless that of the Roque Channel, about which the following data is given:

In the vicinity of Roque in Matanzas province periodical floods occurred of such extent that some came very near the Colón railroad station. As a result thereof sugar production in the inundated areas was ruined, to say nothing of the fact that the railroad service was, for the same reason, frequently interrupted.

So serious did this calamity finally become that on february 26, 1906, Congress voted an appropriation of \$50,000 with which the studies and formulation of an appropriate plan were begun.

*Cause of the floods.*—The big opening in the ground, known as *Carraca*, near the village of Colón, directly receives the waters of the Palmilla River so long as the latter is of normal size acting as a zink but when it overflows, the waters extend themselves in search of an outlet over the uneven ground. They are prevented from finding it first, by the crest of *Calera*, and after that by those of *Roque*, *Quintana* and *Carambola* sucessively, the result being that instead of surmounting these obstacles in seeking sea level, the water overflows the entire surface between *Carraca* and the sea, along Cárdenas Bay.

The studies for and formulation of a project were entrusted to the engineer, Mr. Aniceto Menocal, who duly fulfilled his task and presented plans which should be carried out to put an end to present conditions. The plans embraced the construction of a canal from the point known as *Carraca*, (origin of the floods) to Cárdenas Bay on the north coast, with a width of 40 meters from side to side, so that the canal once in operation, the problem of the Roque floods might be solved.

*The Works.*—In accordance with the above mentioned plan, contracts were made for beginning the works during the fiscal year of 1911 and 1912, and they are now near being terminated after the construc-

tion of 43 kilometers, 520 meters, which represen more than eighty per cent of the whole; moreover, because of the topographical conditions of its outlines, for a distance of twelve kilometers there have been no excavations made, but merely stone fences for conducing the water between them. Counting those twelve kilometers, we shall have terminated 54 kilometers, 520 meters of canal. Included also in this work are the construction of four bridges which were necessary that traffic might not be interrupted.

As a complement thereto a steel bridge at *La Carolina*, between *Rancho del Medio* and *Máximo Gómez*, is being constructed, with three sixty foot arches on concrete foundations.

As the *Bermejo* and *Cochino* brooks discharge into a lake near the canal, between kilometers 8 and 9, producing local inundations at flood time, Mr. J. A. Franquiz, chief engineer of the works, has planned to regulate this by channelling out these two brooks. The work is already begun and when finished will form two secondary canals as an integral par of the main canal.

*Expense of the Work.*—The total amount expended, including payments for studies and indemnities, to june 30, 1919, is \$5.078,818.13.

*Advantages to be obtained from the canal.*—Although not yet completed, as Mr. Aniceto Menocal had foreseen and calculated, beneficial results from this construction are already noticeable, since a considerable area of land, formerly nothing but marsh, is today producing cane.

In view of the riches obtained as a consequence of the draining of those lands, and of the safety in the means of communication with the rest of the Republic, and within the province of Matanzas, the sums invested in this work will be returned with interest.

*Aqueducts.*—Important and costly hydraulic works have been made in several towns and cities of the Republic, improving the systems in some cases and in others constructing adequate aqueducts.

As notable examples may be cited the betterment of the Havana water supply and the construction of the system of aqueducts for Santa Clara and Camagüey.

In connection with the betterment of the water supply of Havana, I give below a list of the most important works done. This has been carried out jointly with that of the sewerage system and has consisted in the substitution of larger piping, the length and diameter of which is given hereafter:



Place	Linear feet of pipe	Diameter in inches
Havana .....	32,519.50	4
" .....	13,194.00	6
" .....	4,865.00	8
" .....	807.00	10
" .....	2,738.00	12
" .....	612.00	18
" .....	124.00	20
" .....	496.16	24
" .....	484.02	30
" .....	450.00	36
Vedado .....	5,132.00	4
" .....	470.00	6
" .....	1,356.00	8
" .....	428.00	12
Víbora.—Jesús del Monte .....	420.00	6
" " " " .....	120.00	8
" " " " .....	272.00	12
" " " " .....	145.00	14
Cerro .....	634.00	4
" .....	700.00	6
Total linear meters .....	65,966.68	

The new water pipes for Vedado have just been installed, giving a fall of 20 to 24 inches. This piping starts from the 90° elbow in the old 42" pipe in Consejero Arango and University, making a short cut directly along the south front of Colón Cemetery, goes along the west side, then by 16th street, providing that district at the corner of 18th and 19th streets, passes through 17th street toward Menocal Park and thence by 8th street toward Linea street. A two story house is supplied with water by pressure at the corner mentioned, and from there the line goes down to the sea.

This main has filled a great need in the Vedado water supply which, in the part west of Paseo to La Chorrera, was without a direct supply independent from the Havana system.

Since this installation was finished, it has been possible to supply water to this section by force of gravity, with much economy over the cost of pumping which had to be done before for this purpose. All this work has been accomplished by the Havana Department of Sewerage and Paving, under the supervision of the City department.

Along with this, a pumping plant with all its equipment has been constructed in Palatino for pumping there.

Now then, since the Vento springs, that is, those which supply the reservoir, have reached their maximum yield and still are insufficient for the needs of the city, its suburbs and adjacent towns, and the improvements mentioned are inadequate, it becomes necessary to carry

the work further on by taking advantage of those unused springs, gaining a volume of water as great as, or greater than, the present. The necessary work to supply the city with good and abundant water is calculated at \$3,000,000.00 and it is hoped that Congress may grant this appropriation so that the work may be commenced.

*Vento studies.*—A plan of observations has been organized for comparison of rainfall according to the hydrographic chart of the Ariguanabo River and the yield of the Vento springs.

With the cooperation of the staff of the secretary of Public Instruction, the public school instructors at the following named points have been provided with rain-meters and pressure gauges and have been entrusted with these observations, having been given the required instructions, for the preparation of weekly reports to be submitted to the General Office of that Department: Mazorra, Calabazar, Wajay, Aguada del Sur, Santiago de las Vegas, Punta Brava, San Pedro, Bejucal, Hoyo Colorado, San Antonio de los Baños, Caimito, Vereda Nueva and Ceiba del Agua.

Besides this, observation wells have been opened and deep wells sunk in order to complete the geological exploration of the sub-soil. This has been done to decide as to the placing of the conduits in the project for the diversion of the Almendares River to take advantage of the springs outside of the reservoir, in accordance with the plan of January 14, 1909, of the City Department, the execution of which has been recommended by the Cuban Engineering Society, which, in accordance with the high aims of its organization, is interested in all the Nation's large engineering schemes.

The Department entrusted with the betterment of the Havana water supply has been most efficient in amplifying the studies for sub-plan C-V.1, part two, and C-V.2. Sub-plan C-V.1, part two, includes the works for increasing the yield of the springs in the Vento reservoir, to the end that, without using the river water, a system of auxiliary electric pumps may be erected to induce a better yield from the springs in the reservoir, raising the waters of the canal with this supply.

The studies for sub-plan C-V.2 have also been extended to include the construction of a new aqueduct in conjunction with the Albear Canal to supply Havana when in the future these present plans shall be inadequate and require extension. These sub-plans complete the schemes for improvement of the Havana water supply for which this department has labored since its organization.

The aqueducts of Santa Clara and Camagüey comprise two important works. Santa Clara was the only provincial capital lacking an improved water system, consequently, there is now no town of relative importance without that advantage. To make sure that this water shall

be sufficiently pure, an accessory purification plant with appropriate filtration has been constructed.

The water supply of the city of Cienfuegos was improved also by the construction of a sewerage system and construction of a new aqueduct in place of the old one.

The following towns in Havana province have been provided with aqueducts of other systems of water supply: Melena del Sur, Jaruco, Arroyo Naranjo, Marianao and Regla. The water supply of the last named town is a novelty in this class of work as it uses the Almendares river water and with filtering apparatus expressly designed for this purpose, it is able to render perfectly pure and crystalline any water, no matter how muddy. In those of Nueva Paz, Palos, Vegas and Güira de Melena extensions and improvements have been made. In the province of Matanzas, those of Unión de Reyes, Limonar, Güira de Macuriges and Vieja-Bermeja, were constructed and that of Alacranes was improved. In Santa Clara, a supply is being provided for Rancho Veloz and improvements made at the cities of Trinidad and Casilda. In Camagüey that of Ciego de Avila; and in Oriente that of Palma Soriano and enlargements and improvements at Bayamo.

Under construction are the systems of Güines in the province of Havana, and that of San Luis in Oriente province.

Above named aqueducts or other water supplies have been carried out in accordance with the individual population needs in each case.

The city of Santiago de Cuba lacks an adequate system of water supply, for which reason this ministry always attentive to the betterment of public services, specially in behalf of that city, has repeatedly asked Congress for the allowance necessary for constructing aqueduct, covering its needs setting forth the impropriety of permitting a modern town to remain insufficiently supplied with one of the principal elements of life and hygiene. In effect, Congress, moved by the same feelings as this Ministry, on the 22nd of may, 1918, among other appropriations, voted one of \$2,500,000 to construct the desired aqueduct. The preliminary studies had been previously made to determine the approximate cost of the works and to serve as a basis for the appropriation petition, and the plans are now being completed for the final project.

*Repairing and paving of streets.*—Foremost among such works is that accomplished in the city of Havana, in conjunction with the installation of the sewerage system. The new paving was done under contract and is of granite blocks, composition paving blocks and asphalt, on a concrete foundation. The work done represents 8.40 miles of granite paving, 11.36 miles of composition paving blocks, and 53.84 miles of asphalt. The contract stipulates that the paving shall last five years and as the use of composition blocks have not proved available, part of the defec-

tive work has been replaced by granite, the cost of this being charged against the bond deposited by the contractors.

In Vedado, 17th street is being paved with asphalt over concrete, and the contract for paving 23rd street has already been assigned. G street extends over Príncipe hill, connecting there with Carlos III Avenue after the required clearing and excavating along the way, and granite pavement on a concrete foundation was used.

The Department has devoted the greatest care to increase and prolong the number of roads leading to Havana and has just finished the extension of the following streets: "Fábrica" from Concha to the zone of communication between the Harris concession wharves and Alambique street. For the last named a pavement of granite blocks has been used, giving a new route between Jesús del Monte, Luyanó, the wharves and the center of the city. Ayesterán Avenue to Cerro. By these extensions the congestion of traffic on the avenues of Jesús del Monte, Cristina, Cerro and Monte will be relieved.

Care for Havana pavements, parks and promenades, costs annually over \$600,000.00 which, considering the extraordinary area covered, is highly economical.

Among the towns which have been paved may be mentioned Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Camagüey, Remedios, Caibarén, Santiago de Cuba, Holguín, Manzanillo, Baracoa and Guanajay.

Other towns of less importance where sanitation, drainage and street repairing have been done are:

In Pinar del Río province: Cabañas, Bahía Honda, San Diego, San Juan y Martínez, San Cristóbal, Artemisa, Cañas, Consolación del Sur, Mantua, Viñales, La Palma, Candelaria, Consolación del Norte and Guane.

In Havana province: Santiago de las Vegas where special drainage work was done, Madruga, San Nicolás, Santa María del Rosario, Marianao and Wajay.

In Matanzas province: Manguito, Cidra, Jagüey, Coliseo, Alacranes, Sabanilla, Arabos, Agramonte, Perico, Martí, Limonar, Corral Falso, Corral Nuevo, Mocha, Canasí, Camarioca, Colón, San Miguel and Sabanillas.

Santa Clara province: Camajuaní, Mayajiguanas, Vueltas, Caibarién, Yaguajay, Zulueta, Real Campiña and Aguada de Pasajeros, Abreus, Panchito Gómez street in Yaguajay, Placetas, Cruces and Santo Domingo.

Camagüey province: Nuevitas, Morón, Santa Cruz del Sur, Guaimaro, Ciego de Avila and Sabanicú.

In Oriente province: Mayarí, Songo, La Maya, Guantánamo, Gibara, Campechuela, Victoria de las Tunas and Palma Soriano.

Generally the street paving done in the interior towns has been of

Telford macadam, but this is being gradually replaced by concrete and now the streets of Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba, are paved with the latter material.

Paving is also being done in the towns of Colón in Matanzas province and Remedios and Cienfuegos in Santa Clara Province.

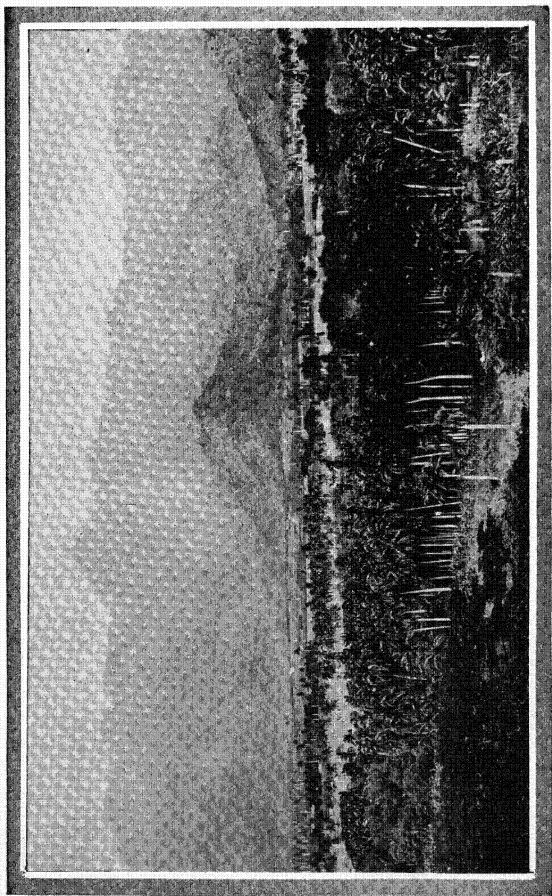
As soon as the sewerage system is completed, the city of Santa Clara will be paved adequately with some durable paving, which could not be done before because the works for that water supply were going on and now the sewers are being put down.

*Parks and promenades.*—At the same time that street improvements in the cities and towns were being carried on, their embellishment has not been neglected, many of them have been given places for recreation, while in others such as already existed have been improved as will be seen from the following relation:

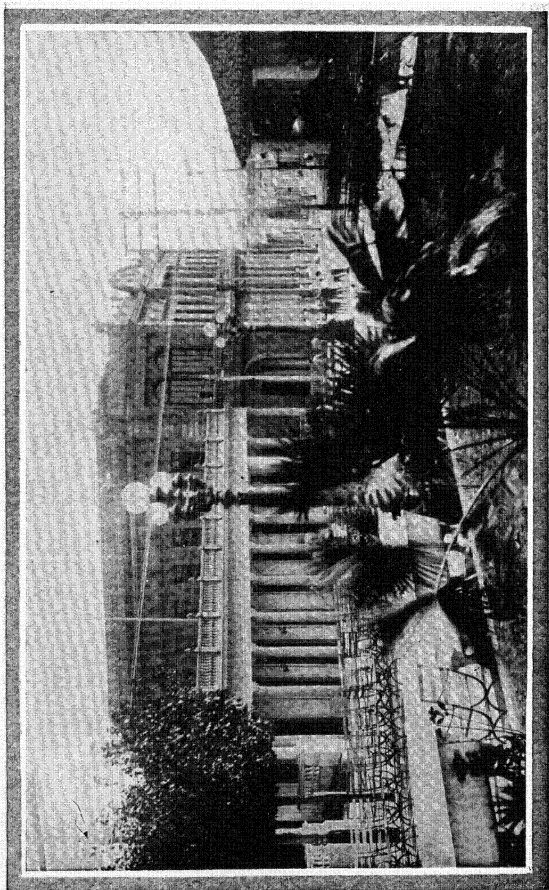
Among the parks and promenades lately constructed special mention should be made of the Malecón in Havana and the Matanzas beach promenade and Gonzalo de Quesada Park in Vedado. The Havana Malecón was begun during the first Intervention and carried from the Castillo de la Punta as far as Lealtad street. During the administration of President Palma it was extended to the Batería de la Reina (now Maceo Park) remaining unfinished until June 6, 1916, when work was again begun thereon, covering a distance of 2,675 meters from Maceo Park to G street in the Vedado. The inlet from the sea (known as the *Caleta*,) which existed between Maceo Park and San Lázaro tower, was closed by this work. The project to G street is sixty eight per cent done, at a cost of \$1,037,000. With a little more effort we can complete this undertaking which is to extend along the shore all the way to the mouth of the Almendares river at *La Chorrera*. When this boulevard, with an approximate length of eight miles, is terminated, it will be the most beautiful in America. The Gonzalo de Quesada Park is a true work of art. In the city of Matanzas a beautiful park and promenade has been constructed along the beach. The Malecón at Cienfuegos also deserves mention.

Other parks constructed are those of Candelaria, Pinar del Río province; "Loma del Mazo," "Santos Suárez," and "General Menocal" in the city of Havana; "Serafín Sánchez" in Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, and those of Morón and Jatibonico in Camagüey.

Among those which have been made over or improved are the promenade Estrada Palma and Independence Park in Pinar del Río, Santa María del Rosario in Havana, Colón and Cabezas in Matanzas, Prado in Cienfuegos and Leoncio Vidal Park in Santa Clara, Casino Campestre in Camagüey and Caney Park and Paseo de Martí in Santiago de Cuba.



VINALES VALLEY, PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO



FINAR DEL RIO.—THE PARK

The town of Sagua, on account of the river of its name, frequently swelling, was troubled by the floods, which caused it serious and costly damages. That evil has been remedied by the constructions of concrete dikes, by which the waters are contained when the river swells, and the town is thus freed from their invasion.

The city of Pinar del Río lacks a sewerage system and its drainage is effected by cemented gutters emptying into Yagruma creek, which has been channelled out to fill this requirement.

*Sanitation.*—The cleaning of Havana,—sweeping, watering, and gathering and disposing of garbage,—is one of the principal services lent by the City Department and nearly two million dollars a year are spent thereon. These services have been largely improved, now that sweeping is no longer done in gans by hand, which have been replaced by street-sweeping machines drawn by motors or animals. The improvement referred to has been possible because of the uniformity of modern pavement. The area daily swept represents a surface of 1,848,730 square meters. Daily 454,691 kilos of garbage and waste are collected from the city and carried seven miles away from the shore. A surface of 1,538,240 meters is sprinkled, employing 620,200 gallons of water.

*Ports.*—Under the Law of february 11, 1919, now revoked by that of july 24, 1917, the work of dredging and building embarkments was begun, according to the plans approved. When this work was stopped by Decree No. 522 of august 4, 1913, 1,685,857 cubic meters of dirt had been removed, of which 396,489 cubic meters was used to fill in swampy places within the Port and 1,289, 638 were thrown into the ocean. The amount of clay dredged in this period was 80,277 cubic meters, the rock dredged and dynamited 314,951 cubic meters, and 2,800 linear meters of reinforced concrete sea-wall, were made, including in this figure what corresponds to the Cayo Cruz concession.

Beginning with the date of Decree No. 522, the state has again continued the work of dredging, having removed up to this date some 2,500,000 cubic meters of dirt, 230,000 cubic meters of clay and 330,000 cubic meters of rock, of which 27,826 had been dynamited when the work was stopped because of the before mentioned Decree No. 522.

The rock removed has been principally extracted from the Santa Catalina shoals, which have been totally done away with, leaving in their place a draught of eleven meters, and from the San Telmo shoal, at the entrance to the Port; and the mud and clay from the central anchorage of the Bay have been removed so that this will finally be dredged to give a depth of eleven meters.

At present contractors are at work on the central anchorage, with two dredges, one being for the soft mud, which can be removed at the



rate of some 3,000 cubic meters every twenty four hours, while the second of the two dredges is used for removing hard material at the rate of 1,800 cubic meters in the same time. The Government has the purpose of having the port Havana totally dredged to the depth of eleven meters, with the exception of Atarés coves, already dredged, and those of Ingenito and Guasabacoa which will be dredged for a draught of eight meters.

*Docks already finished.*—Because of the poor conditions of the wharves this work has consisted principally in the partial reconstruction of the wharves already existing. The most important of these are the reconstruction of a section of the Tallapiedra docks on the side next to Revillagigedo street, the bulwarking for the “Destino” at Casa Blanca, the total reconstruction of the emigration wharf at Tiscornia, and the mending of the arches of Neptuno pier. On the shore at Tallapiedra a reinforced concrete dumping-place for the city’s garbage has been substituted for the ancient wooden one on the grounds of the old Arsenal, now owned by the United Railroads. This work consists mainly of a wharf with a platform at its water-edge, upon which rests the gang-plank to the upper discharge level. This platform has a length of some thirty-two meters and a width of twenty-two meters. The notable part of this work technically is the wings of the upper level, with a length of three meters, seventy-five centimeters, and arranged to support at the sides a total weight of twelve tons. This work, by its design and the care with which it has been carried out, is perhaps the best specimen of reinforced concrete work in Cuba; and has the most modern sanitary equipment, such as dryer, disinfection tank, etc., for use in cases of epidemics.

The Government wharves in Tallapiedra are of wood, but their total reconstruction in concrete is being considered and the plan has been finished and aproved. According to a section of this plan, fifty-nine linear meters of docks are being constructed and sixty-seven linear meters, forty centimeters of piling, with the accompanying filling-in, paving, etc.

*Projects under consideration.*—As already said, it is the purpose of the Department to have all Government wharves made in a near future of reinforced concrete. The general wharves being, by their situation, the most important wharves of the Port, it was natural to begin that reconstruction, with them, but this could not be done, due to the lack of assignment for materials, through errors in the general specifications in which eight thousand dollars appear instead of eighty thousand.

Besides this the piers of the Government wharves at Paula will be

paved and the reconstruction of the Government wharves in Tallapiedra will be finished.

*Port of Matanzas.*—The Government wharf is being built at this port. The work consists of a reinforced concrete wharf with an area of about 3,600 square meters, on piles of the same material, and will occupy the same site as the present wharf and will have an iron shed-roof. The requisite piling will be also of reinforced concrete.

*Cárdenas Port.*—At this port dredging has been stopped and plans are being made to utilize what has already been done.

*Port of Isabela de Sagua.*—There is a plan for the improvement of this port, part of which has been carried out, consisting of the removal of 1,540,421 cubic meters of mud and 90,800 cubic meters of rock, filling in an area of 100,000 cubic meters adjoining the town with part of the soft material removed. This work was suspended in november, 1913, but will be resumed shortly, whereas bids have already been submitted and approved. On the termination of this project vessels having a draught of 22 feet (6.7 meters) will be able to reach the wharves. This project comprises also the construction of a full three hundred foot wide canal, some nine kilometers long; and in front of the wharves, a basin 500 meters long and some 180 meters wide, all, as has been mentioned with a draught of 6.7 meters (22 feet). In spite of having stopped these works this Department has continued to support the mareographic and meteorological stations of this port and to attend duly to lighting the canal.

*Port of Padre.*—At this port a canal has been dredged through the bar at the entrance. This canal is 100 meters wide and 370 meters long and has been dredged to give a depth of eight meters at half ebb-tide, 48,000 cubic meters of rock and 50,000 of mud having been removed.

*Nuevitas Port.*—Dredging has been done at this port to form an anchorage of some 222,000 square meters between Punta la Güira and Punta McLean on the north coast of the Pastelillos Peninsular, a canal about 4,250 meters long by 100 meters wide which shall connect this anchorage with the main entrance canal. The depth of the dredging will be 9.15 meters (30 feet). The material removed will consist principally of mud and is estimated at 1,750,000 cubic meters.

At different times dredging has been done in the ports of Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas Bay, Cienfuegos Port, Francés Key, Caibarién Port, Arroyos de Mantua Port, Dimas, and that of La Fe in Pinar del Río. In the Zanja Canal at Nuevitas, dredging has been going on since 1907, for which work the sum of \$20,000 was assigned by the specifications.

*Esperanza Port.*—For the dredging of this port an appropriation of \$12,500 was set aside and, accordingly a plan has been formed to open a canal in las Pasas de la Legua and Boquerones Channels, but owing to the high cost of materials and day-labor and also the smallness of the appropriation it has not been possible to find anyone to undertake the contract.

*Lighthouses.*—Under date of July 21, 1913, a maritime lighting plan was drawn up which includes the erection of fourteen beacons as named below:

At Morro, entrance of Santiago de Cuba port; reconstruction of the tower and illuminating apparatus, with the exception of the keeper's quarters which can still be used. The probable cost of said construction is.....	\$ 42,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light at the Punta de la Caleta, about twelve miles southwest of the Punta de Maisí. Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light at Cabo Corriente on the south coast, near the western end of Santiago de Cuba. Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Cayo Bretón or in that vicinity, on the extreme west of the "Laberinto de las Doce Leguas" on the southern coast. Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Buena Vista Key, or on the most suitable point of the reefs "Los Colorados". Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Cape Pepe, southwest of the Isle of Pines. Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Cape Moas, north coast, Oriente province. Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on one of the keys near the eastern extremity of the "Laberinto de las Doce Leguas." Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Confites Key, north coast of Camagüey Province. Probable cost .....	60,000.00

Construction of a first—or second—class light on Fragoso Key, or some other suitable place nearly, on the north coast of Santa Clara province.	
Probable cost .....	\$ 125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on the Quebranto de Ancón, in front of the Guajaba Canal, on the north coast of Camagüey province.	
Probable cost .....	60,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light at the extreme southeast of the Isle of Pines.	
Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Guane Point on the west, near the entrance of Matanzas bay.	
Probable cost .....	125,000.00
Construction of a first—or second—class light on Mangle Point on the west, near Gibara Port.	
Probable cost .....	125,000.00

Lights Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14, being destined to facilitate navigation along these coasts and landfalls, should have the farthest reach compatible with the economic height of their towers and it is expected that all of them, whether of first—or second—class, will have their focal plane at the height of about 42 meters, which gives a geographic reach of eighteen miles.

The illuminating apparatus for these lights will be of first or second class so far as concerns the light potentiality, taking into consideration the peculiarities of each of them and the relative height of its focal plane according to the natural height of its base above the sea level.

Light No. 1 should be also of first—or second—class, but it can be placed in a low tower because of the great height of Morro where the present one is and where the new one which is to replace it will be situated.

Lights Nos. 1 and 11 will need to reach only from thirteen to fourteen miles so their illuminating apparatus should be of fourth class.

Of all these lights, those to which preferential installation should be given, as being most urgently needed, are the following:

Caleta Light, of first—or second—class: \$125,000.00.

As an auxiliary for the old light at Maisí Point: since, because of increased navigation, on this part, on account of the opening of Panamá Canal, the insufficiency of the old beacon-light for the needs of vessels rounding the extreme eastern part of the island from the south is evident. The former deficiency had little importance before and no attention was paid thereto, but with the increase in shipping along said

eastern extremity it has acquired such prominence as to receive the attention and indications of the Navy Department of the United States.

Cabo Corriente light, of first—or second—class: \$125,000.00.

Besides being necessary to guide the ships' course along the southern coast, this light acts principally as an auxiliary to the old light at Cabo de San Antonio which presents, like the one at Point Maisí, certain deficiencies as a beacon for ships coming from the south, for navigation has also increased around this extremity of the Island with the construction of the Panamá Canal.

Since 1908, this light has been justified of preferential installation, although in the eighth place, but from that time to the present, maritime accidents have occurred with such lamentable frequency in this locality, that the pressing need of a new light at Cabo Corriente is included among the foremost.

As the lights referred to were planned in 1913 when labor and material had not reached their present cost, fifty per cent increase must be added thereto and consequently the original estimates of \$125,000.00, should be raised to \$187,500, and those of \$60,000 to \$90,000.

Among the constructions already done may be mentioned the lights of Caimán Grande de Santa María and Guano del Este Key, at a cost of \$87,213.05 and \$81,000 respectively. Those of Blanco de Tunas Key in the vicinity of Tunas Port, Batabanó, and Maisí Point have been reconstructed.

The placing of buoys has been attended to carefully, within the amount of the funds authorized therefor. As an improvement in this service, we have the installation of lighted buoys at the Port of Havana, to mark the entrance of the channel.

There are now forty lights, the care and repairs of which require very important sums of money, besides what is needed for the care of buoys and other signals, water service, illumination, means of communication with lighthouses and acquisition of materials for repairs. The total amount represented annually is \$216,000.

*Government buildings.*—Of prime importance among the Government buildings lately constructed is the new palace, to be used as the residence and official headquarters of the President of the Republic. This is situated in the block between Monserrate, Colón, Zulueta and Refugio streets, its principal entrance being on the last named street. Its cost was \$1,270,036.00.

The National University, formerly installed in the Santo Domingo Convent, was moved during the Intervention to Príncipe Hill to the premises of the old Military Pyrotechnic School. Although those premises were renovated, they have never been properly adapted to their new use, inasmuch as they were built for the manufacture and storage

of cartridges. Since then, only a few works have been done in this higherst center of education, excepting the big lecture-hall, the construction of which was begun during the administration of President Palma and finished in 1911, at a total cost of \$90,000.00.

Since it is improper that a Department of the Government of the nature of that we are treating of should be installed in buildings without the necessary conveniences required by modern establishments of this kind, since the year of 1913, to the present date more than \$600,000 have been invested in reforms, improvements and engineering on the old premises and on the new constructions now finished.

The buildings are: Astronomical Observatory, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory, Administration Buildings and Pavilion for Agronomists at the Quinta de los Molinos. Besides this the work of excavation and levelling for the grand entrance terrace has been done.

The general plan for reconstruction of the University includes the following buildings at prices mentioned:

School of Pedagogy .....	\$ 75,000.00
Engineering School .....	300,000.00
College of Medicine .....	500,000.00
School of Sciences .....	250,000.00
Law School .....	250,000.00
Enclosure for the University grounds, including walls, pillars, iron railings, etc. ....	50,000.00
Roads and gardens .....	30,000.00
Waiting rooms and Lodge .....	5,000.00
Repairs and adaption of the central building .....	75,000.00

The public schools have received special attention, principally those in the rural sections, and to that end one hundred special schools have been constructed for the furtherance of public instruction in the country wards. These schools are typical, having one lecture-hall, and their average cost is \$2,600.00.

The schools referred to have been constructed in the following proportion:

Pinar del Río .....	14
Havana .....	19
Matanzas .....	10
Santa Clara .....	31
Camagüey .....	6
Oriente .....	20
Total.....	100

Another extensive plan is that of constructing secondary schools, of which those of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camagüey are now under work.

The building at number 1 Tacón street, occupied by the departments of State and Justice, has been wholly reconstructed and a floor added.

On the lands occupied by the United Railways of Havana, known as Villanueva, the National Capitol is being erected in accordance with the law of July 2, 1914. For this purpose what had already been done in this building when it was to be the presidential palace has had to be adapted to its new purpose and the works thereof are well in advance.

*Hospitals.*—Among the works of this nature is prominent the construction of *General Calixto García* Hospital. This beautiful, national building fills a great need, as Hospital No. 1 is in the worst sanitary conditions, it being sufficient to say that it is formed by several wooden barracks of antiquated construction. The project for the new hospital includes the construction of thirty seven buildings of which seventeen have been completed. This work is now stopped due to the exhaustion of its appropriations and need of assignment of funds for its continuation, which is estimated to cost more than \$800,000.

The Guantánamo Hospital was finished in 1916 at a cost of \$80,647.94. This is made up of twelve ample and beautiful buildings.

The tuberculosis sanitarium *La Esperanza*, situated on San Juan Hill in Arroyo Naranjo, has been enlarged so that more patients may be enabled to receive their benefits. These works consist of an infirmary larger than the former one, a new dining-room and nine cottages each with a capacity for six patients, and the drainage has been enlarged to the capacity required for a thousand patients.

For the nurses, a special pavilion has been constructed, and also an appropriate house for the Director. For those nurses who, in the exercise of their noble profession, contract tuberculosis the "Martina Guevara" pavilion has been erected.

To protect maternity among the needy, the development of a plan is being initiated for the construction of six maternity or children's hospitals, one in each provincial capital, beginning with Havana and Santa Clara, which will be called respectively *Dr. Enrique Núñez* and *Dr. Antonio Lorda* in commemoration of two eminent cubans.

At the Academy of Sciences, extensive changes have been made, among them the construction of a hall for the solemn acts of this learned corporation.

At San Fernando de Camarones, Cruces and San Antonio de las Vueltas, adequate municipal buildings have been erected for their respective offices.

Los Palacios, Caimito de Guayabal, La Salud, Aguacate and Bayamo have each a civil cemetery, in compliance with special laws of Congress.

*Care and repairs.*—Because of the increased number of Government buildings which must be repaired and otherwise cared for, it is necessary to spend more than \$200,000.00 a year to that end.

These expenditures, as made for general public works during the period under consideration, are expounded below:

*Highways, Roads and Bridges*

Province of Pinar del Río .....	\$ 7,078,526.71
"    " Havana .....	4,134,727.75
"    " Matanzas .....	2,358,091.11
"    " Santa Clara .....	4,139,091.11
"    " Camagüey .....	1,540,365.82
"    " Oriente .....	1,742,729.74
	<hr/>
	\$20,993,610.57

*Reconstruction of Highroads Throughout the Island*

Province of Pinar del Río .....	\$ 360,384.90
"    " Havana .....	394,148.40
"    " Matanzas .....	125,953.94
"    " Santa Clara .....	109,770.68
"    " Camagüey .....	25,593.79
"    " Oriente .....	88,040.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,103,891.84

*Roads, Bridges and Shelters for Road-Menders:*

*Care of Highways Throughout the Island*

Province of Pinar del Río .....	\$ 2,997,032.21
"    " Havana .....	3,093,391.46
"    " Matanzas .....	1,208,741.86
"    " Santa Clara .....	1,499,329.65
"    " Camagüey .....	472,609.34
"    " Oriente .....	1,122,736.39
	<hr/>
	\$10,393,840.91

*Construction of new Shelters for Road-Menders*

Province of Pinar del Río .....	\$ 54,454.89
"    " Havana .....	27,777.17
"    " Matanzas .....	1,104.46
"    " Santa Clara .....	4,129.49
"    " Camagüey .....	993.45
"    " Oriente .....	3,546.57
	<hr/>
	\$ 92,006.03



*Civil and Military constructions*

Province of Pinar del Río .....	\$ 168,233.97
"    "    Havana .....	3,481,283.76
"    "    Matanzas .....	258,145.81
"    "    Santa Clara .....	328,183.01
"    "    Camagüey .....	64,865.34
"    "    Oriente .....	264,348.99
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,585,260.88

*Water, Sewers and Municipal Engineering*

Province of Pinar del Río .....	\$ 383,782.05
"    "    Havana .....	1,907,206.52
"    "    Matanzas .....	501,104.52
"    "    Santa Clara .....	1,030,610.05
"    "    Camagüey .....	2,109,427.10
"    "    Oriente .....	1,387,763.62
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,328,892.86

Safeguards against inundations of the Roque River ..... \$ 4,797,895.91

Construction of the Havana seawall ..... 867,438.78

*River—and Port—Improvement*

Throughout the Republic ..... \$ 4,572,390.92

*Paving and sewer system for Havana*

By notes issued in 1912 to 1914, inclusive .....	1,300,000.00
Paid, charging to loan of \$16,500,000.00.....	\$ 7,234,670.00
"    "    "    "    "    10,000,000.00.....	5,427,833.01
"    "    "    General Income .....	4,970,397.49
"    "    "    Deposit made by the Municipality of Havana ...	143,579.30
	<hr/>
	\$19,111,421.70

*Improvements in Water Service for the City of Havana*

Paid, charging to Funds from loan of \$16,500,000.00.....	\$ 1,164,025.28
"    "    "    "    "    General Income .....	243,775.47
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,407,800.75

*Repairing of Havana City Streets*

Paid, charging to Funds from loan of \$16,500,000.00 ..... \$ 134,655.02

*Paving and sewer system for the City of Cienfuegos*

Paid, charging to Funds from loan of \$16,500,000.00.....	\$ 1,064,274.45
" " " " " General Income .....	435,417.10
Total .....	\$ 1,499,691.55

Havana, May 5, 1920.

JOSÉ R. VILLALÓN,  
*Secretary of Public Works.*

## CHAPTER III

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

## MAIL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Since the second intervention, the administration of the postal and telegraph service has been charged to the Director General of Communications, who is subordinated to the Secretary of the Interior.

During this period the postoffice department was removed from its office on Mercaderes and Teniente Rey Streets to the building known as the San Francisco Convent, both located in Havana, which latter building had been renovated for this purpose.

Various new sub-sections of the main department were formed, including the separate section of topography, in 1909, the bureau of accounts in 1910, and the construction department, which latter department had charge of the construction and repair of all buildings intended for offices.

The rates of postage in Cuba are the same as in the United States, and postage stamps are issued with the same denominations as in said country.

Since the census of 1907, an organic law of the Executive power has been promulgated, which requires the department of communications to register free of charge, remittance of public funds, checks, orders and other documents in connection with state obligations.

In 1907, there were 415 post and telegraph offices, which on June 30, 1920, had been increased to 747, divided into 200 limited, 107 regular, 19 permanent and 421 offices for postal service alone.

Many of the postoffices during the period from 1907 to 1919 were moved to new and ample quarters, in fact over 200 were thus improved. New buildings were constructed at Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Los Arabos, Puerto Tarafa, Chaparra and other places. New buildings are being planned for Guantánamo and Bayamo.

There is at present a total of 11,634 rentable boxes in the postoffices throughout the country, and a contract has been entered into for the construction of 5,000 more. There are also 2,418 mail boxes, which is an increase of 1,139 in the last ten years.

Postal routes in operation in 1919 totaled 373, of which 170 were served by railroad, 164 by horseback, 27 by transshipment, 10 by maritime transshipment and 2 by river transportation. The railroad routes covered an extension of 5,196 kilometers, and make 46,895 trips a year; the maritime and river routes cover 2,204 nautical miles and make 6,202 trips, and the horseback routes cover 3,000 kilometers and make 110,740 trips.

The last project of the department of communications is the inauguration of aerial postal service, the first route of which will be established shortly between Key West and Havana, to be followed with routes from Havana to Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.

The registry division has considerably increased during the last twelve years and specially during 1919. The following table shows the number of pieces handled and the increase in same:

	1907	1919	Increase
Number of pieces outgoing .....	582,747	1,039,198	456,451
Domestic mail .....	289,251	463,863	174,612
Foreign „ .....	179,261	258,574	179,313
Franked „ .....	114,235	316,761	102,526
Number of pieces received:			
Foreign mail .....	330,783	629,622	298,839
Total number of pieces Registered mail handled.	913,530	1,668,820	755,290

During 1919, the postoffices of the Island handled a total of 62,932,068 pieces of mail, divided as follows:

*Ordinary mail*

1st. Class .....	23,947,230
Franked letters .....	22,930,215
Letters not franked .....	27,340
Postal cards .....	989,675
Other Classes .....	3,876,789
Second Class .....	3,278,325
Third Class .....	385,916
Fourth Class .....	199,878
Parcel Post .....	12,670
Mail with franking privilege .....	4,983,655
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>32,807,674</b>

*Foreign mail.—Expedition*

Letters, postal cards, printed matter, business paper, samples of merchandise, and parcel post .....	12,125,137
Mail with franking privilege .....	98,715

*Reception*

Letters, postal cards, printed matter, business papers, samples of merchandise and parcel post .....	17,865,127
Mail with franking privilege .....	35,415
Total .....	30,124,394

*Recapitulation*

Domestic service .....	32,807,674
Foreign Service .....	30,124,394
Grand total .....	62,932,068

There are 329 offices qualified to handle money order business. The revenue derived from this item during the fiscal year 1919-1920 amounted to \$56,305.96.

The collection of mail in Havana and other important cities is effected by means of automobiles and motorcycles especially fitted for such service.

*Telegraph service.*—In the telegraph service, the progress has also been marked. Six new central lines between Havana and Camagüey have been constructed and are now being extended to the eastern end of the Island. Also a new line has been constructed between Morón and Cunagua (Camagüey Province,) which will shortly be extended to Nuevitás for the benefit of the large and rich section crossed by the lines of the Northern Railroad. The following reforms and improvements have been made in the different provinces:

*Pinar del Río.*—Erection of new wires and extension of others between Pinar del Río and Viñales; Pinar del Río and Havana; Guanajay and Artemisa; Mariel and Cayo Masón, and the very important one from Pinar del Río to Santa Lucía.

*Havana.*—Reconstruction and erection of new lines between Havana and Rincón; Havana and Pinar del Río; Palos and Nueva Paz, and between Matanzas and Havana.

*Matanzas.*—Erection of new lines between Jovellanos and Bana-güises; Matanzas and Jovellanos; Perico and España Central; Pedro Betancourt and Socorro Central; Santo Domingo and Colon and its extension to Matanzas.

*Santa Clara.*—Erection of new lines and reconstruction of the

present ones between Cruces and Cumanayagua; Yaguajay and Meneses; Camajuaní and Caibarién; Cabaiguán and Santa Lucía, and Santa Clara and Cienfuegos.

*Camagüey.*—Erection of new lines between Camagüey and Piedrecitas; Ciego de Avila and Baraguá; Guáimaro and Jobabo; Camagüey and La Gloria; Chambas and Punta Alegre and Morón to Cunagua Central, and the new main lines referred to above.

*Oriente.*—Erection of a new line between Victoria de las Tunas and Manatí; Guantánamo and Felicidad; Santiago and Caney, and Santiago and Cobre.

All the most modern improvements have been introduced not only in the seven principal offices, but also in the secondary offices of the Republic, which have been equipped in accordance with the most advanced requirements of the day. For example, the old batteries of copper and sulphate of zinc, which were used for charging the lines, have been progressively replaced by American Storage Battery Company accumulators, which give better service at less cost and with a smaller personnel.

Duplex devices which permit the transmission of two messages simultaneously over a single wire have been installed in the principal offices.

The main telegraph office in Havana is in charge of all the telegraph service of the Island, and its exceptional condition deserves special mention. As an example of its development, in 1905, the personnel of said office was but 1 manager, 2 chief operators, 22 telegraphers and 17 messengers.

In 1920 this had grown to 1 manager, 1 assistant manager, 4 chief operators, 6 assistants, 142 telegraphers, 124 clerks and 230 messengers. In 1905, the main office received and transmitted 271,972 messages, and 88,962 relayed messages. In 1919, the corresponding number of telegrams was 2,384,908 (with a revenue of \$243,007.00) and 524,647 relayed messages.

Wireless stations are in operation in Havana, La Fe, Pinar del Río, Nueva Gerona (Isle of Pines) Santa Clara, Chaparra, Baracoa and Santiago de Cuba. Although in 1909, there were already several wireless stations, the service which they were able to give was purely local because at that time there was a private company in Havana which absorbed all the messages from the few boats equipped with wireless, apparatus, in spite of which the service rendered was extremely deficient and inadequate. In 1914, the concession under which that enterprise was operating was withdrawn and the existing stations of the department of communications were enlarged and others erected at strategic points so that intercommunication is possible, and rapid, safe and efficient

connection is afforded with boats within a radius of 800 miles of the Island.

The old station in the fortress of Morro in Havana, has been equipped with a modern transmitting apparatus and a new 20 KW transmitter with a radius of 2,000 miles. At this receiving station there is a very sensitive apparatus which permits receiving messages from European stations such as those of Nauen in Germany and Lyons in France. At La Fe in Pinar del Río Province a modern station of 5 KW and 800 miles radius has been erected, which serves the traffic in a communication area where ships of all nationalities continually navigate. This station establishes a safe and efficient connection with those of the neighboring Republic of Mexico. A treaty with said nation for the interchange of wireless service is about to be consummated. The station at Chaparra Central has been replaced by a higher-powered one which gives excellent service to the maritime traffic of that section and with the city of Baracoa.

The Nueva Gerona Station in the Isle of Pines, which was totally destroyed by a cyclone in 1917, has been replaced by a cyclone-proof structure and new and up-to-date apparatus has been installed there, supplying the only rapid and efficient communication which that Island has with the outside world.

The increasing development of the postal and telegraph service and the necessity for a proper personnel for its operation led to the institution, in 1917, of a postal, telegraph and wireless school in the postoffice department of Havana, where free instruction is given to any Cuban citizen who may apply for admission, provided he shall have passed the required preliminary examination.

This school is perfectly equipped for its purpose, having access to all apparatus in use by the department, with the result that its graduates are thoroughly prepared for the duties they are to undertake.

Notwithstanding the official character of this school, the department admits to examination for the telegrapher's diploma graduates from the various private schools of the Island.

The department of communications also operates an official telephone system. This system has been extended, a new central office installed, and generally enlarged in all its branches.

Aerial cables have solved a serious problem of urban telephones as they can be composed of from one hundred to two hundred serial lines without injuring the trees or damaging city property or being unsightly. For that reason they have been used lavishly throughout Havana, specially in Vedado.

There are in service 11,305 feet of cable of ten wires and 16,863 feet of cable of twenty wires, with 37 cable boxes. The distance covered by these lines is 59,767 kilometres, with a total length of 449,971 kilo-

meters. All the material used in these lines is new and of superior quality. The official telephone system has now in use 324 instruments, of which 191 are wall telephones and 135 in booths. They are in direct communication with two switchboards at the main office, at which are made a daily average of 1800 connections between the various Government offices and the residences of the high public employees.

On July 18, 1909, a law was passed by Congress authorizing the establishment of a long distance telephone service. Today this service extends throughout the length of the Island to all cities and towns of any importance from Pinar del Río to Santiago de Cuba.

The receipts from the Department of Communications during the year ending June 30, 1920, were \$2,841,197.86, divided as follows:

Mail .....	\$1,824,565.85
Telegrams .....	890,230.00
Money Orders .....	56,305.96
Postoffice Boxes .....	66,932.20
Miscellaneous .....	3,163.85
	<u>\$2,841,197.86</u>

The expenses of this department were \$3,977,700.00 as follows:

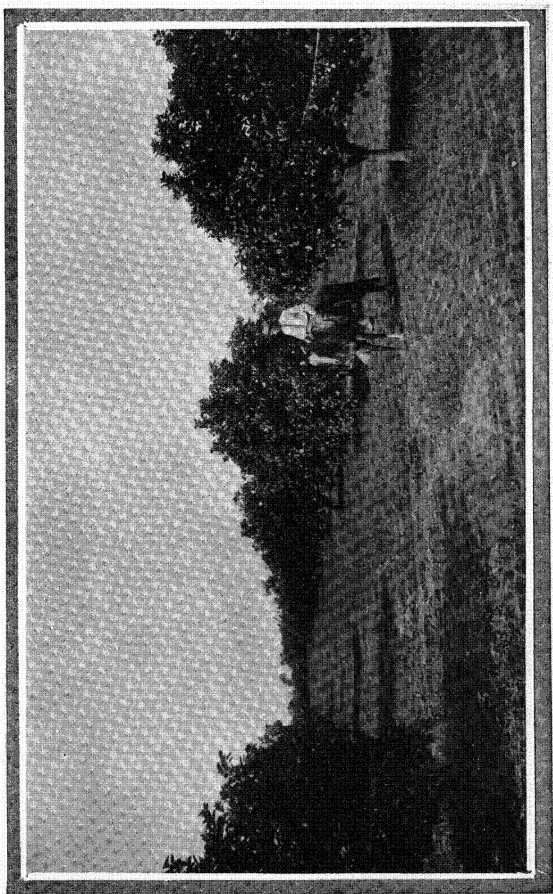
Personnel of Communications Department .....	\$2,649,020.00
Transportation of mail .....	749,180.00
Pre-Stamped Material .....	32,000.00
Material and various expenses of Communications Department.....	400,000.00
Rent of houses .....	75,000.00
Expenses of employees .....	35,000.00
Additional expenses of Department of Communications .....	28,500.00
Unforeseen expenses of Department of Communications .....	9,000.00
	<u>\$3,977,700.00</u>

From the above will be seen that the expenses exceeded receipts by \$1,136,502.14.

A Pension Law was passed by Congress in March 18th, 1915, which regulates the retirement of all officials and employees of the department. Employees may be voluntarily retired who have attained an age of 55 years and have had at least 15 years of service, while those who have reached 70 years of age, or who have become incapacitated on account of physical inability, are automatically retired.

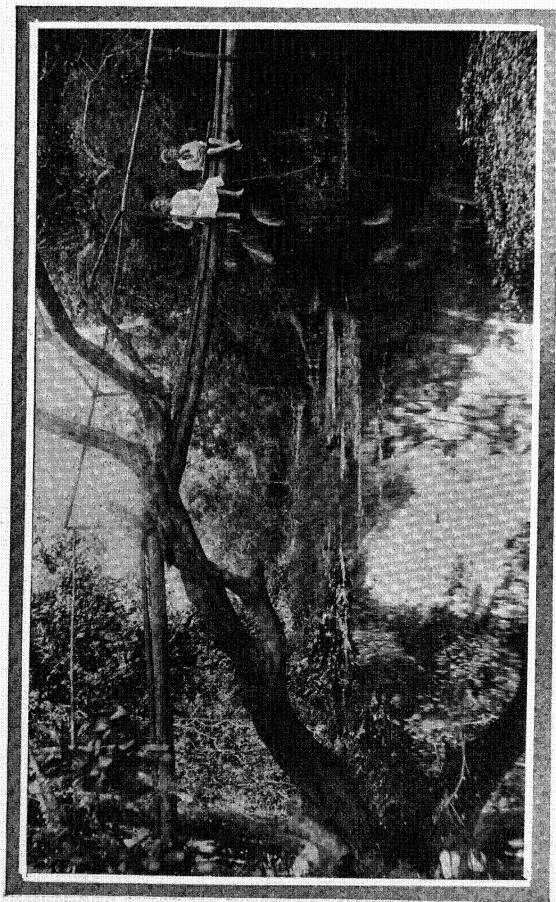
Another recent law has raised the standing and salary of all the employees of the department, thereby meeting the pressing demands of the high cost of living. This law, moreover, recognizes and rewards length of service of its officials and employees by a ten-dollar increase in salary for each five years of service.

Advancements are made in the department by selection and by length of service, a registry of employees being kept to that end.



ORANGE PLANTATION IN THE ISLE OF PINES





LANDSCAPE IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

*Railroads.*—Cuba was the second country in America to operate a steam road, being in this respect eleven years in advance of the mother country, Spain.

Cuba is the seventh country in America with respect to railroad mileage, being exceeded only by the United States, Canada, Argentine, Brazil, Mexico and Chile, all these countries having an enormous superficial area.

The first Cuban railroad was opened to traffic on November 19, 1837. It was built under the auspices of the Junta de Fomento de la Habana (Improvement Board of Havana), and was about forty five miles long, connecting Havana with Bejucal and Güines. After it had been operated for four years, it was sold by the Government to a private corporation. Before the construction of this railroad, a scheme for a line between Puerto Príncipe (Camagüey) and Nuevitas had been made by a private company, the first one in Cuba; but the conditions of legislation at that time were such, that the possibility of that kind of works could not be foreseen, nor the circumstances in which the Government could authorize them, delaying the accomplishment of the idea, which later on was again postponed, because the funds with which it was meant to realize it were private, and it encountered all the difficulties peculiar to new enterprises.

However, all these obstacles were overcome and the railroad was inaugurated (April 5th, 1846) being the second one open to public service in Cuba.

By this time the first railroad was also the property of a private company. This circumstance encouraged private undertakings and gave place to the constitution of other companies which in a short time built new lines between Matanzas, Cárdenas, Caibarién, Cienfuegos, Sagua, Guantánamo, Tunas de Zaza and Santiago de Cuba, while at the same time the primitive line between Havana and Bejucal was extended to Batabanó, on the South coast, to Guanajay on the West, to Unión de Reyes on the East and later on to Matanzas.

Numerous other companies were organized and constructed roads, whose corporate conditions were changed from time to time by combinations, but during this entire period there was a steady development. On September 1st, 1919, the total distance covered by the railroad lines of Cuba was 4,860 km. The following statement shows the various railroads with the length and terminus of each branch.

*United Railways of Havana*

	Kilometers
Havana to Esperanza .....	273.1
Havana to Colón .....	177.9
Havana to Unión .....	125.0
Havana to Guanajay .....	56.9

	Kilometers
Havana to Matanzas .....	91.5
Havana to Cárdenas .....	175.3
Cárdenas to Antón Recio .....	121.20
Empalme to Güines .....	33.80
San Felipe to Batabanó .....	15.30
Altamisal to Macagua .....	32.20
Guareiras to Enlace Capitán .....	46.60
Guanábana to Unión .....	22.70
Cárdenas to Murga .....	90.80
Total .....	1405.7

*The Western Railway of Havana, Limited*

	Kilometers
Havana to Rincón .....	24.00
Havana to Artemisa .....	79.10
Havana to Consolación .....	158.90
Havana to Pinar del Río .....	184.30
Havana to Mendoza .....	244.01
Total .....	264.024

*Havana Central Railroad Company*

	Kilometers
Havana to Marianao .....	14.00
Havana to Guanajay .....	50.00
Havana to Güines .....	50.00
Havana to Providencia .....	57.00
San José de las Lajas to Marabú .....	11.30
Total .....	142.72

*Insular Railway Company*

	Kilometers
Carmelo to Toledo .....	9.08
Crucero to Playa .....	5.60
Puente Almendares to Crucero .....	1.80
Total .....	20,586

*The Cuba Railroad Company*

	Kilometers
Santa Clara to Santiago .....	573.15
Zaza del Medio to Sancti Spíritus .....	11.71
Martí to San Luis .....	227.34
Bayamo to Manzanillo .....	52.46

	Kilometers
Alto Cedro to Antilla .....	49.56
E. Sabanilla to Ponupo .....	18.00
Cacocúm to Holguín .....	17.18
Placetas to Fomento .....	27.31
Fomento to Casilda .....	62.38
Total .....	1040.72

*Guantánamo & Western Railroad*

	Kilometers
Boquerón to San Luis .....	112.0
Klm. 23.356 to San Antonio .....	12.20
Klm. 28.023 to San Justo .....	2.1
Klm. 30.455 to Ingenio Esperanza .....	4.2
Klm. 50.766 to Marco Sánchez .....	8.5
Total .....	146.60

*The Cuban Central Railways, Limited*

	Kilometers
Concha to Cienfuegos .....	109.789
Cruces to Santa Clara .....	38.253
Ramal to Mataguá .....	36.50
Camaronos to Cumanayagua .....	33.188
Ramal to Aguada .....	58.718
Portela to Lequeitio .....	13.30
Ramal to Delicias .....	14.657
Sitiecito to Caibarién .....	88.353
Camajuaní to Placetas .....	27.152
Cifuentes to Tumba la Burra .....	29.279
Ramal to Calabazar .....	3.371
Ramal to Dolores .....	16.20
Sagua la Grande to Corralillo .....	62.937
Ramal to Resolución .....	3.06
Caibarién to Placetas .....	35.016
Caguaguas to Quemado de Güines .....	10.400
Total .....	580.123

*Santa Lucía Company, S. A.*

	Kilometers
Iberia to Santa Lucía .....	27.00
Total .....	27.00

*Ferrocarril de Guantánamo*

	Kilometers
Caimanera to Guantánamo .....	20.29
Guantánamo to Cuatro Caminos .....	4.937
Cuatro Caminos to Jamaica .....	5.338
Jamaica to Isabel .....	4.174
Isabel to Guaso .....	4.778
Cuatro Caminos to Soledad .....	5.397
Soledad to Sampré .....	5.694
Caimanera to Punta Deseo .....	2.716
San Vicente to San Carlos .....	2.696
La Luisa to San Emilio .....	1.402
Total .....	57.409

*Ferrocarril de Gibara y Holguín*

	Kilometers
Gibara to Holguín .....	31.45
Iberia to Velasco .....	15.143
Total .....	46.593

*Ferrocarril de Camagüey y Nuevitas*

	Kilometers
Camagüey to Nuevitas .....	77.09
Total .....	77.09

*Ferrocarril de Caracas*

	Kilometers
Lajas to Bahía de Cienfuegos .....	85.277
Total .....	85.277

*Ferrocarril de Tunas a Sancti Spiritus*

	Kilometers
Tunas to Sancti Spiritus .....	39.00
Total .....	39.00

*Ferrocarril de Yaguajay*

	Kilometers
Carbó to Meneses .....	24.00
Total .....	24.00

*Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba*

	Kilometers
Júcaro to San Fernando .....	67.14
Morón to Puerto Tarafa .....	167.94
Morón to Falla .....	19.73
Velazco to Cunagua .....	19.00
Carolina to Jagüeyal .....	9.00
Total .....	282.84

*Ferrocarril de Juraguá*

	Kilometers
Castillo de Jagua to Convento .....	62.70
Total .....	62.70

*Ferrocarril Central Portugalete*

	Kilometers
Entronque Caracas to Batey Portugalete .....	5.52
Central Portugalete to Palmira .....	5.58
Palmira to Ciego Alonso .....	2.70
Total .....	13.80

*Ferrocarril Perseverancia, S. A.*

	Kilometers
Total .....	20.00

*Ferrocarril del Central Resulta*

	Kilometers
Sagua la Grande to Calabazar .....	30.60
Total .....	30.60

*Ferrocarril Cubano de Hershey*

	Kilometers
Hershey to San Juan .....	23.00
E. San Mateo to Bainoa .....	12.00
Enlace Jibacoa to Santa Cruz .....	7.00
Total .....	42.00

The daily average number of persons handled over all the railroads was 55,396, and the daily average number of tons of freight handled

was 74,144. The average passenger haul was 27.81 Kms., and the average freight ton haul was 31.55 Kms.

The passenger rate ranged from 1.36 cents per Km. to 4.73 cents per Km., and the average freight rate ranged from 2 cents per Km. to 35.1 cents per Km. on material included in the first freight classification.

The passenger service operated in Cuba includes standard first class sleeping cars, and the other passenger equipment will compare quite favorably with that operated in the United States. The motor power is of modern type, and the passenger trains are scheduled approximately at a rate of 45 Kms. per hour. No dining cars are operated, but meals are served from a buffet on the train and at meal stations conveniently located along the line. Operation is protected by the manual system of signals, and the train performance shows 80% of trains operated on schedule, and an average delay of 40 minutes to delayed trains.

The Central Station at Havana is the leading railroad station in the Island, containing 13 tracks, operating inbound and outbound, a total of 192 trains daily, handling 10,500 passengers daily.

The total number of freight cars operated was 19,150; of passenger cars, 627; of locomotives, 667; of other cars, 910.

New lines now under construction will have a length of 481 Kms., and the names of the corporations and their terminals are shown below:

*F. C. Norte Sur del Occidente de Cuba*

	<u>Kilometers</u>
Cayajabos to Puerto de Guanimar .....	26.00

*F. C. de Macagua*

Macagua to San Francisco .....	14.00
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*F. C. del Rosario*

Campo Florido to San Antonio de Río Blanco .....	21.00
F. C. de San Agustín y Añosa .....	17.00

*F. C. Oriental de Cuba*

Manzanillo to Niquero .....	70.00
F. C. de Buenavista a Cangrejo .....	16.00

*F. C. del Noroeste*

Bahía Honda to Consolación del Norte .....	50.00
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*F. C. de Chambas*

Mayajigua to Morón .....	49.00
F. C. Norte Occidental .....	8.00

*F. C. Eléctrico de Manzanillo*

	Kilometers
Manzanillo to Cano and Tranquilidad .....	15.00

*F. C. de Toledo a San Pedro*

Central Toledo to San Pedro .....	14.00
F. C. de Constanacia al Santo .....	28.00
F. C. de Macaca y Media Luna .....	20.00
F. C. del Cobre de la Costa Norte .....	7.00
F. C. Tres Centrales .....	25.00

*Compañía de Luz y Tracción Eléctrica de Sancti Spiritus*

Sancti Spiritus to Guayo .....	17.00
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*F. C. de Matanzas y Cárdenas*

Matanzas to Cárdenas .....	60.00
F. C. de Ranchuelito, S. A. ....	24.00

*Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces Electric Railway*

Cienfuegos to Caonao .....	10.00
Caonao to Palmira .....	8.00

*Steamship lines.*—Several lines of coastwise steamers ply between the various Cuban ports, carrying mail, passengers and freight. Those lines operate between ports on the North and South coast and to the Isle of Pines.

There are fourteen European lines, operating services to the ports of Spain, England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy and Belgium. Besides these, there is a Brazil line and two Japanese lines. Some Cuban ports are also stopping places for regular lines between the United States, Central and South America, and the other islands of the West Indies.

Of course most steamers are operated to ports of the United States, and the following list shows the names of these companies together with the location of the principal office of each company in the United States.

In addition to the steamers which call regularly at Cuban ports, frequently there are tramp steamers and sailing vessels which come from and depart for the principal ports of Europe and America.

*List of Companies operating steamers in the West Indies trade*

Atlantic Chartering Co. ....	New York City.
Atlantic Fruit Co. ....	" " "
A. H. Bull & Co. ....	" " "
Callaghan & Atkinson .....	" " "
Caribbean S. S. Co. ....	" " "

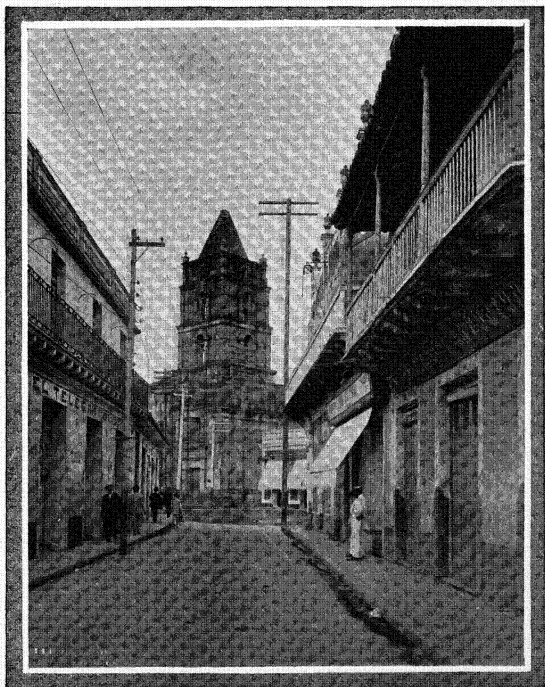


Coastwise Transportation Co. ....	Boston, Mass.
Crowell & Thurlow .....	" "
A. D. Cummings & Co. ....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cameron Lines .....	New York City.
Earn Line S. S. Co. ....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern S. S. Co. ....	New York City.
J. S. Emery & Co. ....	Boston, Mass.
France & Canada S. S. Co. ....	New York City.
Gulf & Southern S. S. Co. ....	" "
Hasler Bros .....	" "
Independent S. S. Co. ....	" "
Lind Navigation Co. ....	" "
Lykes Brothers .....	" "
Mallory S. S. Co. ....	" "
Merchants Navigation Corporation .....	" "
Munson S. S. Line .....	" "
C. D. Mallory .....	" "
National Shipping Co. ....	" "
New England Fuel & Transportation Co. ....	Boston, Mass.
New Orleans & South American Line .....	New Orleans, La.
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. ....	New York City.
New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co. ....	" "
W. H. Randall & Co. ....	Boston, Mass.
Raporel S. S. Line .....	New York City.
Seaboard & Gulf S. S. Co. ....	" "
Shawmut S. S. Co. ....	Boston, Mass.
Philip Shore .....	Tampa, Fla.
Smith & Terry .....	New York City.
South Atlantic Maritime Corp. ....	Savannah, Ga.
C. H. Sprague & Son .....	Boston, Mass.
J. H. W. Steele Co. ....	New York City.
Strachan Shipping Co. ....	" "
M. H. Tracy .....	" "
United Fruit Company .....	Boston, Mass.
United S. S. Company .....	Galveston, Texas.
Warren Transportation Co. ....	Boston, Mass.
West India S. S. Co. ....	New York City.
J. H. Whitney & Co. ....	" "
Wolvin Line .....	New Orleans, La.

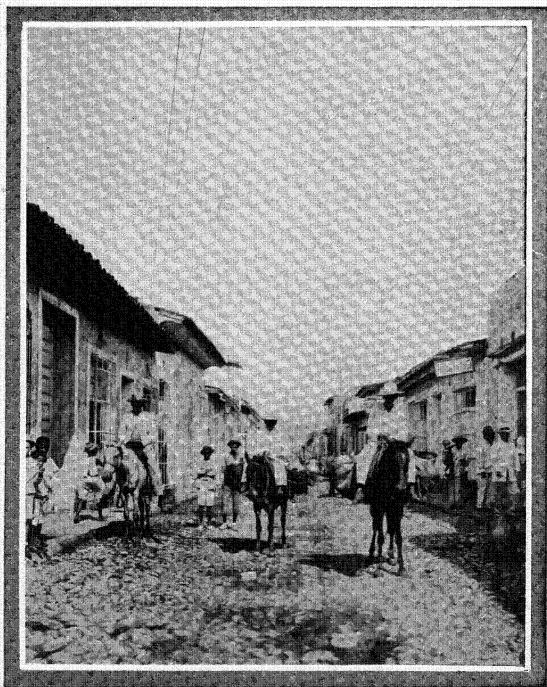
## CHAPTER IV

### PUBLIC WEALTH

*Public finance.*—In Cuba as in all other nations, public finance consists in the properties belonging to the State and in the products of the taxes, duties and imposts established with the purpose of defraying public expenses. According to article 114 of the Constitution, the properties belonging to the State are all those throughout the Republic, not corresponding to any province or municipality, nor being individually nor collectively private property. But all these properties are not productive, for some of them are dedicated to public uses, such



CAMAGUEY.—SOLEDAD CHURCH AND MACEO STREET



20014 TYPICAL STREET OF AN OLD CUBAN TOWN

as roads, canals, bridges, ports, shores, beaches, etc., and several others are specially designed to some public service, such as walls, fortresses, barracks, and other buildings, so only the remainder which are the lesser part and are considered as private property and exploited as such, yield some profit which has been estimated in the actual budget at the scanty sum of \$300,000.00.

As to taxes and duties, the most productive source of income, and consequently, that which supplies almost all public expenses is the Custom House, whose rent for the present year is estimated at \$37,000,000, more than half of the presumed revenue, which has been reckoned at \$64,460,000.00. This rent of the Custom House is collected according to a fiscal tariff of importation, of one column, enforced by the government of the american military intervention in 1900, and which has been observed since then, with slight modifications, the most important, of which are those produced by the Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity, signed with the United States on December 11, 1902, and by the law of additional taxes in the tariffs of January 16th 1904. The system, as already stated, is that a single column, that is, taxing all articles in a specific or generic way, whatever their may be, with regard to their class, on the basis of their weight or quantity, or on a certain per cent ad valorem.

Besides this income, the State collects the revenues proceeding from consular fees, mail and telegraph revenues, a duty on transmission of property, and inheritance taxes; another on the profits of Banks, Societies and Mines; one specially established for paying the public debt, on the manufacture and sale of liquors, cigars and matches, and two more, one on the National Lottery and the other denominated "del Timbre" the stamp tax, which is charged on certain transactions, and each of these different taxes are estimated to yield about \$4,000,000.00. These are the principal sources of income for the National Treasury; whereas the others, of chargeable riches have been granted by the State to the municipalities and provinces; the basis of the system of taxation of the former as well as of the latter are the duties on the rents of immovable property and on the practice of any kind of commerce, industry or profession.

These revenues are employed by the State for attending to all the public services of central and national administration, and it even pays some other obligations, corresponding in other countries to the municipalities, lending its aid to the latter to such an extent that it is permanently charged with the streets of the capital, and in many cases it contributes to the construction and repairing of those of other towns, by means of special laws.

Disbursements are authorized by means of a law—the law of the budget—which according to article 59 of the Constitution is divid-

ed into two great sections: one denominated the permanent budget, comprising the expenditures of Congress, those of the administration of justice, those of the interests and payment of loans, which is in force inasmuch the special laws which determine those services are not modified; and the other one, denominated the annual budget, comprising the expenditures authorized for each economical fiscal year which is in force only during that period of time, which begins the 1st of July of each year and ends the 30th of June of the year immediately following.

The permanent budget actually in force amounts to \$10,035,909.26 and that of the current fiscal year is of \$54,349,864.59.

Sometimes Congress authorizes some other disbursements, besides those included in the budget, by means of special laws, charging them to the surplus which may redound in the budget, something that frequently happens owing to the progressive condition of the country, where the products of the taxes generally exceeds the sums reckoned when forming the yearly budget.

Notwithstanding this, Cuba has been obliged to contract some loans in order to be able to meet certain peremptory obligations, and until now she has paid with exactness and regularity the interests and refunding thereof. The most important of these loans, for the payment of which, according to the Constitution, certain taxes have been established or designed, are three which constitute its foreign debt, to wit: that of \$35,000,000.00, with the yearly interest of 5%, contracted according to the laws of February 27th, 1903 and January 25th of 1904; that of \$16,500,000.00, with the interest of  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , authorized by the law of December 25, 1913. Only the first of these loans has entered the period of payment, for which the present budget has assigned \$1,020,000.00.

*Coin.*—During the Spanish government, the money system of that country was in force, and the national coin had legal course, with the peculiarity that gold pieces had a premium of 6% in relation to the value they had officially, thus, for example, the Spanish coin of 25 pesetas (centén) was worth five dollars, thirty cents in Cuba (26 pesetas 50 céntimos); as an exception, the french louis, a gold coin worth twenty francs, was also legally admitted and was valued in Cuba at four dollars twenty four cents. When the Spanish dominion ceased in Cuba and the Island was occupied by the army of the United States, by an Address of the President, dated December 28th, 1898, and reproduced in the military order 123 of 1898, the money system of the United States, was declared of legal course and as the official currency of the country; notwithstanding this, the above mentioned spanish and french coins continued to circulate with legal value in commercial and private transactions, with the same value they had before, although they were

only received in the public treasury with the value given thereto by the above named order, in relation to those of the United States.

This money system was in force till the first of December, 1915, when the new national system was definitely established as created by the law of October 29th, 1914, which is actually in force. That law created the cuban national coin, the coining of which is in hold of the State on the basis of the gold standard and the dollar as a unity with 1.6418 grams and 1.5046 of pure silver. The denominations of the new coins are: in gold, pieces of 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 dollars and 1 dollar; in silver there are pieces of one dollar, of two fifths of a dollar (denominated "dos pesetas"); of one fifth (una peseta) and one tenth (ten cents); in nickel there are, five hundredth parts of a dollar (five cents); two hundredth parts (two cents), and one hundredth part (one cent). The mintage of gold coins is unlimited; that of silver ones cannot surpass twelve millions dollars and that of nickels are left to the prudent free will of the Executive Power. Gold coins have an unlimited liberating efficiency; silver ones are admitted in each payment up to the 8 per cent of the sum to be paid; and for the whole thereof when it is not more than ten dollars; nickel coins have liberating efficiency for quantities not over one dollar.

According to the law already quoted only this national money system and that of the United States of America, have legal course in the Republic and the circulation and importation of foreign coin is expressly forbidden, with the sole exception of the aforesaid American currency.

*Weights and measures.*—By the law of July 19th 1849, Spain adopted for the peninsula and all its possessions, including those of the Antilles, the decimal system of weights and measures, and since that date issued a series of dispositions leading to the establishment of said system; but in Cuba it was not definitively and totally established until January 1st, 1888, in virtue of a decree of the Governor General of the Island, dated November 17th of the previous year, 1887. Thereafter the system became regularly established and practised throughout the Island, without any difficulty, and in consequence thereof, every denomination not being those of the expressed system were excluded from all public transactions, official as well as private. But with the cessation of the Spanish sovereignty and the instauration of the american military government, some other denominations of those employed in the United States, and some of the old spanish system, began to be employed and are still in use, for they have been consented by tolerance and they are now admitted, under the condition of expressing their equivalence with the official system, which continues to be binding, as it was declared by the military government by Order 70 of June 8th, 1889, still in force.

*Banks and banking operations.*—The rapid growth of public and private wealth in Cuba, by reason of the rise in the price of sugar caused by the European war, has determined an enlargement of banking operations much superior to their extent on the date of the previous census, and much superior, of course to the times of the spanish dominion, during which said operations were rutinary and very limited.

On July 21st, 1898, a short time after the taking of Santiago by the American troops, the North American Trust Company was named fiscal agent of the United States, functions it fulfilled till its business transactions were transferred to the so-called National Bank of Cuba on July 18th, 1901.

This bank was established with a paid capital of one million dollars; it buyed part of the assets of the North American Trust Company and settled the business accounts of that company in Cuba. At present it has a capital of five million dollars and a reserve fund of nine millions. On June 30th, 1920, the deposits in this Bank amounted to the sum of \$194,506,647.55. It has 130 branch offices throughout the Republic and correspondents in every part of the world; that of New York is denominated the Bank of Cuba and is established in that city. This Bank continues to be the official depository (or subtreasury) of the Government.

Besides the expressed Bank, there are some others equally important, the principal of which are The Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba, with a capital of \$8,000,000.00 and a reserve fund of \$5,500,000.00 while its deposits amounted on June 28th, 1920, to the sum of \$112,126,736.12. It has 55 branch offices in the Republic.

The international Bank of Cuba, has a capital of \$5,000,000.00 and its deposits amounted on June 30th, 1920, to \$36,715,701.44. It has 104 branch offices in the Republic.

The Royal Bank of Canada. This institution has 46 branch offices in Cuba; the principal one being at Havana.

The National City Bank of New York has 15 branch offices.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has one branch office at Havana.

Several other banks enjoying full credit may be added to those just mentioned, such as the Auxiliary Bank of Commerce, the Central Bank of Cuba, The Liberty Bank, the Bank of Commerce, the Industrial and Commercial Bank, the American Mercantile Bank of Cuba, The Trust Company of Cuba, and some commercial bankers, such as N. Gelats & Company, Upmann & Company, Mendoza & Company and have constituted savings banks thus supplying the means of investing money and putting it into circulation.

With this same object, there are several spanish societies which have established savings banks, such as the Centro Gallego, Centro Asturiano and Asociación de Dependientes (Clerks Society).

A law published on July 20th of 1910, authorized the creation of an institution of credit denominated Territorial Bank of Cuba, with the faculty of issuing for the space of 60 years, obligations, schedules, or mortgage bonds on the basis of loans to the owners of immovable property situated in the Republic, warranted by mortgages refundable at a short or long term, and with the privilege that no society, company or bank can issue, as an intervening institution of credit, any obligations of that kind during the sixty years above mentioned. This bank was constituted by the Cuban Mortgage Credit Company and operates under the authority granted thereto by decree of the President of the Republic, number 864, dated September 19th, 1910.

*Institutions of business transactions and intervening commercial agents.*—Since the end of the spanish sovereignty in Cuba, there has never been any official money exchange, although its existence had been foreseen and regulations made therefor by the Code of Commerce in its title V, book I. However, there is a Private Exchange in Havana, and legal value was given to its quotations by decree of the President of the Republic on August 13th, 1910.

The only intervening agents of commerce are brokers, who are ruled by the precepts of title VI of the aforesaid book I of the Code of Commerce and by the military orders numbers 79, of 1910, and 166, of 1901. These agents are associated and there is a determined number thereof established in each commercial market.

In Havana there is also a Lonja del Comercio( Products Exchange), principally dedicated to transactions on victuals and other articles for general consumption.

## CHAPTER V

### COMMERCE

*Foreign commerce.*—Foreign commerce in Cuba has always been large if it is considered in relation to the population. During the years 1908 to 1919, the value of exportations increased from \$98.849,000.00 to \$457.372,000.00 almost six times more than the value of the exportations during the first year quoted. In 1919, the value per capita, of importations was \$124.00, and that of exportations, \$199.00; in 1907 they had been \$47.00 and \$56.00 respectively, which shows that the value of importations has been triplicated during the last twelve years, and that of exportation has been three and a half times greater. The commercial balance during this period has always been in behalf of Cuba, for it throws up a net total of \$854.184,000.00.

The principal commerce has been with the United States of America. 60.7% of the totality of importations during the aforesaid



period, proceeded from the United States, and likewise 80.7% of the exportations were to that country. The United States have been absorbing the importations, little by little, until the average has gone up from 48.6% in 1908, to 76.1% in 1919. The percentage of exportations to the United States is smaller in 1919 than in 1908, notwithstanding that almost all leaf tobacco, sugar and minerals are exported to that country.

After the United States, the country that keeps up most commerce with Cuba is the United Kingdom; commerce with Spain has somewhat diminished, and that with Germany and France is quite limited.

With the exception of the United States, all countries have lessened their average of importation, and increased that of exportation, except Germany. This is probably due to the high prices of articles of food, caused by the necessity of furnishing these to the european countries, exhausted by the war.

*Coasting-trade.*—In 1907, 1908 and 1909 coasting-trade in Cuba reached its maximum, but from 1909, when it obtained 4.085,906 tons, a constant decrease began until 1919 as can be observed in the following section about maritime traffic.

The foregoing considerations are proved by the following tables:

YEARS	Imports	Exports
1908.....	\$ 86,369.0	\$ 98,849.0
1909.....	95,307.0	124,745.0
1910.....	107,959.0	151,271.0
1911.....	113,287.0	123,136.0
1912.....	125,902.0	172,978.0
1913.....	143,827.0	165,125.0
1914.....	119,001.0	177,554.0
1915.....	155,448.0	254,292.0
1916.....	248,278.0	356,571.0
1917.....	272,573.0	366,846.0
1918.....	297,622.0	413,325.0
1919.....	359,327.0	574,372.0

*Value, in thousands of dollars, of merchandise exported, by principal countries: 1908 to 1919*  
(Exclusive of specie)

YEAR	Total Value	AMERICA		EUROPE					All other countries
		United States	Other countries	Germany	Spain	France	United Kingdom	Other countries	
1908	85,219.0	41,577.0	7,288.0	7,172.0	7,455.0	5,030.0	11,724.0	3,486.0	1,487.0
1909	91,447.0	46,339.0	7,127.0	6,587.0	8,020.0	5,304.0	12,260.0	3,893.0	1,917.0
1910	103,675.0	54,769.0	8,320.0	6,543.0	8,080.0	5,515.0	12,292.0	5,532.0	2,224.0
1911	113,066.0	59,992.0	9,169.0	7,235.0	9,047.0	6,203.0	13,699.0	5,352.0	2,399.0
1912	123,202.0	64,632.0	10,251.0	8,431.0	9,312.0	6,253.0	15,398.0	6,258.0	2,687.0
1913	140,138.0	75,298.0	10,599.0	9,674.0	10,033.0	7,322.0	16,066.0	7,778.0	3,443.0
1914	118,202.0	68,623.0	7,982.0	5,034.0	9,939.0	4,632.0	12,379.0	6,852.0	2,761.0
1915	140,884.0	90,462.0	8,690.0	800.0	10,817.0	4,897.0	15,288.0	6,203.0	4,397.0
1916	215,962.0	158,020.0	12,249.0	26.0	14,409.0	5,931.0	19,231.0	4,144.0	6,932.0
1917	256,065.0	189,875.0	17,920.0	1.0	15,642.0	6,289.0	15,377.0	3,426.0	7,555.0
1918	294,632.0	219,272.0	20,257.0		10,393.0	7,044.0	9,155.0	2,362.0	26,149.0
1919	356,631.0	271,506.0	26,731.0	198.0	15,947.0	9,929.0	8,816.0	3,065.0	20,439.0

*Value, in thousands of dollars, of merchandise imported, by principal countries: 1908 to 1919*

YEAR	Total Value	AMERICA		EUROPE					All other countries.
		United States	Other countries	Germany	Spain	France	United Kingdom	Other countries	
1908	94,603.0	78,860.0	2,257.0	4,711.0	958.0	1,402.0	4,776.0	978.0	652.0
1909	124,711.0	109,408.0	2,661.0	4,054.0	865.0	1,216.0	5,014.0	1,081.0	412.0
1910	150,824.0	129,329.0	3,391.0	3,647.0	727.0	1,549.0	10,608.0	918.0	570.0
1911	122,943.0	106,690.0	3,642.0	3,642.0	460.0	1,307.0	5,697.0	809.0	726.0
1912	172,977.0	145,186.0	5,290.0	6,199.0	638.0	2,575.0	11,446.0	874.0	759.0
1913	164,611.0	131,572.0	5,850.0	4,707.0	637.0	1,684.0	18,427.0	1,204.0	780.0
1914	174,041.0	145,881.0	3,180.0	2,354.0	1,645.0	2,398.0	15,842.0	1,087.0	1,654.0
1915	236,229.0	186,289.0	3,357.0		872.0	1,135.0	33,033.0	1,865.0	678.0
1916	321,790.0	242,638.0	3,676.0	3,026.0	3,026.0	12,971.0	52,776.0	5,690.0	1,014.0
1917	356,428.0	255,275.0	8,389.0	5,390.0	6,390.0	11,617.0	73,564.0	1,335.0	858.0
1918	407,283.0	289,090.0	9,412.0	6,355.0	6,355.0	5,657.0	95,149.0	495.0	1,125.0
1919	573,019.0	439,936.0	10,912.0	10.0	8,078.0	23,038.0	82,521.0	6,651.0	1,874.0

*Per cent of Total*

## IMPORTS

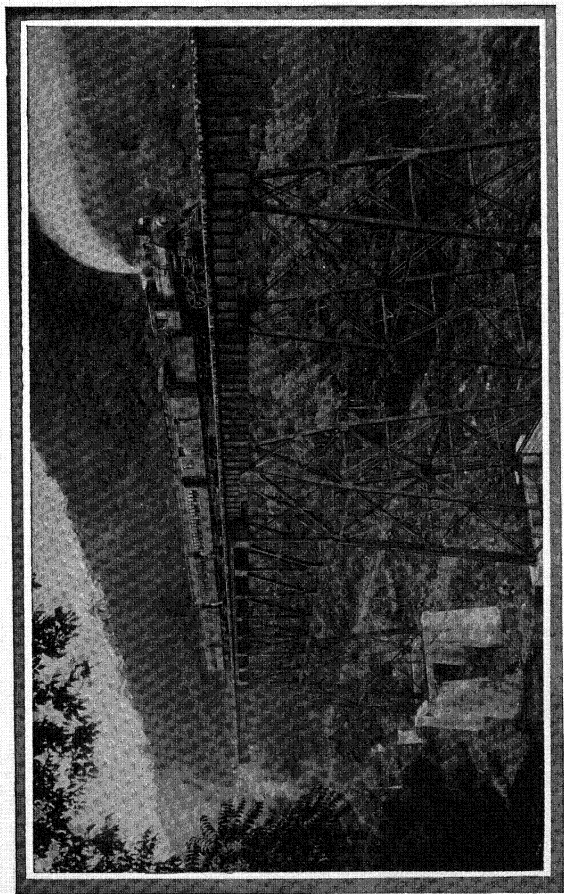
YEAR	United States	Spain	Germany	France	United Kingdom
1908.....	48.6	8.5	8.2	5.9	13.8
1909.....	50.7	8.8	7.2	5.8	13.4
1910.....	52.6	8.4	6.3	5.8	11.9
1911.....	53.0	8.0	6.4	5.5	12.1
1912.....	52.5	7.6	6.8	5.1	12.5
1913.....	53.7	7.2	6.9	5.2	11.5
1914.....	58.1	8.4	4.3	3.9	10.5
1915.....	64.2	7.7	0.6	3.5	10.9
1916.....	70.9	6.7	0.0	2.7	8.9
1917.....	74.1	6.1		2.5	6.0
1918.....	74.4	3.5		2.4	3.1
1919.....	76.1	4.4	0.1	2.8	2.5

## EXPORTS

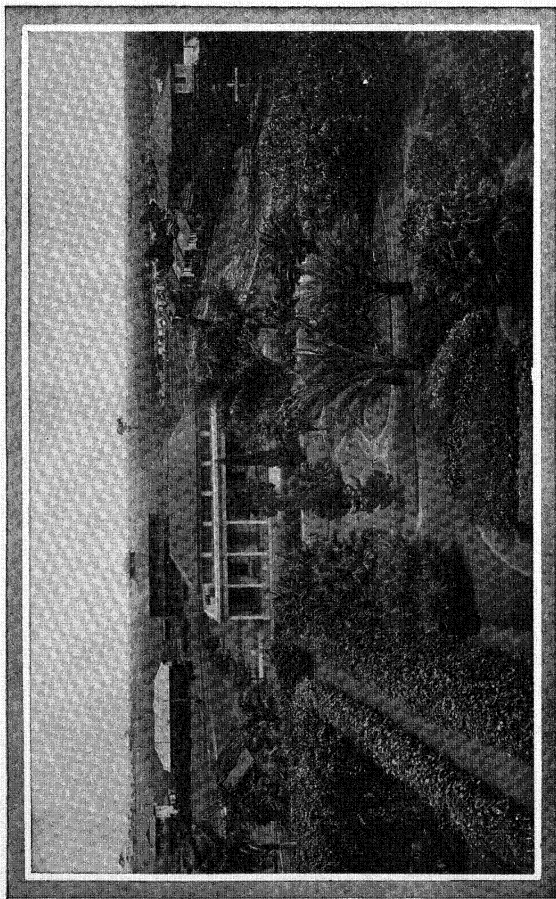
YEAR	United States	Spain	Germany	France	United Kingdom
1908.....	83.4	1.0	5.0	1.5	5.0
1909.....	87.7	1.0	3.3	1.0	4.9
1910.....	85.7	0.5	2.4	1.0	7.1
1911.....	86.8	0.4	3.0	1.1	4.6
1912.....	83.9	0.4	3.6	1.5	6.6
1913.....	79.9	0.4	2.9	1.0	11.2
1914.....	83.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	9.1
1915.....	82.7	0.4		0.5	14.0
1916.....	75.4	0.9		4.0	16.4
1917.....	71.6	1.5		3.3	20.6
1918.....	71.0	1.3		1.4	23.4
1919.....	76.8	1.4		4.0	14.4

*Total Value by Ports of Important Exports during 1919*

PORTS	Imports	Exports
Banes .....	\$ 1,744,511	\$ 8,191,330
Baracoa .....	11,364	471,379
Batabanó .....	1,442	
Calbarián .....	8,058,083	27,314,874
Cárdenas .....	7,408,406	50,545,713
Cienfuegos .....	15,478,104	47,216,360
Gibara .....	1,590,533	217,630
Guantánamo .....	3,784,091	18,159,702
Havana .....	263,719,252	98,582,119
Los Indios .....		
Júcaro .....	35,492	50,182,097
Manzanillo .....	5,693,402	17,064,306
Maríel .....	72,980	6,906,699
Matanzas .....	10,124,416	68,741,411
Nipe .....	4,668,217	37,138,928
Nueva Gerona .....	116,988	
Nuevitas .....	3,593,874	55,527,059
Puerto Padre .....	3,150,940	30,340,592
Sagua la Grande .....	5,496,855	32,789,082
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	12,096	8,757,450
Santiago de Cuba .....	24,514,954	13,440,468
Trinidad .....	17,913	2,204,895
Tunas de Zaza .....	31,511	649,595
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$ 359,326,024</b>	<b>\$ 574,372,637</b>



VIADUCT ON THE CUBA RAILROAD



DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDENS AT THE SUGAR CENTRAL "STEWART"

*Imports and exports, by Countries (Exclusive of specie)*

(Value in thousands of dollars)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1918	1919	Absolute difference of percentage		1918	1919	Absolute difference of percentage	
United States .....	219,272.0	271,506.0	+52,234.0	+ 19.2	289,090.0	439,935.0	+150,845.0	+ 34.3
Other countries in America..	20,257.0	26,731.0	+ 6,474.0	+ 24.2	9,412.0	10,912.0	+ 1,500.0	+ 13.7
Germany .....		198.0	+ 198.0	+100.0		10.0	+ 10.0	+100.0
Spain .....	10,393.0	15,947.0	+ 5,554.0	+ 34.8	6,355.0	8,078.0	+ 1,723.0	+ 21.3
France .....	7,044.0	9,929.0	+ 2,885.0	+ 29.1	5,657.0	23,083.0	+ 17,381.0	+ 75.4
United Kingdom .....	9,155.0	8,818.0	— 339.0	— 3.8	95,149.0	82,521.0	— 12,628.0	— 15.3
Other European Countries..	2,362.0	3,065.0	+ 703.0	+ 22.9	495.0	6,661.0	+ 6,166.0	+ 92.5
Other countries .....	26,140.0	20,439.0	— 5,710.0	— 27.9	1,125.0	1,874.0	+ 749.0	+ 40.0
Total .....	294,632.0	356,631.0	61,999.0	+ 17.4	407,283.0	573,019.0	+165,736.0	+ 28.9

*Imports and Exports of Specie: 1908 to 1919*

1908 &amp; 1919

(Value in thousands of dollars)

YEARS	Imports	Exports	Difference in favour of imports
1908.....	1,150.0	4,246.0	3,096.0
1909.....	3,860.0	34.0	3,826.0
1910.....	4,284.0	447.0	3,837.0
1911.....	211.0	193.0	18.0
1912.....	2,700.0	1.0	2,699.0
1913.....	3,694.0	514.0	3,180.0
1914.....	799.0	3,513.0	2,714.0
1915.....	14,564.0	18,063.0	3,499.0
1916.....	32,316.0	34,781.0	2,465.0
1917.....	16,488.0	10,417.0	6,071.0
1918.....	2,990.0	6,042.0	3,052.0
1919.....	28,696.0	1,353.0	1,343.0

*Imports, by Class: 1908 to 1919*  
(Value in thousands of dollars)

CLASS	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total.....	86,369.0	95,307.0	107,959.0	113,267.0	125,902.0	143,327.0	119,001.0	155,448.0	248,278.0	272,573.0	297,622.0	259,327.0
Dutiable articles												
Stones, earthen and ceramic products	4,104.0	3,609.0	3,912.0	4,464.0	5,129.0	6,067.0	5,304.0	5,173.0	7,908.0	10,120.0	14,151.0	16,112.0
Metals and their manufactures ..	6,483.0	6,607.0	7,600.0	8,765.0	8,314.9	10,043.0	7,130.0	7,455.0	15,244.0	18,831.0	18,945.0	24,100.0
Pharmaceutical substances, chemicals, perfumery, etc. ....	4,315.0	5,023.0	5,819.0	6,966.0	7,629.0	8,307.0	7,963.0	10,106.0	14,052.0	17,289.0	18,710.0	24,590.0
Textiles .....	13,728.0	15,208.0	13,798.0	15,963.0	18,235.0	19,010.0	16,030.0	19,214.0	28,612.0	32,491.0	40,102.0	45,701.0
Paper and its manufactures ..	1,631.0	1,771.0	1,813.0	1,935.0	2,084.0	2,445.0	2,041.0	2,281.0	3,870.0	4,444.0	4,976.0	6,657.9
Woods and other vegetable materials ..	2,202.0	2,429.0	2,696.0	3,111.0	3,540.0	4,119.0	3,221.0	3,680.0	6,431.0	6,067.0	7,465.0	7,401.0
Animals and their by-products .....	4,492.0	5,094.0	5,367.0	5,819.0	6,147.0	6,975.0	6,235.0	7,361.0	10,151.0	10,985.0	13,901.0	18,606.0
Instruments, machinery and implements .....	5,790.0	7,497.0	11,467.0	12,865.0	13,392.0	17,252.0	11,714.0	18,874.0	37,515.0	40,353.0	36,840.0	49,315.0
Foodstuffs .....	33,855.0	35,937.0	40,860.0	41,693.0	46,915.0	50,943.0	46,968.0	53,931.0	74,540.0	91,047.0	110,319.0	135,458.0
Miscellaneous .....	2,927.0	2,661.0	2,567.0	3,004.0	3,008.0	4,774.0	3,979.0	4,368.0	6,829.0	7,761.0	9,252.0	13,152.0
Free articles, exclusive of specie	5,957.0	5,507.0	7,778.0	8,535.0	8,716.0	10,198.0	7,712.0	8,411.0	10,815.0	16,697.0	19,971.0	16,538.0
Suicide .....	1,150.0	3,890.0	4,284.0	211.0	2,700.0	3,694.0	799.0	14,564.0	32,316.0	16,488.0	2,990.0	2,696.0

*Percentages which each Class of Imports forms of the Total Imports 1908 to 1919*

CLASS	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
All imports .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stones, earths and ceramic products .....	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.4	4.5
Metals and their manufactures .....	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.0	4.8	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.7
Pharmaceutical substances, chemicals, perfumeries, etc .....	5.0	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.8
Textiles .....	15.9	16.0	12.8	14.1	14.5	13.2	13.5	12.4	11.5	11.9	13.5	12.7
Papel and its manufactures ....	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Woods and other vegetable fibres .....	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1
Animals and their by-products ..	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.2
Implements, instruments and machinery .....	6.7	7.9	10.6	11.4	10.6	12.2	9.9	12.1	15.1	14.8	12.3	13.4
Foodstuffs .....	38.9	37.7	37.8	36.7	37.3	35.4	39.4	34.7	30.0	33.4	37.1	37.7
Miscellaneous .....	10.3	8.6	9.6	10.2	9.3	10.4	9.8	8.2	7.1	9.0	9.8	8.3
Specie .....	1.3	4.0	3.9	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.6	9.4	13.0	6.1	1.0	0.8



*Exports, by Class: 1908 to 1919*

CLASS	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total.....	98,490.0	124,745.0	151,271.0	123,136.0	172,978.0	185,125.0	177,554.0	254,292.0	536,571.0	386,846.0	413,325.0	574,372.0
Sugar and other cane by-products												
Raw Sugar .....	51,376.0	779,130.0	108,782.0	76,932.0	120,076.0	115,394.0	130,425.0	193,477.0	266,615.0	293,927.0	337,527.0	500,115.0
Other products (refined sugar, syrups, brandy, liquors and con- fectionery) .....	2,045.0	1,963.0	1,875.0	2,462.0	3,857.0	2,634.0	2,938.0	4,044.0	8,090.0	11,414.0	10,354.0	8,751.0
Tobacco												
Leaf tobacco .....	17,211.0	16,691.0	15,451.0	14,314.0	13,205.0	14,323.0	113,692.0	12,046.0	16,153.0	19,186.0	22,369.0	30,195.0
Manufactured (cig- ars, cigarettes and fine-cut) ...	15,118.0	15,294.0	12,423.0	17,435.0	17,023.0	17,155.0	13,795.0	12,368.0	9,732.0	10,223.0	14,409.0	17,549.0
Other agricultural and allied products												
Fruits, cocoa, gar- den truck veget- ables, etc. ....	2,579.0	3,034.0	2,551.0	2,525.0	2,793.0	3,270.0	3,653.0	3,669.0	3,165.0	3,125.0	2,144.0	2,724.0
Forest products (woods and dye- stuffs), textile fibres .....	1,433.0	1,563.0	1,669.0	2,108.0	2,279.0	1,981.0	1,536.0	839.0	934.0	1,797.0	914.0	910.0
Animals and their products .....	1,023.0	1,594.0	2,018.0	1,792.0	2,044.0	2,641.0	2,541.0	3,123.0	3,365.0	3,294.0	2,643.0	3,220.0
Honey, wax, etc..	743.0	966.0	704.0	757.0	873.0	904.0	636.0	605.0	702.0	1,197.0	2,140.0	1,563.0
Mineral products												
(Iron, manganese, asphalt, etc. ...	2,251.0	3,509.0	4,364.0	3,599.0	4,557.0	4,961.0	3,494.0	4,259.0	11,399.0	11,027.0	13,834.0	7,338.0
Fisheries (sponges and tortoise shell) .....	331.0	336.0	391.0	304.0	349.0	373.0	218.0	208.0	256.0	235.0	199.0	362.0
Miscellaneous .....	381.0	310.0	204.0	319.0	371.0	409.0	436.0	840.0	303.0	439.0	640.0	292.0
Reexportation .....	62.0	271.0	362.0	396.0	550.0	541.0	697.0	751.0	1,070.0	577.0	577.0	1,353.0
Specie .....	4,246.0	34.0	447.0	193.0	1.0	514.0	3,513.0	18,083.0	24,781.0	10,417.0	6,042.0	1,353.0

*Percentages which Each Class of Exports bears to All Exports: 1908-1919*

CLASS	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
All exports .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sugar and other cane derivatives.	54.1	65.0	73.2	64.5	71.7	71.5	75.1	77.6	77.0	83.2	84.2	88.6
Tobacco .....	32.7	25.6	18.4	25.8	20.4	19.1	15.4	9.6	7.3	8.0	8.9	8.3
Agricultural and other allied products .....	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.8	4.6	5.3	4.7	3.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.5
Mineral products .....	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	1.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	1.3
Fisheries .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous .....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
Specie .....	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.9	7.1	9.7	2.8	1.5	0.2

*Value of Imports and Exports by Months, for 1919*

(Exclusive of specie)

MONTH	Imports	Exports
January .....	\$ 31,447,149	\$ 36,409,078
February .....	31,397,164	48,143,904
March .....	27,677,075	56,305,163
April .....	30,011,919	59,581,268
May .....	29,396,910	55,174,270
June .....	26,424,853	51,203,292
July .....	27,235,283	42,168,549
August .....	27,749,297	53,059,518
September .....	30,174,031	53,667,242
October .....	34,248,188	51,874,164
November .....	30,716,175	32,944,996
December .....	32,848,010	33,868,219
Total .....	\$ 359,326,624	\$ 574,372,657

*Value in Thousands of Dollars*

(Exclusive of specie)

YEARS	Imports and Exports
1908.....	185,218.0
1909.....	220,052.0
1910.....	259,230.0
1911.....	236,403.0
1912.....	298,880.0
1913.....	308,952.0
1914.....	296,555.0
1915.....	409,740.0
1916.....	604,849.0
1917.....	639,419.0
1918.....	710,947.0
1919.....	933,699.0

*Value in Thousands of Dollars*

(Exclusive of specie)

YEARS	Imports and Exports
1908.....	179,822.0
1909.....	216,158.0
1910.....	254,409.0
1911.....	235,999.0
1912.....	296,179.0
1913.....	304,744.0
1914.....	292,243.0
1915.....	377,113.0
1916.....	537,752.0
1917.....	612,513.0
1918.....	701,915.0
1919.....	929,650.0

*Value in Thousands of Dollars*

(Exclusive of specie)

YEARS	Imports	Exports	Difference in favor of Exports
1908.....	85,219.0	94,603.0	9,384.0
1909.....	91,447.0	124,711.0	33,264.0
1910.....	103,875.0	150,824.0	47,149.0
1911.....	113,056.0	122,943.0	9,887.0
1912.....	123,202.0	172,977.0	49,775.0
1913.....	140,133.0	164,611.0	24,478.0
1914.....	118,202.0	174,041.0	55,839.0
1915.....	140,884.0	236,229.0	95,345.0
1916.....	215,862.0	321,790.0	105,928.0
1917.....	256,085.0	356,428.0	100,343.0
1918.....	294,632.0	407,283.0	112,651.0
1919.....	856,621.0	573,019.0	216,388.0

Custom Duties Received: 1908 to 1919

POETS	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Banes .....	31,027.95	46,010.20	52,884.41	68,537.55	59,908.75	59,908.75	62,759.53	58,870.76	93,537.72	179,083.45	162,708.93	195,912.95
Baracoa .....	16,595.16	10,065.68	7,845.85	6,345.07	7,718.08	10,174.19	10,732.86	9,911.54	10,978.14	8,293.57	4,186.44	6,947.00
Batabanó .....	3,042.25	1,064.03	5,943.33	3,048.64	2,753.42	3,618.81	2,329.06	6,195.53	3,439.53	1,750.46	1,106.36	2,411.04
Cabarién .....	472,220.15	535,015.91	579,196.23	601,796.84	636,767.17	696,618.08	548,607.14	619,755.30	761,965.43	819,398.22	727,503.20	759,819.24
Cárdenas .....	380,876.06	439,479.51	549,120.91	519,285.61	509,338.69	535,321.28	487,444.68	662,208.60	759,323.53	739,770.42	705,538.19	714,898.46
Cienfuegos .....	1,372,883.32	1,674,816.00	1,610,175.55	1,900,081.60	1,621,613.69	1,627,706.10	1,233,402.87	1,522,171.10	1,719,341.78	1,670,409.25	1,816,804.90	1,644,889.18
Cuba .....	112,202.18	127,994.67	153,915.06	140,875.33	124,300.91	100,901.14	123,162.84	93,928.75	112,291.66	137,994.90	158,277.50	189,349.46
Guantanamo .....	196,387.24	235,426.26	297,857.99	298,552.94	281,442.28	294,227.24	243,330.94	348,007.75	384,744.91	225,281.60	269,196.27	398,403.38
Havana .....	16,244,257.64	17,127,584.15	17,215,584.15	18,380,411.63	19,391,754.26	20,965,347.93	17,607,008.26	19,760,404.81	26,745,271.36	7,671,948.29	28,226,301.06	33,773,914.84
Júcaro .....		1,790.61	3,987.41	6,140.86	7,718.06	7,000.97	12,008.36	13,816.96	62,319.27	39,709.58	34,224.97	42,379.89
Los Indios .....					4,886.16	5,189.40	8,469.93	9,727.58	3,680.41	686.38	35.08	57.79
Manzanillo .....	326,048.75	401,470.88	502,691.40	476,090.17	500,474.27	603,540.60	397,706.52	421,365.92	495,917.73	549,931.01	488,462.53	600,684.86
María .....												
Matanzas .....	715,736.27	902,313.10	973,616.75	859,749.03	924,234.70	1,061,264.07	699,951.22	839,566.17	1,021,826.44	845,843.43	794,267.62	905,103.39
Nipe .....	378,587.51	507,782.58	619,397.50	493,577.80	418,885.47	520,181.87	469,276.19	469,276.19	831,205.20	692,762.20	612,831.05	817,174.38
Nueva Gerona .....	6,554.74	9,363.09	6,033.16	14,735.27	13,977.49	20,313.53	98,821.69	23,979.27	19,092.09	91,849.58	9,593.61	12,811.50
Nuevitas .....	153,877.18	137,148.39	165,707.14	209,371.03	220,294.02	220,586.27	230,847.53	225,832.43	283,407.46	305,296.18	308,647.02	415,147.78
Puerto Padre .....	44,447.28	71,067.70	107,027.97	263,371.28	154,761.14	246,792.91	227,255.27	283,021.67	361,867.16	377,305.89	330,866.64	393,825.74
Sagua la Grande .....	211,631.36	294,055.47	402,496.82	520,635.56	460,090.27	584,016.42	542,780.59	402,474.32	494,636.06	496,708.11	411,853.80	527,161.18
Sta. Cruz del Sur .....	4,101.88	4,931.92	7,249.91	24,233.26	17,850.88	30,615.8	8,811.37	23,142.24	22,772.63	38,355.42	4,139.50	5,344.99
Santiago de Cuba .....	1,554,896.82	1,614,206.06	1,561,162.93	1,580,948.18	1,676,722.86	1,832,666.82	1,668,592.74	1,885,617.48	2,402,094.30	2,272,451.41	2,548,327.63	3,003,971.01
Trinidad .....	1,076.67	98.82	2,784.15	1,433.19	2,396.03	2,069.85	1,923.63	36,727.27	39,408.01	11,401.08	5,970.57	3,883.46
Tunas de Zaza .....	6,824.90	13,524.56	1,492.30	2,043.40	1,190.90	8,070.52	3,063.74	15,768.71	6,061.41	5,955.34	6,939.75	6,644.49
Totals .....	22,232,974.35	24,149,085.00	24,826,195.79	25,968,322.97	26,915,569.50	29,860,019.23	24,705,762.29	27,750,220.94	36,646,583.38	37,161,163.20	37,679,722.26	44,403,323.26

*Shipping movement.*—Two tables are hereafter included containing the statistical data offered by the Secretary of Finance to be published in this Report, comprising the first one, the movement and tonnage of ships dedicated to foreign commerce during the years from 1908 to 1919, both inclusive; and the second one the same data referring to ships dedicated to coast-trade during the same period of time:

*Movement of Shipping: 1908 to 1919. Foreign Trade*

Foreign Trade

YEARS	ENTERING			LEAVING		
	Number of vessels	TONNAGE		Number of vessels	TONNAGE	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
1908.....	3,716	9,042,351	5,764,783	3,696	9,013,608	5,750,484
1909.....	4,079	10,255,025	6,536,943	4,069	10,235,104	6,524,481
1910.....	4,647	11,944,272	7,585,272	4,592	11,871,528	7,533,398
1911.....	4,643	12,490,109	7,903,619	4,627	12,559,726	7,940,345
1912.....	4,630	12,308,278	7,763,919	4,573	12,202,609	7,707,353
1913.....	5,202	14,000,426	8,743,016	5,178	14,071,462	8,787,192
1914.....	4,814	12,853,015	8,531,831	4,809	12,865,622	8,093,339
1915.....	4,967	12,754,888	7,838,324	4,916	12,686,566	7,809,969
1916.....	5,540	13,323,827	8,164,145	5,477	13,316,128	8,144,317
1917.....	5,839	12,663,806	7,641,910	5,807	12,653,034	7,629,692
1918.....	5,849	11,450,640	6,920,068	5,808	11,368,741	6,868,887
1919.....	6,247	12,593,909	7,601,485	6,107	12,445,414	7,490,071
Total.....	60,163	145,683,996	90,985,315	59,659	145,289,542	90,279,525

*Movement of Shipping: 1908 to 1919. Coastwise Trade*

Coastwise Trade

YEARS	ENTERING			LEAVING		
	Number of vessels	TONNAGE		Number of vessels	TONNAGE	
		Gross	Net		Gross	Net
1908.....	12,879	4,003,429	2,717,265	12,854	4,009,130	2,720,869
1909.....	13,359	4,085,906	2,763,995	13,380	4,090,963	2,760,502
1910.....	13,432	3,932,993	2,651,594	13,485	3,960,623	2,670,266
1911.....	12,598	3,795,470	2,567,012	12,682	3,855,621	2,607,821
1912.....	12,529	3,560,012	2,438,364	12,682	3,634,762	2,499,332
1913.....	12,095	3,689,647	2,528,232	12,145	3,701,642	2,538,673
1914.....	12,805	3,663,117	2,517,503	12,756	3,679,477	2,514,677
1915.....	14,091	3,766,502	2,596,911	13,974	3,761,990	2,592,332
1916.....	14,684	3,719,520	2,582,929	14,712	3,719,309	2,584,211
1917.....	14,213	3,093,854	2,171,381	14,155	3,098,881	2,180,712
1918.....	14,267	2,549,567	1,826,427	14,138	2,539,138	1,817,827
1919.....	13,132	2,209,558	1,579,582	13,063	2,191,870	1,570,816
Total.....	160,084	42,069,575	28,941,193	160,020	42,223,406	29,058,038

## CHAPTER VI

### PUBLIC EDUCATION

All the expenses of Public Education in Cuba are attended to at present by the State. According to article 31 of the Constitution, primary instruction is binding, and gratuitous, and the learning of

arts and trades is also gratis. The article quoted provides that the Municipalities shall attend to this service, but when the balance of their funds does not permit them to do so, it authorizes the State to supply the necessary expenses, and ever since the establishment of the Republic, the State has defrayed them. According to the Constitution, superior and professional education are placed in charge of the State, but everybody is freely permitted to learn or teach any science, art or profession, and to found or sustain institutions of education and instruction. However the State has retained the power of designing the professions which can only be practised in virtue of special diplomas or degrees, the conditions in which they are to be practised, and the requirements needed for obtaining those degrees and having them issued.

The report of the Census of 1899, included a historical account of public education in Cuba and therefore it is deemed unnecessary to insist on this particular repeating in this one the statements of the former; it is sufficient for the object of the present report to give an idea of the way in which this important branch is now attended to, in this country.

*Professional education.*—For professional studies there is a University at Havana, supported by the State the entrance in which is not permitted unless the knowledge of certain matters can be efficiently proved which is generally done by presenting the title of Bachelor of Arts obtained in any of the official Institutes of second or superior education. The “matrícula” or register costs thirty dollars for each academic year and enrichtens the pupil to attend all the classes of the University, and to be examined in the branches he may have studied, in order to legally prove his capacity therein, with the condition of having followed the order established for the study of the different branches comprised in each school.

The University comprises three faculties: that of Letters and Sciences, that of Medicine and Pharmacy and that of Law.

The faculty of Letters and Sciences is constituted by the following schools: that of Letters and Philosophy; Pedagogy, Sciences: Engineering; Electricians; Architects and Builders; Agricultural Engineers, and Sugar Masters.

The faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy comprises four schools: Human Medicine, in which are embodied the professions of obstetrician and nurse for men and women; Pharmacy; Dental Surgery, and Veterinary Medicine.

The faculty of Law comprises three schools: Civil Law, the title of Doctor whereof is necessary for practising the profession of lawyer; that of Public Law, and that for Notaries.

Each school has distributed the different matters it comprises,

into several courses, which are to be legally approved my means of an official examination, after which a title is granted, as a guarantee of having ended all the studies required, and it is generally that of Doctor (at the Engineering School, it is that of Engineer and at the one for Notaries, that of Notary) by which the practise of the corresponding profession is permitted. This kind of education is denominated official, and each course thereof lasts from the first of October to the 31st September.

Besides official education, there is another one called private or free, in which the student is only obliged to suffer examination and be approved in the branches comprised in the profession or faculty of his choice, though following the order of prelation established officially for those courses, and afterwards going through the final exercises required for obtaining the degree. The examinations take place during the same months as the official ones, and it is necessary to pay the State twelve dollars and a half for each branch examined. The title thus obtained is equal and has the same value as those obtained by means of official education.

The following tables show the number of professors and scholars belonging to each school during the academic year from 1918 to 1919:

*Faculty of Letters and Sciences*

NAME OF SCHOOL	Professors	Assistant Professors	SCHOLARS	
			Official course	Private course
School of Philosophy and Letters...	6	4	12	8
„ „ Pedagogy .....	3	4	69	80
„ „ Sciences .....	9	17	13	19
„ „ Civil Engineers, Electricians and Architects...	7	9	128	61
„ „ Engineering, Agricultural and Sugar making .....	5	8	36	12
Total.....	30	42	258	180

*Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy*

NAME OF SCHOOL	Professors	Assistant Professors	SCHOLARS	
			Official course	Private course
School of Medicina and Surgery...	17	36	635	79
„ „ of Pharmacy .....	4	12	326	50
„ „ Dental Surgery .....	5	8	145	28
„ „ Veterinary Medicine.....	5	6	63	2
Total.....	31	62	1,169	157

*Faculty of Law*

NAME OF SCHOOL	Professors	Assistant Professors	SCHOLARS	
			Official course	Private course
School of Civil Law.....	5	2	289	290
„ „ Public Law .....	4	4	11	5
„ „ for Notaries *.....				3
Total.....	9	6	280	298

\* The branches of this school are explained by the Professors of Civil and Public Law.

Those who, having acquired a professional title abroad may wish to practise their profession in Cuba, are bound to be incorporated to the corresponding faculty of this University, obtaining their title through examinations which are to take place within the premises thereof, according to the law and regulations, ruling this matter.

*Education in the Institutes.*—In Cuba the name of segunda enseñanza, second education, is given to the assemblage of complementary or special studies which give the scholars some knowledge or general notions necessary for enabling them to undertake afterwards the courses of a profession or faculty, such as grammar, rethoric, logic, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history and others analagous.

These branches are studied in the Institutes of second education, of which there is one in each capital of a province. Official education is divided into four courses, and after having been approved in the examinations thereof, the degree of Bachelor of Arts is granted. The lasting of the courses and the time of the examinations are the same as in the University. In these Institutes scholars proceeding from private schools or having studied by what is commonly called free instruction, are also admitted for examination in order to have their capability legally recognized in an academic sense.

Some of these Institutes have others schools annexed to them besides that of second education such as those of Commerce and Navigation in that of Havana and those for Land Surveyors in the remaining provinces of the Island.

*School of Painting and Sculpture.*—Cuba has a School of Painting and Sculpture since the middle of the past century, which was gratuitous at first; at present, instruction therein has been regulated, in a similar way as the professions, and a small yearly fee is paid therefor. In the section of painting, drawing, landscape and colouring are



taught, and in that of sculpture, classic art, old and modern. Scholars are not numerous in this school, and the feminine sex are the prevailing numbers.

*School of Arts and Trades.*—There is likewise a school of arts and trades at Havana, supported by the State, where instruction in these matters is gratuitously given. This school has classes day and night in order that grown up people and working men may assist to the latter. The plan of studies comprises a preparatory period, during which some general knowledge is obtained, and afterwards teaching is divided into two classes or branches: a general one of industrial technics in which theoretical and practical instruction is given fit for practising all manual arts and trades and a special one in which particular courses are studied in order to obtain the title and be able to practise the following professions: civil builder, industrial mechanic, industrial electrician and industrial chemist.

*School of Agriculture.*—There are six model-farm schools, one in each province of the Republic, for the purpose of teaching agriculture, depending on the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. The instruction and maintenance of the scholars of these schools is completely free and lasts two years. Each school has sufficient room for thirty pupils; fifteen are admitted every year and this is done by means of proposals made by the Ayuntamientos, among which the number of pupils to be admitted are distributed; half of them are to be selected among the children of the country people, that is among the farmers who cultivate personally land of their own property or which they possess by rent or partnership. Teaching there is eminently practical and its principal object is to divulge among the farmers all the knowledge and all the agricultural methods sanctioned by experience. When the scholar has been examined and approved in all the courses he receives a title of "Maestro en Cultivo" (Master of Agriculture).

*Normal Schools.*—During the Spanish dominion there were in Cuba some schools for teachers, denominated Normal, which granted titles authorizing the profession of teaching according to the public official methods. When that dominion ceased, those schools were suppressed and the first American intervention, when it reformed the system of education provided the public schools with teachers, by means of examinations which the aspirants went through before a special tribunal, after which they were authorized to practise the profession of teacher in its different grades during a limited space of time. Now that system has been modified by the law of the 16th of March, 1915, which created a Normal School for men and another for women in each province, re-establishing in this way the profession of public teachers,

for the title obtained through them, now gives them preference for practising it, and in the future, when there may be a sufficient number of them, that profession will belong exclusively to them.

*Primary education.*—Primary instruction is regulated at present by the School Law of July 18th, 1909, and it is in charge of certain Boards, called of Education, elected by direct suffrage and of which there is one established in each municipality of the Republic, each one constituting a school district under the superior authority of the Secretary of Public Education and Fine Arts. After a certain period of trial has elapsed, the teachers named are ratified in their positions and can only be separated therefrom in view of some just reason, duly proved. The salary of the teachers goes from fifty to seventy five dollars a month, according to th importance of the place.

The school year comprises from the first of September of each year, to the 31st of August of the following one; but classes begin the second Monday of September and last thirty six weeks each school year.

As already stated, all those comprised within the school age, that is from 6 to 14 years, are obliged to attend school; and the parents or tutors of those comprised within that age, who omit fulfilling that obligation are punished by the courts of justice.

At some schools, besides primary instruction some other classes are given, free also, such as Kindergarten, Sloyd, English, Dressmaking and Sewing.

The conditions of primary instruction, in February of 1920, according to the data supplied by Dr. Gonzalo Aróstegui, Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, were the following.

The total number of school houses was 3,344, containing 5,662 rooms. Of these, 196 belonged to the Government, 40 to different municipalities, and 1,202 were owned by individuals who allowed them to be used free of rent. The remaining 1906 were rented at a monthly rent of \$40,530.79, or an average of \$7.15 for each room. 5,469 lecture rooms were open for instruction in the day time, with an average of 43 pupils to each room.

There were 5,473 teachers employed, 4,698 of whom were white and 775 colored. There were 913 male teachers and 4,560 female teachers. They were grouped by ages, as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
18 years and less .....		9	9
19 to 20 years .....	1	100	101
21 to 25 years .....	56	1,267	1,323
26 to 30 years .....	140	1,450	1,600
31 to 40 years .....	351	1,217	1,568
41 to 50 years .....	365	507	872
	913	4,560	5,473

Five-sixths of the teachers was between the ages of 21 and 40.

The total number of pupils in public schools was 234,038. This is 8.1% of the total population, and is 23.3% of the number of children of school age, as determined by the census which showed 1,000,793 persons between the ages of 5 and 17 years.

Of the total number of pupils, 86,768 were white males, 85,478 white females; 29,834 colored males and 31,958 colored females.

The average school attendance was 151,183 pupils, or 67.2% of registration. The monthly average of daily attendance by room was 28 pupils.

The following is the classification of the registered pupils by age:

	Males	Females	Total
Less than 6 years .....	2,589	3,131	5,720
6 years .....	11,304	11,805	23,109
7 years .....	15,085	14,735	29,820
8 years .....	16,640	15,711	32,351
9 years .....	15,888	15,292	31,180
10 years .....	16,952	16,333	33,285
11 years .....	14,421	14,609	29,030
12 years .....	12,423	13,037	25,460
13 years .....	8,050	8,544	16,594
14 years .....	2,746	3,334	6,080
15 years and over .....	504	905	1,409
	116,602	117,436	234,038

The following table gives the number in each school grade:

	Males	Females	Total
Kindergarten .....	2,538	3,043	5,581
1st grade .....	64,029	56,022	120,051
2nd grade .....	24,349	26,519	50,868
3rd grade .....	14,657	16,356	31,013
4th grade .....	7,102	9,081	16,183
5th grade .....	2,949	4,059	7,008
6th grade .....	871	1,820	2,691
7th grade .....	94	478	572
8th grade .....	13	58	71
	116,502	117,436	234,038

In the different schools, special instruction was given by 113 kindergarten teachers with 116 assistants; 27 english teachers; 20 teachers of manual training and 33 teachers of dress-making.

Forty night, schools were opened in January, 1920, having 1682 pupils, of whom 1,108 were white and 574 colored.

Pupils of 16 years of age have the greatest registration, or 943.

The daily average of attendance was 1,087 pupils, or 64.6% of the registration.

Finally, during the above said period, there were 92 teachers covering 109 zones, giving part time instruction in a circuit embracing 247 schools.

There were 4,725 children enrolled in those groups, of which 2,818 were male and 1907 female; 4,161 were white and 564 colored, that is, an average of 19 scholars per group and 73.48% of those registered.

*Libraries.*—Ever since the period of the Spanish dominion, Havana possesses three important public libraries which still subsist and which receive a subvention from the State: that of the Economic Society of Friends of the Country, which at present possesses more than 42,000 volumes, that of the Academy of Sciences, with more than 50,000 and that of the University with more than 16,000. After the independence the National Library was created, and it is already open to the public, although its organization has not been concluded, possessing more than 200,000 volumes. Those of the Institute of Havana, with 15,000 volumes and of the Academy of History with 5,000 were also created. There are public libraries in two provinces, in the cities of Matanzas, Cárdenas and Santiago de Cuba. Besides those already expressed there are other libraries sustained by certain institutes and corporations, such as those of the Courts of Justice, the special ones belonging to the different schools of the University, and the most noteworthy one at Belen College, directed by the Company of Jesus, which amounts to more than 30,000 volumes. That of the House of Representatives, which is still being formed though it is already remarkable for the number and variety of its works; that of the Senate and the Corporation of Lawyers of Havana, are also open to the public.

*Official academies and corporations.*—There are three official academies in Cuba: that of Medical Sciences, Physical and Natural, that of History and that of Fine Arts and Belles Lettres. These Academies are established with the object of studying and extending the kind of knowledge to which each of them is devoted, as may be inferred by their names, and of enlightening the Government in those cases in which it may ask their advice on any of those branches of human knowledge. The number of members of these academies is limited and vacant seats are filled by the Corporation itself among the aspirants which may have distinguished themselves the most by their knowledge and labors in those matters to which each of them is consecrated. The Academy of Sciences dates from the Spanish period, having been founded in 1861. That of History was founded by a Decree of the President of the Republic the 20th of August, 1910 and that of Fine Arts and Belles

Lettres by another Decree of October 31st of the same year. A law of July 2nd, 1914, recognized an official character to these corporations.

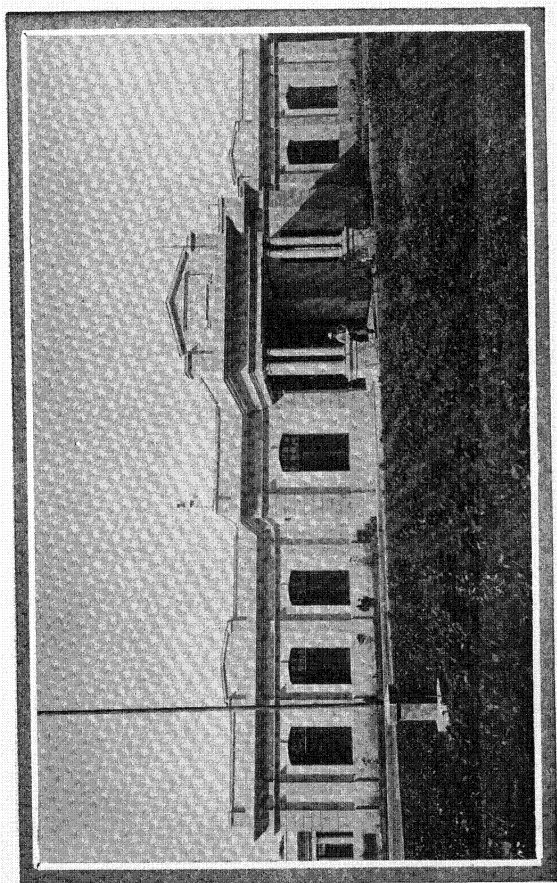
In 1908, the Cuban Society of Engineers was founded at Havana, composed of engineers of the different specialities and of architects of the country, under the necessary condition of possessing an academic degree. At first this Association was founded as a professional club but in virtue of the importance of its services it has been recognized as an official corporation and taking this character into consideration, the Law of the Census now in force prescribed that one of the members of the National Board should be an engineer, elected by that Society. The Society has an important technical library and a monthly paper, entitled "Review of the Cuban Society of Engineers" which has been published during the past twelve years and is considered one of the most important of the papers of its kind now written in spanish.

At present this Society is finishing a building raised up on grounds belonging to the State in a central portion of the City of Havana, the cost thereof being reckoned at about \$90,000.00 which have been exclusively supplied by the members of the Society.

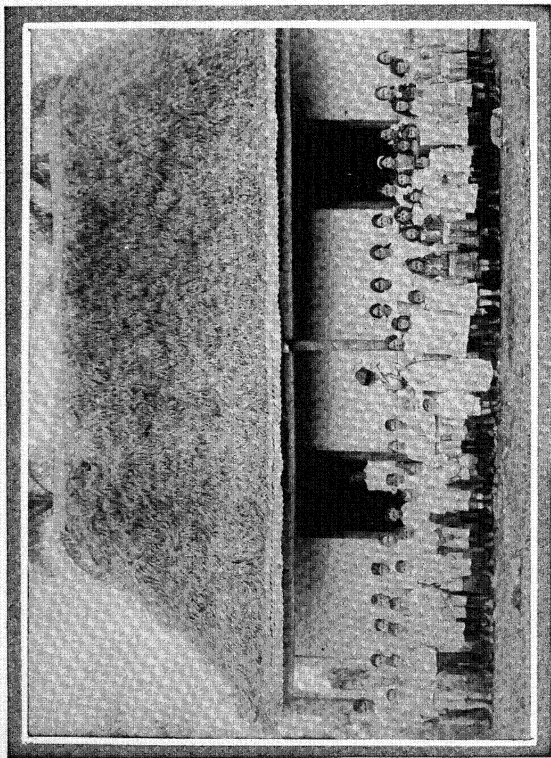
*Archives and museums.*—Cuba has a National Archive, depending on the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, which has its origin in the former archive of the "Intendencia" (Sub-treasurer's office) which later on belonged to the General Government. It consists in the official documents which composed the former archives enlarged with the new ones, which are sent, from time to time, by the different departments of the Government. This archive began to be re-organized during the period of the first american intervention, but at present, although it is attended to, it is not yet entirely established. The conditions in which those old documents were found and the lack of a proper building has prevented, until now, its organization in such a complete way as to permit an exact knowledge of the valuable documents it contains, in order to look up those that are missing; for a large part of the old archives were taken over to Spain upon the cessation of the Spanish dominion, and something similar was done with the documents of the military government, which were taken to the United States, a short time after the end of the military occupation.

In the Ayuntamientos, above all, in those of the old towns, and principally in those of Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba, there are archives containing most important documents for the history of the country, and it may be regretted that they are not attended to with all the care, their importance should require.

A National Museum has been recently created in order to preserve artistic and historical objects. The city of Cárdenas possesses a Museum



CAMAGUEY.—MODEL FARM SCHOOL ‘‘EL LUGAREÑO’’



MATANZAS.—COUNTRY SCHOOL

of this kind since a long time ago, sustained by the Ayuntamiento. The University of Havana has a remarkable museum of antropology.

## CHAPTER VII

### BENEFICENCIA (CHARITY)

*Asylums for orphans, foundlings and aged people.*—Since the earlier periods of its history, Cuba has possessed, besides hospitals for attending and healing the sick, numerous asylums for orphans, foundlings, aged people and other kinds of invalids, founded and supported the majority of the older ones by private charity, others by the Ayuntamientos (municipalities) and others by the State. In 1887, a Royal Decree was issued regulating this public service, and all those establishments were placed under the protection of the Government, though in no way damaging the rights of private benefactors, nor the will of the founders. Later on, those dispositions were modified, during the military government of the United States, by order 271 of 1900, in the sense of strengthening and making more efficacious the authority of the Government over those institutions, with the end of centralizing this branch of public charity, which now constitutes a department of the Secretaryship of Sanitation and Charities.

After the period already mentioned, other establishments of different classes have been created or included in the branch of Charities; for example, those for punishing criminals under age. In the following data are included those of the establishments of this kind, as well as those of the aforesaid public and private asylums, that is, those supported by public funds, or by the revenues of properties belonging to those institutions. Twenty-seven of these establishments in the Island have sent their reports; fifteen from the province of Havana, four from that of Matanzas, two from that of Santa Clara, one from that of Camagüey, one from that of Pinar del Río and four from that of Oriente.

According to these reports, the total number of inmates in these asylums is 2,897 of whom 1,511 are males and 1,386 females. The classification by races shows 1,768 whites, 573 negroes, 324 mixed (mestizos) and 232 yellow or chinese. The proportion of blacks in these asylums is below the proportion of their number in the total population.

The classification of the inmates of the asylums by age is as follows:

Ages	Number of inmates
From 1 to 4 years.....	110
From 5 to 9 years.....	629
From 10 to 14 years.....	780
From 15 to 24 years.....	343



Ages	Number of inmates
From 25 to 34 years.....	40
From 35 to 44 years.....	35
From 45 to 54 years.....	.64
From 55 to 64 years.....	136
From 65 to 99 years.....	748
100 years and over.....	10
Unknown .....	2

In reference to birth places, 2,339, or 80.7% were born in Cuba; 210 or 7.2% in Spain; 44 in Africa; 231 in China; the majority of the remainder are of unknown nationality and the rest are scattered in insignificant numbers among different countries. It is worthy of observation that very few are reported as being born in the other islands of the West Indies, or in Central or South America.

In regard to the degree of primary instruction 1,523 are able to read; 1,229 do not even possess this ability and this circumstance is ignored respecting 75.

*Hospitals.*—The existence of hospitals in Cuba dates from a period as remote as that of the other establishments of charity already mentioned. The oldest of them are almost all indebted to private generosity and were in charge of the Ayuntamientos (municipalities) or religious communities, being supported by the revenues of the properties bestowed thereto for that purpose by their founders, by the alms of the neighbors and the quantities assigned to them in the municipal budget. Later on, according to the Royal Decree quoted above, regulating public charity, the Government took up the obligation of protecting them. At present they are subordinated to the Department of Charities (Beneficencia) of the Secretaryship of Sanitation, and not only are they placed under the direction of the State, but the latter also aids them by means of a subvention for paying their obligations which is included in the budget for the expenses of that Department. Besides this the State has created and sustains new hospitals, which are likewise expressed in the budget, some being for all kinds of diseases, medical as well as surgical, like those already indicated, or for special diseases, such as those for children and those for persons attacked by tuberculosis or consumption, of which there are more than six in the Republic. Formerly there were also several for lepers, having been founded at an early date, but now, there is only one of this kind situated in the municipal term of Santiago de las Vegas, province of Havana which is sustained by its own resources and a small subvention granted thereto by the State. The general hospital for the insane is established in the same municipal term. All the hospitals hereto mentioned are gratuitous; besides these, there are several private hospitals, established by private individuals or associa-

tions, denominated "Casas de Salud" (Health Houses) and "Clínicas," in which assistance is giving but it has to be paid. The latter are not comprised in the reports included in this chapter, which embodies those of public charity, that is, those that are gratuitous. Though the budget shows twenty six of these, only twenty one have sent in their reports, twenty of them are for all kinds of diseases and one for lepers. According to these reports there were 1,424 inmates in those hospitals.

The following table shows the number of hospitals and the sick persons in each hospital and in each province:

PROVINCE	Number of hospitals	Number of inmates
Pinar del Río .....	1	31
Havana .....	5	453
Matanzas .....	3	238
Santa Clara .....	4	197
Camagüey .....	2	137
Oriente .....	6	367
Total.....	21	1,424

Of these 1,424 patients, 1,017 were male, that is 71.42 per cent, and 407, that is 28.58 per cent were female. The large number of men is due, in part, to the fact that the majority of the sick in those hospitals are foreigners, and these are mostly of the male sex, and also because the practice of sending the sick to the hospitals is not so commonly adopted in the case of women as in the case of men, among those of Cuban birth. The number of whites was the largest, 744; 384 were negroes; 236 were mixed and 60 were yellow or chinese.

The classification of invalids by ages, distributed them as follows:

Ages	Number of inmates
From 1 to 4 years.....	16
From 5 to 9 years.....	20
From 10 to 14 years.....	25
From 15 to 24 years.....	276
From 25 to 34 years.....	333
From 35 to 44 years.....	215
From 45 to 54 years.....	182
From 55 to 64 years.....	149
From 65 to 99 years.....	199
100 years and over.....	4
Unknown age .....	5

Of the 1,424 inmates, 956 were born in Cuba; 220 in Spain; 36 in Africa; 54 in China and the remainder in other countries, or their birth place was unknown.

*The Insane Asylum.*—As already stated, in Cuba there is only one public hospital for assisting and healing the insane. In the general hospitals there are departments for observing those who are believed to be insane, and after that illness has been confirmed they are confined in the former. There are also several private “clínicas,” where the insane may be assisted in virtue of some payment.

The above mentioned insane asylum is situated where there was once a pasture ground (potrero) denominated “Ferro,” and it is generally known by the name of Mazorra Hospital.

On september 15th of 1919, this hospital contained 1,911 patients, classified as follows: 985 males and 926 females. The following table classifies the insane by sex and color:

COLOR	Total	Males	Females
White .....	1,088	610	478
Black .....	511	220	291
Mixed .....	286	129	157
Yellow or chinese .....	26	26	
Total.....	1,911	985	926

The proportion of colored persons in the insane asylum is much larger than their corresponding proportion in the population. Again, the population of males is larger than their corresponding proportion in the population.

Very few of the insane confined in the asylum were below the age of fifteen years.

82.7 per cent of the inmates were born in Cuba and 12.2 per cent in Spain.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PUBLIC HEALTH

Sanitation services throughout the Republic depends upon the Secretaryship of Sanitation and Charities, wherein there is a department denominated the Direction of Sanitation, where the expressed service is attended to, by means of employees and offices established over all the territory of the Republic for that purpose. There is an Inspector in each province and a local chief in each municipal term. There are special commissions besides, for infectious diseases, a vaccination centre, a department for children's hygiene and another special one for scholar's hygiene. The whole Republic is ruled by the same sanitary law, denominated “Ordenanzas Sanitarias,” and those now standing are the same of the year 1914.

To the aforesaid Secretaryship also corresponds taking care that the quarantine laws and regulations be fulfilled, they being very much like those of the United States, for those now in force were issued in 1902 by the military government, during the first intervention.

The efficiency of the health service in Cuba has been showed off, by the promptness with which the few epidemic diseases started during the last twenty years, have been overcome throughout the country.

Moreover, this favorable condition is proved by the following demographic statistics formed with the data supplied by the aforesaid Secretaryship.

*Vital statistics.*—For many years records of births, deaths and marriages have been made in Cuba. Nobody may be buried without the authorization of three departments: namely, that of Sanitation, by visé of the original detailed certificate of death, issued by the physician; that of Justice, the municipal judge, certifying to inscription in the Civil Register, and finally the cemetery permit (church or municipal), after the previously mentioned legal documents have been carefully viséed in the respective departments. For this reason the health authorities believe that a complete registration of deaths is obtained.

The following tables show the number of deaths, and the death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by years, from 1907 to 1916, inclusive. Figures for the three years of 1917 to 1919 were influenced by the epidemic of gripe and are, therefore, suppressed in order to normalize the deductions made therefrom:

YEARS	Number of deaths	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population
1907.....	34,000	16.59
1908.....	28,361	13.49
1909.....	28,832	13.28
1910.....	33,844	15.10
1911.....	32,065	13.87
1912.....	30,879	12.96
1913.....	33,284	13.57
1914.....	35,922	12.24
1915.....	35,075	13.53
1916.....	40,943	15.37

From the above it will be noted that the death rate is very low, indicating excellent healthful conditions in Cuba. The death rate for the Island decreased from 1907 until 1910, and then fluctuated slightly until 1916, when it again decreased.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rate in each province, by years, from 1907 to 1916:

YEARS	NUMBER OF DEATHS					
	Pinar del Río	Havana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camagüey	Oriente
1907.....	3,253	11,588	5,155	8,044	1,509	4,681
1908.....	2,980	9,745	3,704	6,472	1,294	4,163
1909.....	2,713	9,686	3,620	6,557	1,413	4,843
1910.....	3,255	10,589	4,476	8,114	1,661	5,479
1911.....	3,209	10,362	4,118	7,445	1,676	5,258
1912.....	2,653	9,841	3,994	7,151	1,567	3,673
1913.....	3,001	10,743	4,334	8,000	1,638	5,568
1914.....	3,200	11,596	4,537	8,295	2,049	6,245
1915.....	2,731	11,595	4,768	7,790	1,979	6,212
1916.....	3,101	12,423	5,645	9,386	2,530	7,853

## NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

1907.....	13.53	21.10	21.50	19.34	12.76	10.28
1908.....	12.33	17.78	15.16	13.77	10.33	8.82
1909.....	11.15	17.11	14.45	13.47	10.51	9.85
1910.....	13.28	18.90	17.44	16.12	11.56	10.57
1911.....	13.00	17.62	15.63	14.31	10.96	9.70
1912.....	10.67	16.36	14.86	13.32	9.63	10.05
1913.....	11.99	17.48	15.77	14.45	9.55	9.47
1914.....	12.69	18.46	16.15	14.54	11.34	10.23
1915.....	10.76	18.08	16.61	13.01	10.42	9.80
1916.....	12.13	18.97	19.26	15.54	12.70	11.96

From these figures, it appears that the lowest death rate is in Oriente, and the highest in Havana Province.

The rates differ greatly in the different provinces, as shown by the following statement, which gives the average death rate for each province during the ten years from 1907 to 1916:

PROVINCE	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population
Pinar del Río .....	12.27
Havana .....	18.18
Matanzas .....	16.59
Santa Clara .....	14.81
Camagüey .....	10.93
Oriente .....	10.07

The following table of death rates, by ages, has been prepared on a basis of the population enumerated in the census of 1919, and of the number of deaths registered in 1916:

AGE GROUP	Population	Number of deaths	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population
Less than 1 year.....	74,918	11,208	149.6
1 to 4 years.....	335,340	6,400	19.1
5 to 19 years.....	1,110,250	1,705	1.5
20 to 39 years.....	839,666	6,580	7.8
40 to 59 years.....	390,187	6,121	15.7
60 years and over .....	138,645	8,931	64.4
Total .....	2,889,004	40,943	14.2

The following tables give the number of deaths in the white and colored population, and also the proportion of the total number of deaths for each class:

YEARS	NUMBER OF DEATHS		PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
1907.....	22,124	11,876	65.1	34.9
1908.....	18,702	9,659	65.9	34.1
1909.....	19,169	9,063	68.5	31.5
1910.....	22,259	11,585	65.8	34.2
1911.....	21,365	10,700	66.6	33.4
1912.....	20,649	10,230	66.9	33.1
1913.....	22,665	10,619	68.1	31.9
1914.....	24,402	11,520	67.9	32.1
1915.....	23,741	11,334	67.7	32.3
1916.....	27,563	13,377	67.3	32.7

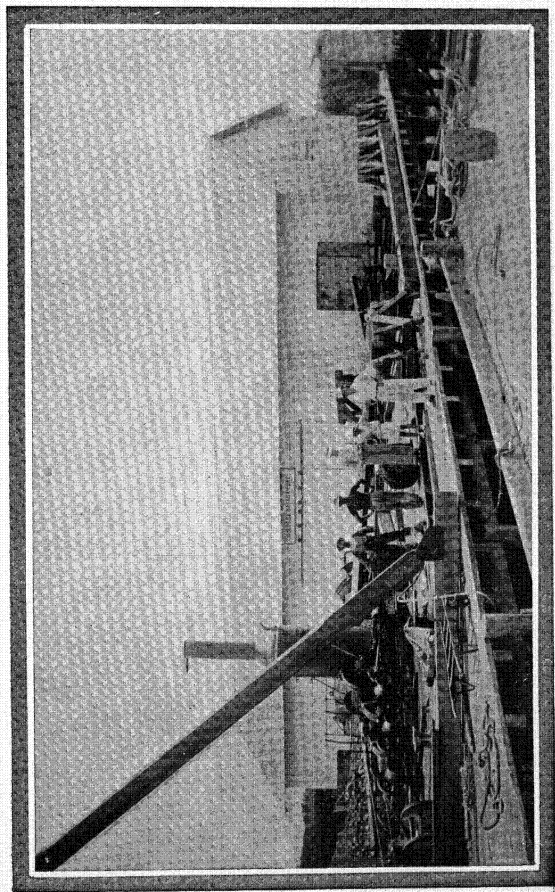
The following table shows the deaths, by sex and color, from 1907 to 1916.

YEARS	WHITE		COLORED	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1907.....	12,205	9,919	5,794	6,082
1908.....	10,383	8,319	4,611	5,048
1909.....	10,699	8,470	4,598	5,065
1910.....	12,243	10,016	5,598	5,987
1911.....	11,822	9,543	5,172	5,528
1912.....	11,477	9,172	5,086	5,144
1913.....	12,598	10,097	5,165	5,434
1914.....	13,452	10,950	5,533	5,967
1915.....	13,355	10,386	5,510	5,824
1916.....	15,323	12,243	6,566	6,811

The number and percentage of deaths from the principal diseases, classified in accordance with the International Classification (Bertillon), for the years 1907 to 1916, inclusive, were as follows:

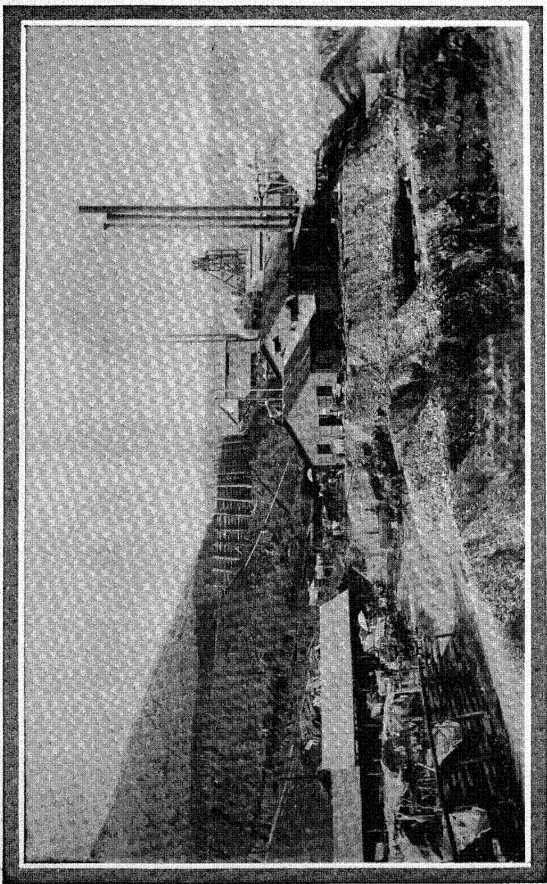
Number and percentage of deaths from the principal diseases: 1907 to 1916

DISEASES	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Total	Per cent of total number
General Disease .....	8,080	7,012	6,770	7,638	7,676	7,046	7,382	7,974	7,885	8,607	76,211	22.9
Affections of the nervous system .....	2,839	2,156	3,317	2,696	2,521	2,486	2,500	2,624	2,473	2,246	27,937	8.4
Affections of the circulatory system .....	4,034	3,408	3,431	4,254	3,927	3,846	4,479	4,925	5,151	5,789	43,274	13.0
Affections of the respiratory organs .....	2,903	2,666	2,905	3,497	3,028	2,810	3,204	3,295	3,451	3,846	31,065	9.5
Affections of the digestive organs .....	9,000	6,800	6,700	9,181	8,859	8,259	9,079	9,946	8,905	12,378	86,105	26.7
Affections of the genito urinary organs .....	1,077	927	999	1,165	1,247	1,195	1,235	1,428	1,430	1,680	12,334	3.7
Childbirth .....	481	423	468	469	479	493	537	520	550	519	4,939	1.5
Affections of the skin .....	151	130	133	163	147	135	152	176	203	230	1,610	.5
Affections of the bones and articulation .....	91	58	60	17	11	18	16	15	22	20	328	.1
Malformation .....	259	247	220	231	197	218	198	238	227	233	2,268	.7
Early infancy .....	1,602	1,293	1,873	1,749	1,541	1,460	1,499	1,622	1,484	1,783	15,426	4.6
Old age .....	703	560	636	703	700	680	745	842	923	1,100	7,891	2.3
Exterior causes .....	1,186	1,200	1,312	1,347	1,228	1,547	1,470	1,494	1,499	1,622	13,806	4.1
Not properly diagnosed .....	594	491	508	624	486	686	778	783	841	862	6,672	2.0
Total.....	84,000	23,361	23,332	33,844	32,065	30,879	33,284	35,922	35,075	40,943	333,205	100.0



SANTA LUCIA WHARF, PINAR DEL RIO





MATAHAMBRE MINES, PINAR DEL RIO

The following table turns up the number of births, and the birth rates, for the years from 1907 to 1916, inclusive:

YEARS	Number of births	Number of births per 1,000 of population
1907.....	66,511	32.46
1908.....	65,367	31.10
1909.....	70,167	32.31
1910.....	76,706	34.21
1911.....	56,798	24.56
1912.....	77,237	32.42
1913.....	62,093	25.31
1914.....	85,317	33.82
1915.....	57,655	22.23
1916.....	56,086	21.06

The birth rate for Cuba is low, being less than that for the United States, which fact can be accounted for only by the fact that registration is confessedly incomplete. In fact, at least 20% of the births have not been recorded, and as registrations are often not made within the legalized period, deductions from the statistics of same are very difficult and of questionable value.

The following table shows the births among the white and colored population and the proportion of the total for each class:

YEARS	NUMBER OF BIRTHS		PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
1907.....	51,099	15,412	76.8	23.2
1908.....	50,422	14,945	77.1	22.9
1909.....	53,826	16,341	76.7	23.3
1910.....	58,783	17,923	76.6	23.4
1911.....	44,937	11,861	79.1	20.9
1912.....	59,740	17,491	77.4	22.6
1913.....	49,756	12,337	80.1	19.9
1914.....	66,329	18,988	77.7	22.3
1915.....	46,913	10,742	81.4	18.6
1916.....	45,421	10,935	80.6	19.4

Provinces having excess of deaths over births in 1916 were: Havana, 69; Pinar del Río, 89.

The excess of births over deaths in the remaining provinces on 1916 was as follows: Matanzas, 1,065; Santa Clara, 7,617; Camagüey, 2,281, and Oriente, 4,338.

*Vital statistics of Havana.*—According to the census of 1919, the population of the city of Havana was 363,560, 54.2% of which was native whites, 23.5% foreign whites, and 22.3% colored.

The registers of deaths occurring in the city of Havana have been published for over a century. The following is a statement of the annual

average death rate per 1,000 inhabitants by decades, based on these records:

1801 to 1810.....	37.96
1811 „ 1820.....	46.70
1821 „ 1830.....	36.17
1831 „ 1840.....	32.34
1841 „ 1850.....	23.27
1851 „ 1860.....	26.17
1861 „ 1870.....	42.04
1871 „ 1880.....	44.97
1881 „ 1890.....	34.18
1891 „ 1900.....	43.81
1901 „ 1910.....	20.56
1911 „ 1919.....	19.85

The violent fluctuations in the death rates are characteristic of a city which has been subject to epidemics. During the XIX century epidemics of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, malaria, dysentery, typhoid fever and grippe were experienced, as were also the horrors of the reconcentration camps and the blockade which accompanied the last war for independence, and raised the mortality rate for 1896, 1897, and 1898 to 50.98, 77.34 and 89.19 per thousand, respectively. There were three visitations of Asiatic cholera morbus; that of 1833, when 8,315 deaths occurred within 54 days in Havana and its suburbs; that of 1850-1854, when of the 9,348 attacked 6,180 succumbed, and that of 1867 to 1868, which raised the mortality rate to 51.75 for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Yellow fever epidemics occurred in 1816-1820, 1844, 1861, 1873-79 and 1895-1898.

Smallpox epidemics were encountered in 1871-72, 1874-75, 1878-81, 1887-88, 1891 and 1894-98, when the measures taken by the American Government put an end to that loathsome disease.

Typhoid fever, malaria and tetanus epidemics were encountered from time to time, but the investigations of Davalos, and the wonderful work of Finlay, as Chief of the Department of Health and Sanitation, stamped out these diseases. These epidemics were closely related to the political upheavals, and demonstrate that the terrible problems of war are always accompanied by calamities of this kind.

Pulmonary tuberculosis claimed over 1,187 in 1886, and increased to 2,795 in 1898, due to the barbarous methods in the reconcentration camps. Afterwards the mortality caused by this disease diminished. It is evident, therefore, that the sanitary conditions introduced by the Americans, not only wiped out yellow fever and smallpox, but also reduced the death rate from other causes.

The total number of deaths registered in Havana in 1919 was 7,629, which shows the death rate to be 21.0 per thousand inhabitants.

The following table gives statistics of deaths from the principal diseases in the city of Havana, during the year 1919, with the percentage each bears to the total number of deaths:

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of deaths	Per cent of total
Typhoid fever .....	125	1.6
Malaria .....	19	.3
Tuberculosis .....	1,209	15.8
Grippe .....	218	2.9
Other causes .....	6,058	79.4

The following table shows for 1919 the deaths by age groups, and the proportion same bears to the total, divided into white and colored:

AGE GROUP	White	Per cent of total	Colored	Per cent of total
Less than 1 year.....	856	14.9	304	16.0
1 to 4 years.....	327	5.7	107	5.7
5 to 9 years.....	93	1.6	50	2.6
10 to 14 years.....	49	.9	33	1.8
15 to 19 years.....	220	3.9	80	4.7
20 to 29 years.....	1,350	23.6	427	22.3
30 to 39 years.....	1,560	27.2	412	21.7
40 to 59 years.....	1,274	22.2	478	25.2

The births registered in Havana in 1919 were 9,908. The birth rate was 27.0 per 1,000 inhabitants.

## CHAPTER IX

### PRISONS

In Cuba prisons are subordinated to the Secretaryship of Government (Interior); after the sentence has been pronounced, the Courts hand over the criminal to the said Secretaryship, and it designs the place wherein the penalty is to be fulfilled, according to its nature, and the dispositions of the Penal Code, and imparts its decision to the Court that passed the verdict. There are three kinds of establishments for extinguishing penalties: presidio (penitentiary, State prison); cárceles (prisons) and vivaques (bivouacs) or police quarters. There is only one establishment of the first kind, and it is situated in Havana, occupying the old fortress denominated Castillo del Príncipe (the Prince's Castle) located on a hill or height on the Western part of the City. There are 26 establishments of the second kind established in the capital (cabecera) of the judicial circuits (Partido Judicial) where the court sits, and of the third kind, there are one or more at each (cabecera) capital of a municipal district.

The penalty known by the name of "presidio" (confinement) is extinguished in the establishment of that name "presidio" or State Prison; and also hard labour (cadena) whatever may be the term prescribed; penalties for life and in general those called "aflictivas," that is those where the term is over six years. The penalties called "correccionales" (corrective) are extinguished in the common prisons, that is, those where the term does not exceed six years, and some of confinement, where the period exceeds that limit of time, but is not longer than twelve years. The "vivaques" (bivouacs) or police quarters, are for confining those who have been arrested and are to be submitted to trial, and in such places where there is no prison, the penalties of arrest not exceeding thirty days, are extinguished therein.

The latter establishments have been omitted in the following table, on account of the brief and eventual period of time of sojourn in them; so, referring only to the other two, they will show the number of inmates of the State prison and of the 26 common prisons, existing in the Republic the 15th of September of 1919, separated by provinces; but it must be observed that this separation is of no importance for judging the birth place of the criminals, nor even in regard to the place where the crime was committed, for as has been already stated, there are a great many penalties which can only be extinguished in the Presidio (State Prison) of Havana, although the crimes may have been committed in other provinces.

The total number of prisoners in the Republic when this Census of 1919 is being drawn up, shows a proportion of 1.6 for every one thousand inhabitants, somewhat less than at the time of the former Census of 1907, when it was 1.9 for a thousand.

The reports which have been consulted, show that, as is the case every where, males are in great majority among the delinquent classes. The number of female prisoners was only 99 and the males were 4,388 the proportion being 2.2 and 97.8 respectively.

From these reports it may also be inferred that the proportion of white criminals is much less than the proportion of these to the total population, and that the proportion of negroes and mixed, summed up together is larger than the proportion of both races to the total population, as may be proved by the second of the following tables:

*Number of prisoners in the State prisons and in the prisons of the provinces  
of the Republic*

PROVINCES	Establishment	Prisoners
Presidio (in Havana) .....	1	1,606
Prisons:		
Pinar del Río .....	2	118
Havana .....	6	1,043
Matanzas .....	4	336
Santa Clara .....	6	377
Camagüey .....	2	306
Oriente .....	6	613
Total.....	27	4,487

*Number and proportion of prisoners according to race and color*

COLOR	Number	Percentage
White .....	1,954	43.5
Black .....	1,373	30.6
Mixed .....	1,061	23.6
Yellow .....	99	2.3
Total.....	4,487	100.0



# SIXTH PART

## POPULATION

### CHAPTER I

#### FORMER CENSUSES OF CUBA

In the Report of the Census of 1899, an account and critical examination of all the Censuses known to have been previously drawn up in Cuba and of which any notice could be obtained, was included, together with an abridgement of the result of that Census. This work was reproduced in the Report of the Census of 1907, annexed to the data gathered for the same.

As subsequently to the aforesaid work it has not been possible to find new sources of information permitting the rectification or enlargement of the statements contained therein, they have been textually reproduced in the present Report, in all that concerns population, adding thereto the data contained in the above quoted Census of 1907, although omitting all those connected with agriculture and industry, for this new Census, as has been already expressed, does not comprise those matters, so they are not necessary.

The official Spanish publications giving the results of past censuses of Cuba are difficult to find either in libraries or in the book market. An order sent to Madrid with the hope of obtaining them was fruitless. A circular letter sent to the leading libraries in the United States was almost equally useless. The primary sources which were found available are as follows:

1. A copy of the census of 1841 in the Boston Athenaeum Library, which was kindly lent to the Congress Library for the purposes of this study.

2. A copy of the Spanish Census of 1861 in the Congress Library at Washington.

3. A manuscript copy of the Spanish census of 1877, obtained from London through the courtesy of the Royal Statistical Society, in which library the volume is kept.

4. A copy of the Spanish census of 1887, kindly lent by the Cornell University Library.

As these are all the primary sources which have been available, it became necessary to apply to some secondary authorities. A list of past



censuses of Cuba and summary of results is contained in a footnote to the German periodical, *Die Bevelkerung Der Erde*, Volume VII, page 80. This table was sent in manuscript to the editors of that journal by the statistical section of the Department of Agriculture of Havana. It agrees in substance with the table found on page 92 of Mr. Robert P. Porter's book "Industrial Cuba," but it gives more details, classifying population both by sex and race. Even these lists, however, lengthy as they are, do not include all the censuses mentioned in the secondary authorities. The following table has been compiled from several books, and gives in chronological order the alleged census population of Cuba and the authority therefor:

DATE OF ALLEGED CENSUS	Total population reported	Authority for statement
1768.....	204,155	Behm and Wagner.
1774.....	171,620	Behm and Wagner.
1774.....	172,620	Pezuela.
1775.....	170,370	Humboldt.
1775.....	170,862	Humboldt.
1775.....	171,623	Humboldt.
1788.....	176,167	Behm and Wagner.
1791.....	272,141	Humboldt.
1792.....	273,939	Behm and Wagner.
1792.....	272,301	Delttsch.
1792.....	272,140	Delttsch.
1792.....	272,141	Delttsch.
1792.....	272,230	Delttsch.
1792.....	254,820	Delttsch.
1804.....	432,000	Behm and Wagner.
1810.....	600,000	Behm and Wagner.
1811.....	600,000	Humboldt.
1817.....	635,604	Behm and Wagner.
1817.....	572,363	Humboldt.
1817.....	630,980	Humboldt.
1817.....	553,033	Delttsch.
1817.....	671,079	Poinsett.
1819.....	553,033	Behm and Wagner.
1825.....	715,000	Behm and Wagner.
1827.....	704,487	Behm and Wagner, Trasher
1830.....	755,695	Behm and Wagner.
1841.....	1,007,624	Official census.
1846.....	898,754	Behm and Wagner.
1846.....	898,752	Arboleya, Trasher.
1849.....	945,440	Behm and Wagner.
1850.....	973,742	Behm and Wagner.
1851.....	1,443,461	Delttsch.
1852.....	984,042	Behm and Wagner.
1855.....	1,044,185	Behm and Wagner.
1857.....	1,110,095	Behm and Wagner.
1859.....	1,129,304	Behm and Wagner.
1860.....	1,199,429	Behm and Wagner.
1861.....	1,396,530	Official census.
1862.....	1,396,470	Behm and Wagner.
1867.....	1,426,475	Behm and Wagner.
1867.....	1,370,211	Delttsch.
1869.....	1,399,811	Behm and Wagner.
1874.....	1,446,372	Behm and Wagner.
1877.....	1,521,634	Official census.
1879.....	1,424,649	Behm and Wagner.
1887.....	1,631,637	Official census.
1899.....	1,572,797	Official census.
1907.....	2,048,980	Official census.

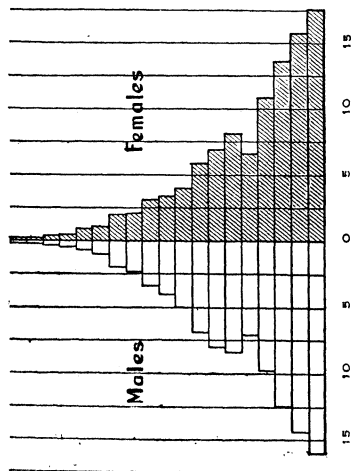
To one familiar with the labor and cost of taking a genuine census, the very length of the preceding list is enough to arouse distrust. That thirty three censuses should have been taken in the island of Cuba

# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY

## TOTAL POPULATION

### AGES

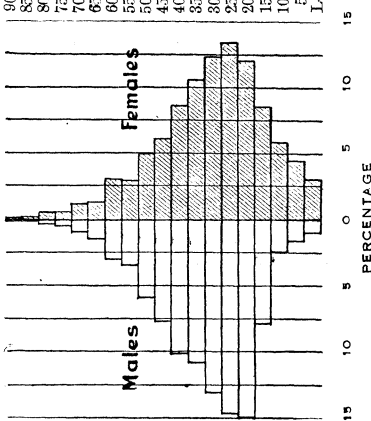
90 to 94 años  
85 to 89 "  
80 to 84 "  
75 to 79 "  
70 to 74 "  
65 to 69 "  
60 to 64 "  
55 to 59 "  
50 to 54 "  
45 to 49 "  
40 to 44 "  
35 to 39 "  
30 to 34 "  
25 to 29 "  
20 to 24 "  
15 to 19 "  
10 to 14 "  
5 to 9 "  
Less than five years



## FOREIGN WHITES

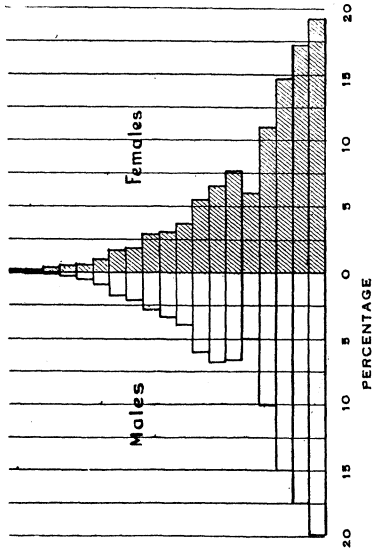
### AGES

90 to 94 años  
85 to 89 "  
80 to 84 "  
75 to 79 "  
70 to 74 "  
65 to 69 "  
60 to 64 "  
55 to 59 "  
50 to 54 "  
45 to 49 "  
40 to 44 "  
35 to 39 "  
30 to 34 "  
25 to 29 "  
20 to 24 "  
15 to 19 "  
10 to 14 "  
5 to 9 "  
Less than five years



### AGES

90 to 94 "  
85 to 89 "  
80 to 84 "  
75 to 79 "  
70 to 74 "  
65 to 69 "  
60 to 64 "  
55 to 59 "  
50 to 54 "  
45 to 49 "  
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5 to 9 "  
Less than five years

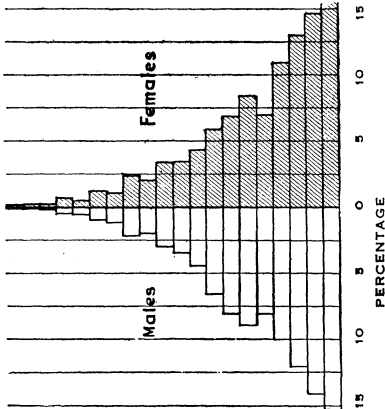


## NATIVE WHITES

## COLORED

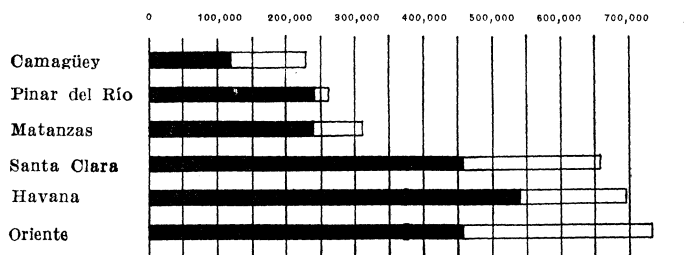
### AGES

95 to 99 años  
90 to 94 años  
85 to 89 "  
80 to 84 "  
75 to 79 "  
70 to 74 "  
65 to 69 "  
60 to 64 "  
55 to 59 "  
50 to 54 "  
45 to 49 "  
40 to 44 "  
35 to 39 "  
30 to 34 "  
25 to 29 "  
20 to 24 "  
15 to 19 "  
10 to 14 "  
5 to 9 "  
Less than five years

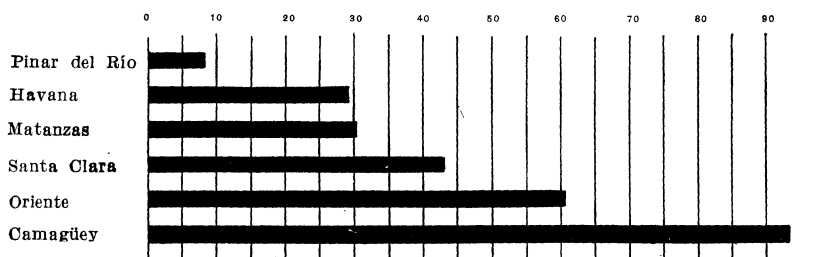


## POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES

THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ROD  
REPRESENTS THE POPULATION IN 1919.  
THE DARK PART REPRESENTS THE  
POPULATION IN 1907.

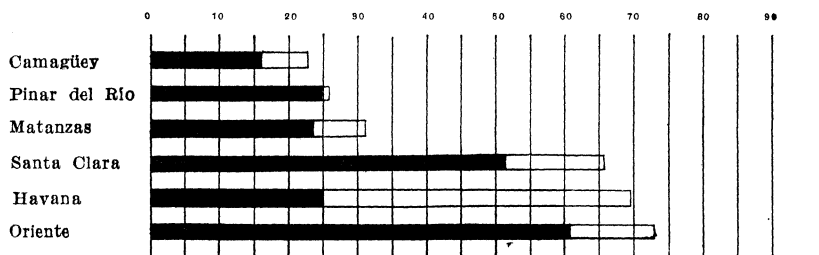


## PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE PROVINCES



## DENSITY OF POPULATION

THE DARK PART DOES NOT COMPRISE THE CITIES HAVING  
8 000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.



in a period of less than a country and a quarter is so unlikely that it immediately arises a strong presumption against the claim of these figures to set forth the results of independent enumerations. The weight of this presumption increases when one notices that between 1841 and 1850 ten different returns are reported—that is, one about every two years.

To aid in determining the value of these figures, a detailed analysis is submitted. They fall into two classes, those from official sources and those from secondary authorities. We pass over the first class and offer the following notes, gathered from several publications, upon the second class:

*Census of 1768.*—Humboldt says: "The earliest official enumerations of which I could learn during my stay at Havana were those made by order of the Marquis de la Torre in 1774 and 1775 and Don Luis de las Casas in 1791." Several other authorities consulted—viz, Pezuela, D'Harponville, and Delitsch—speak of the census of 1774 as the first census of the island. Furthermore, the history of Cuba between the years 1768 and 1774 offers no explanation for the loss of over 30,000 people in the course of six years. Hence it seems probable that no census of Cuba was taken in 1768.

*Census of 1774 or 1775.*—Although in the passage just quoted Humboldt speaks of these as two separate enumerations, yet he explains the word "enumeration" by the Spanish phrase "padrones y censos," and subsequently uses the word "padrón" alone. As this word means some kind of tax list or other register rather than a census properly meant, it seems likely that the two different results were obtained by combining a single enumeration with registration returns, if indeed any independent enumeration was really taken. The very slight differences between the figures returned for 1774 and the three reports for 1775 support this hypothesis. The figures 171,626, given by Humboldt in one place, and those given by Pezuela, 172,620, in his article on population, are clearly but variant forms of the 171,620 given by the two other authorities as the result of the Census of 1774. Moreover, in regard to this Census, Humboldt says as follows: "I cannot warrant the accuracy of the table just quoted from the census of 1775, for I have not seen the official documents." Without attempting to reproduce all the minor discrepancies between the several authorities, the following further analysis of the figures for 1774 may be given: whites, 96,440; colored, 75,180. The whites are classified as 55,476 males and 40,864 females. The colored are classified into 30,847 free and 44,333 slaves. The free are classified into 11,640 negroes and 19,207 mulattoes. At this time also, according to Pezuela, there were 29,588 occupied dwellings, not

counting 90 churches, 52 parochial houses, 20 monasteries, 3 nunneries, 2 schools, and 19 hospitals.

*Census of 1787.*—No important reference has been found to this census except in the authority cited in the table. The other authorities generally refer to the enumeration of 1791-92 as the second census of Cuba. The figures themselves, too, aroused distrust by stating that the population of Cuba increased only about 5,000 persons during the twelve years from 1775 to 1787, and then increased up to 96,000 during the next five years. Hence the figures of 1787 must be set down as an estimate.

*Census of 1791 or 1792.*—The date of this census is given as 1791 by Humboldt, but as 1792 by nearly all other authorities. Delitsch in his excellent article on Cuba states that the official enumerations are inaccurate and that the results given by the various authorities differ. As an example, he mentions the case of the census of 1792, for which he gives, from different authorities not mentioned, the five figures reprinted in the preceeding table, one of which agrees exactly with Humboldt's figures for 1791. The latter authority speaking about the second census of Cuba says: "In 1804, I discussed the census of 1791 with persons who had great local knowledge. We sought to estimate the amount of the omissions by making comparisons of the several parts, and it appeared to us to have obtained as a result that the population of Cuba in 1791 could not have been less than 362,700"—that is, that said census had understated the true population by about 25 per cent. This population in 1792 is divided by Behm and Wagner into the following classes: Whites, 133,533; colored, 140,386. The whites are divided into 72,209 males and 61,254 females. The colored are divided into 55,930 free and 84,456 slaves. On the other hand, Pezuela divides a substantially identical total, viz., 272,301, into 82,299 white males, 71,260 white females, 15,845 free mulatto males, 18,040 free mulatto females, 9,366 free negro males, 10,900 free negro females, 5,769 slave mulatto males, and 10,500 slave negro females.

The following table brings the classification of the Cuban population in 1792 by these two authorities side by side:

CLASSIFIED POPULATION	CUBAN CENSUS FIGURES OF 1792 ACCORDING TO	
	Pezuela 1833	Behm and Wagner 1882
Total population .....	272,300	273,939
Whites .....	153,559	133,533
Males .....	82,299	72,209
Females .....	71,260	61,254
Colored .....	116,741	140,386
Free .....	54,151	55,930
Slaves .....	64,590	84,456

Any one who examines carefully these two alleged census returns can scarcely escape the inference that they are different traditions of a single original. Whether the main variation between 1866, when Pezuela's figures were published, and 1882, when those of Behm and Wagner appeared, whereby 20,000 whites, half male and half female, were transferred bodily to the ranks of the negro slaves, was due to accident or design, is immaterial to the purpose here. In any case the conclusion seems warranted that very little weight is to be given to these figures.

*Censuses of 1804 and 1810.*—These returns, both total and in detail, bear evidence of being mere estimates. For each alleged census Behm and Wagner give six figures. For 1804, every one of these figures is a round number of thousands, and for 1810, four out of six are so. This internal evidence that they are estimates and not actual enumerations is confirmed by the following explanation given by Pezuela of the manner in which the estimate of 1810 or 1811 was made:

“By the aid of the partial registry rolls, Don Francisco Arango y Parreño compiled some notes in reference to the long interval between 1792 and 1817. According to his figures the population of the jurisdiction of Havana in 1810 was not less than 161,000 whites, 42,000 free colored, and 147,000 slaves, which represented a total of 350,000 inhabitants for the Western part of Cuba. He calculated that in the Eastern part, Santiago de Cuba, there were 40,000 whites, 38,000 free colored, and 32,000 slaves, making a total of 110,000 inhabitants. Seventy thousand more were found in the territory of Puerto Príncipe alone, including 38,000 whites, 14,000 free colored, and 18,000 slaves. In the territory of the four towns he estimated that there were 35,000 whites, 20,000 free colored, and 15,000 slaves, making a total of 70,000 inhabitants, the same as in Puerto Príncipe. These notes made by Arango were published July 20th, 1811, by the secretary of the consulate, Don Antonio Valle Hernández, by order of the board of instruction. They showed an entire population of 600,000.”

This explanation proves that the figures of 1810 and 1811 can not claim to rest upon an independent enumeration, and in the light of Pezuela's further statement that no census was published between 1792 and 1817, the alleged census of 1804 must also be rejected.

*Census of 1817.*—Humboldt says that the census of 1817 “is doubtless less imperfect than that of 1791. However, it, too, was an undercount due to fear aroused in the people by an undertaking which is commonly regarded as a disastrous forerunner of new taxes. Furthermore, the provincial deputation in transmitting the results to Madrid felt bound to make two modifications: They added 32,641 whites, transient traders and ships' crews, who were in Cuba on business, and 25,976

African negroes imported during the year 1817. By this means, the provincial deputation swelled the total to 630,980."

The following table gives the diverse results of these different authorities with such details as the available sources of information admit:

*Results of Cuban Census of 1817 according to various authorities*

POPULATION	Poinsett, 1882	Humboldt, 1825	Humboldt, 1825	Delitsch, 1871	Behm and Wagner, 1882
Total .....	671,079	572,363	630,980	553,033	635,604
Whites .....	291,901	257,380	290,021	239,830	278,689
Free colored .....	154,057	115,691	115,691	114,058	119,221
Slaves .....	225,121	199,292	225,261	199,145	239,694

It will be noticed that the maximum and minimum figures for the total population differ by 118,000, that is 21 per cent.

Some of the discrepancies in the table may be reconciled. The difference in the number of slaves reported in the first four columns depends upon whether the 25,976 negro slaves said to have been imported during 1817 are or are not included. The 239,830 whites in column 4, when increased by the 19,430 troops on the island and the 32,641 transients already mentioned, give the 291,901 whites of Poinsett. The 154,057 free colored of Poinsett is a clear error, as shown in detail by Humboldt. But why the Havana report of 1882 printed by Behm should give 4,000 more free colored, 14,000 more slaves, and 14,000 fewer whites than the general current of preceding authority can not be explained. On the whole, the figures given by Humboldt are entitled to more respect and to provisional acceptance.

*Census of 1819.*—The figures given by Behm and Wagner agree with those of Delitsch for 1817, except that the number of free colored is less and the number of slaves greater by 17,058, a change which brings the free colored down to the round number of 97,000.

*Census of 1825.*—The figures for this census are clearly the roughest estimates. For example, white males, 175,000; white females, 150,000; free colored, 100,000. No confidence can be placed in such results, as the chances against their being the outcome of any enumeration are indefinitely great.

*Census of 1827.*—Pezuela, in speaking of this census, calls it "the most complete and important that had been published up to that time. It was not, like the previous censuses, a simple summary of population.

It was the first description of the public wealth of Cuba, classified both by products and by departments and jurisdictions. It was accurate and satisfactory, free from numerical errors and misleading statements. It showed that in spite of the enormous importations of Africans the free population of Cuba and even the whites alone outnumbered the slaves. Hence the catastrophe which had overtaken Santo Domingo, where in 1790 there were fifteen slaves for every free person, seemed not to threaten Cuba." The secondary authorities examined and giving the figures of this census, viz., Moreau de Jonnes, Thrasher, the translator of Humboldt, Delitsch, and Behm and Wagner, are in remarkable agreement. While the praise of Pezuela is clearly exaggerated and his word in such a matter is entitled to little weight, yet in default of further evidence the results of the census of 1827 must be accepted as the best possible approximation to the truth. The difficulty in getting access to these early Cuban returns is illustrated by the statement in the Cuban census, of 1841 that the writer could not find the original material for the census of 1827, but only the summary of results printed in the "Cuadro Estadístico" of that year.

*Census of 1830.*—As none of the more careful authorities, such as Delitsch, Thrasher, Pezuela, and D'Harponville, mention this enumeration, its authority must be rejected.

*Census of 1841.*—This was an official census for which the original source has been available. Hence the discussion of its nature and consequences will be done herein after.

*Census of 1846.*—The credibility of this count, which reveals an apparent falling off over 100,000 in the five years from 1841 to 1846, depends mainly upon the acceptance or rejection of that of 1841. The internal history of the island affords little ground for believing that the population in these five years actually decreased by more than ten per cent, a decrease, moreover, confined entirely to the colored population and almost entirely to the slave population, which apparently dwindled by one-fourth in five years. Pezuela, who seems disposed to champion all Cuban figures with more zeal than knowledge, explains the decrease by "prolonged droughts and disastrous hurricanes which afflicted the country during these five years and destroyed the greater part of crops." Delitsch, on the other hand, explains the difference as due to the omission of many slaves in 1846. He declares that there was no actual decrease in the number of slaves in Cuba between 1841 and 1846, and Thrasher disputes Pezuela's explanation, saying that "no great cause, as epidemic or emigration on a large scale, existed during these five years to explain the marked decrease of the slave population; that



the material prosperity of the country experienced no decrease except the loss of part of one crop, consequent upon the hurricane of 1845; that church returns of christenings and interments point toward an increase of over 50,000 between 1842 and 1846; and that a capitation tax upon house servants was levied in 1844 and it was generally feared that this mode of taxation would be extended." Hence a powerful motive was at work leading to an understatement of the slave population. Pezuela's explanation is intrinsically improbable because a general cause like drought, hurricane, or epidemic seldom if ever affects a race, much less a part of a race, without also affecting other races subject to similar conditions. On a whole, therefore, the census of 1846, conflicting as it does with that of 1841, can not be accepted as accurate.

*Censuses of 1849, 1850, and 1852.*—That the figures printed by Behm and Wagner for these years do not rest upon independent counts seem clearly established by the following passage (see p. 732) from the article on population in Pezuela's four-volume Dictionary of Cuba: "At the beginning of 1854, when the task of compiling this dictionary was undertaken, we were seriously embarrassed by the fact that no census or general summary of population had been published since 1846. By the aid of the head of the commission of statistics we were furnished with a number of documents relative to the movement of population.—i.e., births, deaths, and immigration—for some years after the last census. These documents enable us to estimate the general population of the island toward the end of 1849."

*Census of 1855.*—The origin of this return is thus explained by Pezuela (p. 734) in the article already quoted: "From registry rolls and other data found in the statistical office at the end of 1855, Arboleya in his last Manual of Cuba made an estimate of the population." The figures given in Pezuela's table, which follows the quotation just made agree with those given in the report made by Behm and Wagner in 1882, except that 6,432 persons reported as slaves by Pezuela are transferred by Behm and Wagner to the class of free colored.

*Census of 1857.*—There is no mention of these figures in Delitsch and no evidence appears that the population of Cuba was actually counted in that year.

*Censuses of 1859 and 1860.*—These censuses are not mentioned by Delitsch and no reason appears for believing that the figures are the result of independent enumerations.

*Census of 1861.*—This, like the census of 1841, was a census the

official returns of which have been available and they will be discussed hereinafter.

*Census of 1862.*—These figures are obviously a slightly different rendering of the census figures of 1861.

*Census of 1867.*—In discussing the figures of this census, the scholarly editor of the "Die Beveikerung der Erde" concludes that they were obtained by combining the returns of 1861 and 1862, and that the returns of 1862 were obtained from those of 1861 by introducing the births and deaths for the year. At the time that this note was written, in 1874, he concluded that "if we are to hold to anything definite in Cuba we must still go back to the census of 1861, "and this conclusion is amply supported by the evidence offered. Delitich agrees with this rejection of the census of 1867, for though he includes it in his list, he adds in a note that it rests apparently on an estimate rather than on a new count. For the period after 1861, also, when the most thorough and complete Spanish census of Cuba was taken, it seems best to discard all returns for which the primary sources are inaccessible and which do not appear to have been based upon an actual count of the entire population. Hence, the alleged censuses of 1869, 1874, and 1879 may also be rejected as probably mere estimates.

The foregoing information regarding the censuses of Cuba gleaned from secondary sources warrants the following conclusions:

1. The only alleged censuses of Cuba taken prior to 1841, which seem worthy of credit, are those of 1774 or 1775, 1792, 1817, and 1827.
2. The general consensus of expert opinion regarding these is that they are of small value, visited by serious errors.
3. These errors, assuming them to have occurred, lay on the side of omissions.
4. The slaves and free colored were probably enumerated with less accuracy than the white population and omissions among them were most common.
5. There is some evidence that the returns for 1792 and 1817 have been changed within the last few decades by a reduction of the reported number of white population and an increase in the number of colored.
6. For 1841 and the years following, attention may be confined to those censuses for which official data are available, since none of the other seem to have resulted from actual counts of the population.
7. The censuses of Cuba, therefore, worthy of further attention are those of 1774 or 1775, 1792, 1817, 1827, 1841, 1861, 1877, 1887, 1899 and 1907.

The Spanish statistical work having been reorganized by a decree of

September 3, 1856, some light will be thrown upon the census work in Cuba subsequent to that date by the following extracts from a report upon the organization and progress of statistics in Spain, made to the International Statistical Institute in 1872 by Augustin Pascual, the official representative of the Spanish Government:

"The Spanish Bureau of Statistics is a division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Education and Public Works (Fomento). It includes the subjects of the census, statistics, geography, and meteorology. Its work is in the hands of an autonomous office, which is organized in two divisions, one for geography, the other for the census and statistics. The latter division collects, coordinates, and publishes statistical returns on all branches of public administration and all subjects which affect the physical, economic, and moral life of the country, or are of scientific interest.

The General Committee of Statistics was established in Spain toward the end of the year 1856, and, convinced that its most urgent duty was that of ascertaining the number of inhabitants of Spain, which was at that time unknown, it began its work by a census of population, which was taken May 21, 1857. This was a general census of all persons, and was taken on a single day. Every person was entered according to his actual domicile. In order to take the first census of Spain successfully many investigations were omitted which it might have been well to make, and only those were included which seemed indispensable. Such was the idea at the basis of the instructions dated March 14, 1857. By their terms a personal census was to be taken, the people being classified by birth place, sex, marital condition, age and occupation, the other inquiries demanded by modern statistics being left to a subsequent census. The result was entirely satisfactory to the Government. The number of inhabitants enumerated was 15,464,340. While we do not assume to guarantee the entire accuracy of this number, it was much larger than had been expected. In order to obtain this result all necessary precautions were taken. The clergy, the civil and military authorities, the provincial and municipal corporations, as well as Government agents, vied with each other in performance of their duties. At that time the Government intended to continue similar operations, and when the results of the census were made public by the royal order of September 30, 1858, the announcement was made that another census would be taken in 1860 and thereafter every five years. The classification was to be extended as far as possible, indicating both the *de facto* or present population and the *de jure* or resident population.

The royal order of October 30, 1860, decreed a new census, with entry of every name to be taken as of the same date, viz, December 25 and 26, 1860, in all parts of the Kingdom. The population taken was to be only the *de facto* or present population, because it was believed that the people were not ready to report also their place of residence. The classification of ages was changed. The degree of illiteracy was also to be reported and the classification by occupation included. The inhabitants returned by this census were 15,673,536, an increase of 1.35 per cent in the three years that had elapsed since the census of 1857. This census also gave a classification of the population by occupation, which had not been published in 1857 because of incompleteness in the data. Although the occupation returns in the second census are imperfect, yet they serve as a beginning, the only purpose that the Government had in accepting and publishing them. The census of 1860 was declared official by an order of June 12, 1863, and at the same time a new census was ordered for 1865. It was to include the provinces of America and the Pacific as well as the islands in the Gulf of Guinea. It was also ordered that in the census

of 1865 the classification by residence, or the *de jure* population, should be included. Preparations were begun for the census of 1865, but considering that a census every five years increased the expense and did not produce results much more accurate than those already in hand, since the differences produced in Spain by so short a period were unimportant, and considering further that foreign countries had adopted a ten-year period as the most suitable interval between censuses, the plan for a census in 1865 was abandoned as a result of the royal decree of November 30, 1864, which declared that the next census should be taken in 1870, and thereafter every ten years. By an order of June 7, 1870, a census was decreed for that year, on a date to be fixed later. The census was to be taken name by name and the population to be classified as *de facto* and *de jure*. This census was getting under way when the Government, believing that at the close of the last revolution in Spain neither the country nor the administration was in a condition to carry out so great an undertaking satisfactorily, and neither the imperial treasury nor those of the provinces or municipalities could well bear the expense, postponed its execution. It is now (1872) impossible to state when the census will be taken.

The censuses of Spain taken in 1857 and 1860 were taken upon a day fixed in advance. The population reported was the *de facto* population. The work was done by means of separate schedules, which were left at the house and later collected by salaried employees. These employees were instructed to answer the questions raised by the head of the family in filling the blanks. The preparation of these family blanks and also of the summaries obtained therefrom devolved upon municipal committees, and the preparation of blanks for the provinces upon the provincial committees, both of them assisted by salaried employees. The provincial committees made up the resumes or extracts, and also checked the work of the municipalities and entered their indorsements upon the reports.

The geographical divisions of Cuba have varied not a little since 1841, and it has been impossible, from the sources and with the time available, to trace the history of these changes in detail. It seems best, therefore, to renounce the effort to present fully the results of the censuses of 1827, 1841, 1861, 1877, for any, even the largest, subdivisions of Cuba. In the following tables all results for Cuba as a whole are brought together.

*Census of 1827*

(Table contained in the census of 1841)

RACE	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	704,487	403,905	300,582
Whites .....	311,051	168,653	142,398
Free colored .....	106,494	51,962	54,532
Slaves .....	286,942	183,290	103,652

*Census of 1841**Population*

RACE	Total	0 to 15 years old	16 to 60 years old	Over 60 years old	Married	Widowed
Total.....	1,007,624	326,439	617,821	23,364	80,062	25,550
White males .....	227,144	88,617	133,054	5,473	43,329	4,174
White females .....	151,147	83,835	103,460	3,825		9,920
Free mulatto (pardos) males .....	43,653	19,001	23,720	937	4,532	491
Free mulatto (pardas) females.....	44,396	17,923	25,541	932		1,225
Free negro (morenos) males .....	32,045	8,987	21,488	1,570	4,293	511
Free negro (morenas) females.....	32,739	9,078	22,449	1,212		1,585
Slave mulatto males .....	5,868	2,959	2,870	39	100	10
Slave mulatto females .....	5,106	2,499	2,565	42		30
Slave negro males .....	275,382	51,556	216,911	6,915	27,806	4,148
Slave negro females .....	150,139	41,984	105,763	2,392		3,456

The Census of 1841 also gave certain figures for the distribution of population between city and country as follows. The island was divided into 226 towns or urban districts with various names, but grouped together as "poblaciones," and 279 rural districts.

The population was then divided as follows:

POBLACIONES	Inhabitants
Total.....	1,007,624
226 Town districts .....	360,170
1,238 Sugar plantations (ingenios) .....	138,701
1,838 Coffee plantation (cafetales) .....	114,780
42,549 Farms (fincas), etc. ....	393,993

*Census of 1861**White cubans by nationality and residence*

NATIONALITY	Total	Males	Females
Total whites .....	793,484	468,107	325,377
Spanish residents .....	730,894	410,678	320,216
Spanish transients .....	17,424	14,019	3,405
Foreign residents .....	5,298	4,152	1,146
Foreign transients .....	3,987	3,769	218
Asiatics .....	34,834	34,777	57
Mexicans .....	1,047	712	335

*Colored cubans by civil status*

CIVIL STATUS	Total	Males	Females
Total colored .....	603,046	332,528	270,518
Colored free .....	225,843	109,027	116,816
Colored slaves .....	370,553	218,722	151,831
Colored emancipated (emancipados) .....	6,650	4,779	1,871

*Population by marital condition*

CIVIL STATUS	TOTAL		WHITES		COLORED	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total.....	800,635	595,896	468,107	325,377	332,528	270,518
Single .....	667,817	452,923	362,951	215,721	304,836	237,202
Married .....	118,512	111,309	94,523	88,578	23,989	24,731
Widowed .....	14,306	31,663	10,633	23,078	3,673	8,585

*Population by race, status, sex and age*

AGE PERIOD	WHITES			COLORED			
	Males	Females	Total	Free and emancipated		Slaves	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages .....	468,107	325,377	1,396,530	113,806	118,687	218,722	151,831
Under 1 .....	11,947	10,898	38,096	3,780	3,748	3,837	3,886
1 to 7 .....	75,202	69,603	235,517	23,055	22,197	21,863	21,612
8 to 15 .....	67,067	59,741	222,423	20,903	19,632	30,369	24,711
16 to 20 .....	48,641	37,739	153,041	12,050	12,697	24,432	17,482
21 to 25 .....	63,760	33,334	155,010	10,089	11,489	21,860	14,478
26 to 30 .....	61,803	32,958	161,296	10,562	12,385	25,770	17,818
31 to 40 .....	66,793	36,003	191,751	12,766	14,291	38,031	23,867
41 to 50 .....	36,931	22,312	117,299	8,770	9,658	25,491	14,137
51 to 60 .....	19,998	13,649	68,156	5,963	6,570	14,373	7,603
61 to 70 .....	8,674	5,852	32,512	3,534	3,537	7,214	3,741
71 to 80 .....	3,006	2,290	13,374	1,416	1,483	3,555	1,621
81 to 85 .....	616	427	2,875	308	389	732	373
86 to 90 .....	431	473	2,589	355	392	707	291
91 to 95 .....	93	89	677	96	85	205	109
96 to 100 .....	88	84	697	123	104	213	86
100 x .....	27	25	217	56	27	65	17

*Population by race, sex and literacy*

INSTRUCTION	Total	WHITES		COLORED	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Total.....	1,396,530	468,107	325,377	332,528	270,518
Able to read .....	268,237	153,363	85,094	13,319	13,461
Unable to read .....	1,128,293	311,744	240,283	319,209	257,057

*Population by race and occupation*

OCCUPATION	Total	Whites	Colored
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>690,577</b>	<b>335,003</b>	<b>355,574</b>
Ecclesiastics .....	779	779	
Officials in active service .....	4,933	4,933	
Officials retired .....	226	226	
Military in active service .....	22,527	22,527	
Military retired .....	450	450	
Proprietors .....	17,846	18,544	1,302
Laborers .....	370,508	159,051	214,437
Traders .....	26,547	26,204	343
Manufacturers .....	1,095	915	180
Artisans (Industriales) .....	177,393	89,688	77,705
Teachers .....	5,978	5,678	300
Day laborers .....	59,988	20,123	39,865
Paupers (pobres de solemnidad).....	2,327	1,476	851

*Census of 1877**Dejure or resident population by sex, race, and nationality*

NATIONALITY OR RACE	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total dejure population .....</b>	<b>1,509,291</b>	<b>845,577</b>	<b>663,714</b>
<b>Residents who were present.....</b>	<b>1,475,992</b>	<b>817,029</b>	<b>658,963</b>
Spaniards .....	947,082	528,121	418,961
Foreigners .....	8,417	5,709	2,708
Asiatics .....	40,327	40,261	66
Colored .....	480,166	242,938	237,228
<b>Residents who were absent .....</b>	<b>33,299</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>4,751</b>
Spaniards .....	23,969	20,873	3,096
Foreigners .....	628	466	162
Asiatics .....	2,971	2,965	6
Colored .....	5,731	4,244	1,487

*Census of 1877**Defacto or present population, by sex, race, or nationality*

NATIONALITY OR RACE	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total defacto population .....</b>	<b>1,521,684</b>	<b>850,520</b>	<b>671,164</b>
<b>Residents who were present.....</b>	<b>1,475,992</b>	<b>817,029</b>	<b>658,963</b>
Spaniards .....	947,082	528,121	418,961
Foreigners .....	8,417	5,709	2,708
Asiatics .....	40,327	40,261	66
Colored .....	480,166	242,938	237,228
<b>Conresidents who where present.....</b>	<b>45,692</b>	<b>33,491</b>	<b>12,201</b>
Spaniards .....	30,910	22,772	8,138
Foreigners .....	2,215	1,789	446
Asiatics .....	3,464	3,472	12
Colored .....	9,083	5,478	3,605

*Census of 1887**Dejure or resident population, by sex and nationality*

NATIONALITY	Total	Males	Females
Total dejure population .....	1,609,075	866,407	742,668
Residents who were present.....	1,595,840	866,036	739,804
Spaniards .....	1,563,436	826,777	736,659
Foreigners .....	32,404	29,259	3,145
Residents who were absent .....	13,235	10,371	2,864
Spaniards .....	12,917	10,137	2,780
Foreigners .....	318	234	84

*Census of 1887**Defacto or present population, by sex and nationality*

NATIONALITY	Total	Males	Females
Total defacto population .....	1,631,687	882,600	749,087
Residents who were present.....	1,595,840	866,036	739,804
Spaniards .....	1,563,436	826,777	736,659
Foreigners .....	32,404	29,259	3,145
Conresidents who where present.....	35,847	26,564	9,283
Spaniards .....	33,094	24,145	8,949
Foreigners .....	2,753	2,419	334

*Census of 1887**Defacto population with distinction of sex and race*

RACE	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	1,631,687	882,600	749,087
Whites .....	1,102,889	607,187	495,702
Colored .....	528,798	275,413	253,385

*Defacto population with distinction of race and literacy*

LITERACY	Total	Whites	Colored
Total .....	1,631,687	1,102,889	528,798
Able to read and write .....	424,195	367,629	56,566
Able to read only .....	28,135	19,685	8,450
Unable to read .....	1,179,357	715,575	463,782



*Census of 1899.*—In October, 1899, during the first intervention a census was taken under the direction of the War Department of the United States. This census included agricultural and educational statistics as well as those of population. The report of this census, an octavo volume containing 786 pages, was printed at the Government Printing Office in Washington in English and Spanish. The following is an extract of the statistics of this census:

Total defacto population .....	1,572,797
Density population to kilometer .....	14
Males .....	815,205
Females .....	757,592
Native whites .....	910,299
White foreigners .....	142,098
Negroes .....	234,738
Mulattoes .....	270,805
Chinese .....	14,857

## AGES

Less than 1 year .....	24,145
1 year .....	16,873
2 years .....	23,690
3 years .....	30,340
4 years .....	35,830
5 to 9 years .....	226,109
10 to 14 years .....	220,049
15 to 17 years .....	106,770
18 to 19 years .....	71,265
20 years .....	40,310
21 to 24 years .....	112,649
25 to 29 years .....	137,405
30 to 34 years .....	118,812
35 to 39 years .....	99,564
40 to 44 years .....	85,492
45 to 49 years .....	59,939
50 to 54 years .....	57,589
55 to 59 years .....	33,759
60 to 64 years .....	34,423
65 to 69 years .....	14,021
70 to 74 years .....	11,791
75 to 79 years .....	4,344
80 to 84 years .....	4,340
85 to 89 years .....	1,179
90 to 94 years .....	1,210
95 to 99 years .....	473
100 years and over .....	341
Unknown .....	85

## NATIVITY

Cuba .....	1,400,262
Spain .....	129,240
Other countries and unknown .....	43,295

## CITIZENSHIP

Cuban .....	1,296,367
Spanish .....	20,478
In suspense .....	175,811
Others .....	79,595
Unknown .....	616

## ELECTORS

Total .....	417,993
Citizens of Cuba .....	290,905
Can read .....	118,278
Can not read .....	172,627
Citizens of Spain .....	9,500
Can read .....	8,351
Can not read .....	1,149
Citizenship pending .....	76,669
Can read .....	59,724
Can not read .....	16,945
Others and unknown citizenship .....	40,919
Can read .....	14,278
Can not read .....	26,641

## MARITAL CONDITION

Single .....	1,108,709
Married .....	246,351
Consensually married .....	131,732
Widowed .....	85,167
Unknown .....	838

## ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Total .....	185,030
Native whites .....	58,686
Foreign whites .....	254
Colored .....	126,090

*Grade of literacy*

## POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND OVER

Can read .....	476,442
Can not read .....	690,565

## NATIVE WHITES

Can read .....	314,210
Can not read .....	359,585

## FOREIGN WHITES

Can read .....	98,435
Can not read .....	40,745

## COLORED

Can read .....	112,600
Can not read .....	290,235

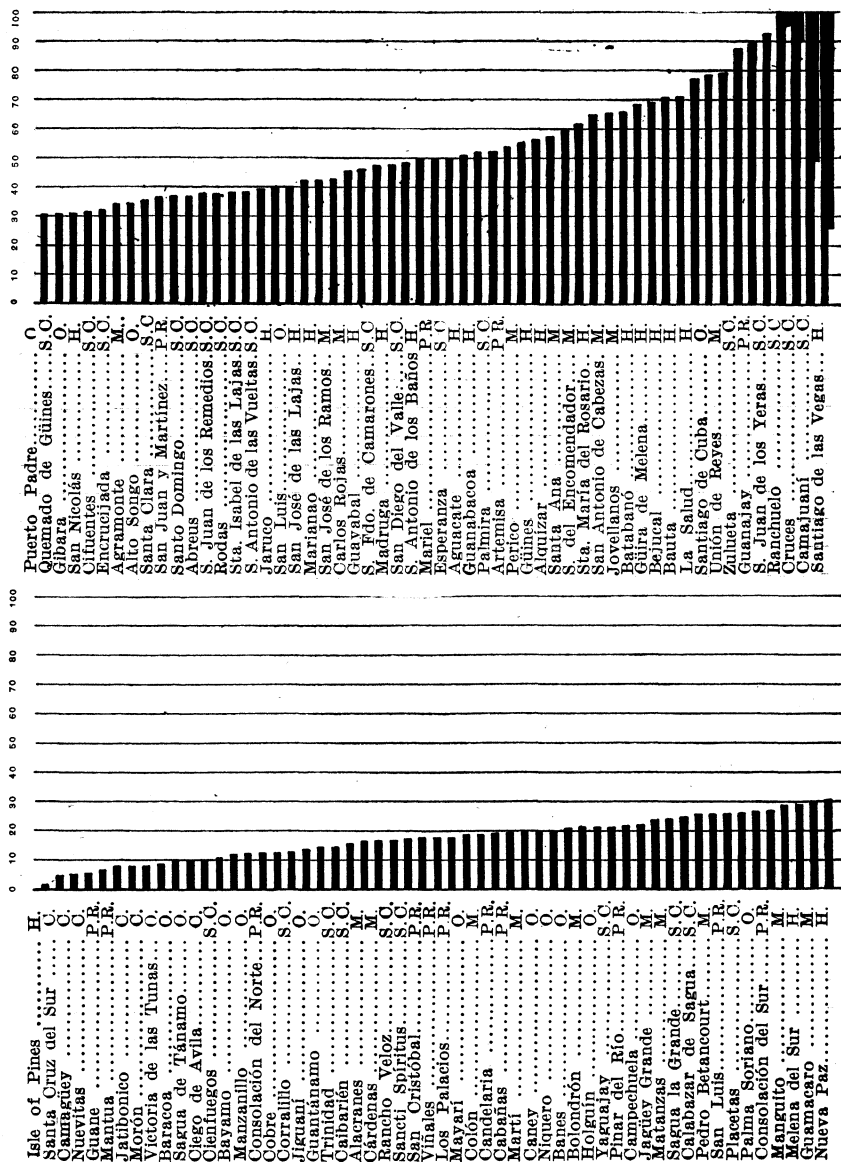
## GROUPS OF OCCUPATION

Farmers, fishers and miners .....	299,197
Commerce and transportation .....	79,427
Manufacturers and industrial mechanics .....	93,034
Professional service .....	8,736
Domestic and personal service .....	141,936
Without lucrative occupation .....	950,467

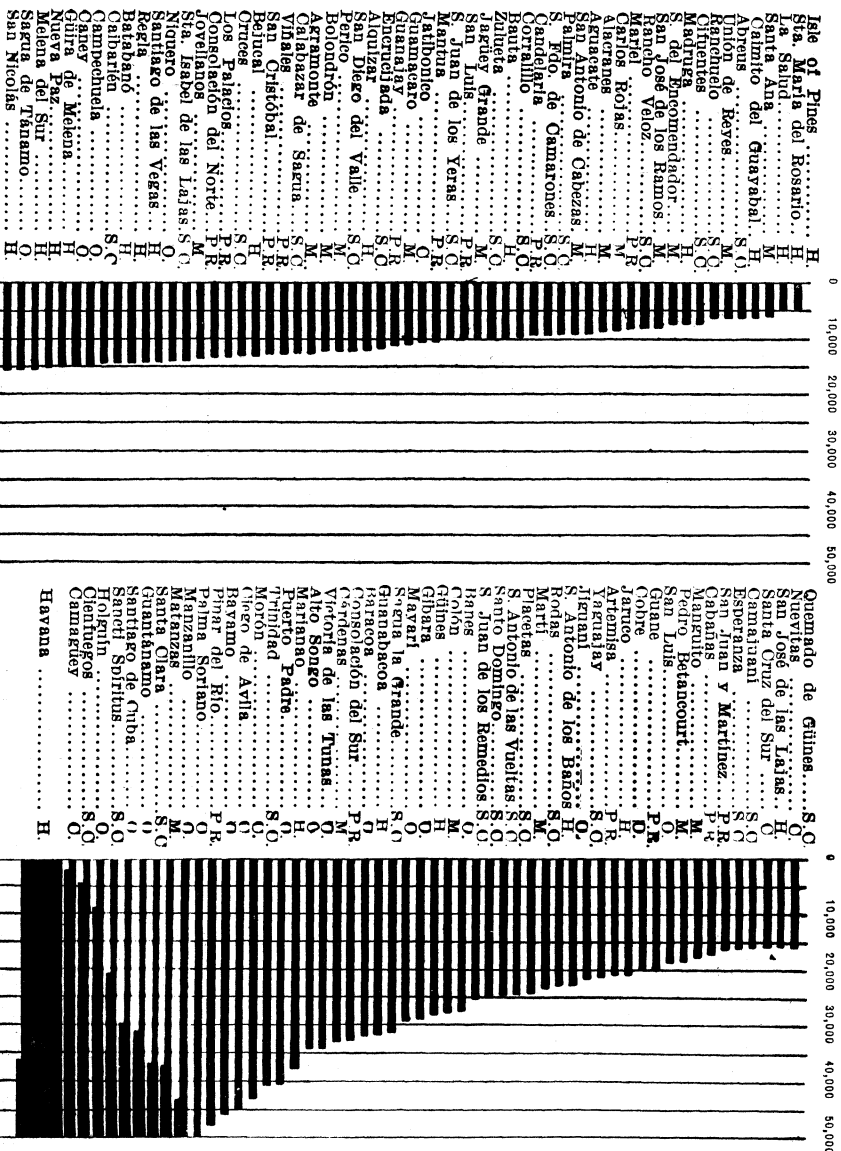
## PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

Lawyers .....	1,406
Contractors .....	6,557
Apprentices .....	2,543
Barbers .....	3,349
Coalmen .....	1,608
Carpenters .....	14,204
Cartmen and coachmen .....	5,363
Merchants .....	47,265
Seamstresses .....	8,329
Servants .....	41,464
Writers and copyists .....	2,248
Harness-makers .....	1,397
Blacksmiths .....	2,328
Printers, etc. ....	1,499
Day laborers .....	359,377
Laundrymen .....	22,218
Teachers .....	2,708
Sailors and boatmen .....	4,820
Mechanics .....	4,672
Physicians and Surgeons .....	1,223
Operators of tobacco factories .....	24,169
Bakers .....	5,444
Fishermen .....	2,262

# DENSITY OF POPULATION, BY MUNICIPALITIES



# POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES



Painters .....	1,531
Police and watchmen .....	4,824
Tailors .....	3,481
Planters .....	3,273
Venders .....	14,569
Ambulant venders .....	1,642
Shoemakers .....	6,320
Number of families .....	327,965
Average of persons to family .....	4.8

## SCHOOLS

Number .....	1,510
Public .....	755
Private .....	726
Religious .....	29
Day .....	1,410
Boarding .....	24
Both .....	76
Number of buildings .....	1,557
Number of desks .....	114,735
Number of teachers .....	2,665
Number of pupils .....	85,009
Average attendance .....	54,298

*Census of 1907.*—On September of 1907 during the second intervention of the United States, a Census was taken under the direction of the Provisional Governor, and it only comprised data referring to the population. However, the report of that Census included, as this one does, some other data on public works, public education, commerce, etc., supplied by the different departments of the Government. That report was published in Spanish in an in quarto volume of 707 pages. Later on an extract thereof was published in English.

What follows is an extract of the statistics of said Census:

Total defacto population .....	2,048,980
Density population to kilometer .....	17.9
Males .....	1,074,882
Females .....	974,098
Native whites .....	1,224,539
White foreigners .....	203,637
Negroes .....	274,272
Mulattoes .....	334,695
Chinese .....	11,837

## AGES

Less than 1 year .....	64,599
1 year .....	59,338
2 years .....	73,850
3 years .....	72,860

4 years .....	72,005
5 to 9 years .....	224,755
10 to 14 years .....	180,786
15 to 17 years .....	135,904
18 to 19 years .....	100,075
20 years .....	53,071
21 to 24 years .....	180,882
25 to 29 years .....	184,567
30 to 34 years .....	135,347
35 to 39 years .....	117,942
40 to 44 years .....	108,168
45 to 49 years .....	79,800
50 to 54 years .....	70,253
55 to 59 years .....	39,694
60 to 64 years .....	41,251
65 to 69 years .....	18,284
70 to 74 years .....	16,485
75 to 79 years .....	7,020
80 to 84 years .....	6,312
85 to 89 years .....	2,136
90 to 94 years .....	1,708
95 to 99 years .....	678
100 years .....	522
Unknown .....	688

## NATIVITY

Cuba .....	1,820,239
Spain .....	185,393
Others and unknown countries .....	43,348

## CITIZENSHIP

Cuban .....	1,780,628
Spanish .....	228,138
Other and unknown .....	40,214

## ELECTORS

Total .....	551,639
Citizens of Cuba .....	430,514
Can read .....	212,930
Can not read .....	217,584
Others and unknown citizenship .....	121,125
Can read .....	89,217
Can not read .....	31,908

## MARITAL CONDITION

Single and unknown .....	1,369,476
Married .....	423,537
Consensually married .....	176,509
Widowed .....	79,458

## ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Native whites .....	94,772
Foreign whites .....	341
Colored .....	162,775

*Grade of literacy*

## POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND OVER

Can read .....	837,958
Can not read .....	643,615

## NATIVE WHITES

Can read .....	830,978
Can not read .....	487,217

## FOREIGN WHITES

Can read .....	146,443
Can not read .....	50,438

## COLORED

Can read .....	204,298
Can not read .....	249,416

## GROUPS OF OCCUPATION

Farmers, fishers and miners .....	374,969
Commerce and transportation .....	136,419
Manufacturers and industrial mechanics .....	126,021
Professional service .....	12,805
Domestic and personal service .....	122,288
Without lucrative occupation .....	1,276,478
Apprentices .....	1,130
Bakers .....	6,161
Barbers and hairdressers .....	5,011
Blacksmiths .....	3,668
Builders and contractors .....	546
Butchers .....	1,008
Carpenters .....	21,420
Charcoal burners .....	2,511
Cigar factory operatives .....	24,161
Clerks and copyists .....	25,599
Draymen and hackmen .....	10,199
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers .....	364,821
Fishermen .....	1,689
Harnessmakers .....	1,945
Hucksters and peddlers .....	2,304
Laborers (not specified) .....	41,767
Launderers and laundresses .....	1,527
Lawyers .....	1,347
Literary and scientific men .....	120



Machinists .....	1,498
Masons .....	12,161
Mechanics .....	7,917
Merchants .....	50,302
Miners and quarrymen .....	1,662
Painters .....	2,428
Physicians and surgeons .....	1,240
Printers, lithographers, etc. ....	1,784
Sailors and boatmen .....	6,446
Salesmen and saleswomen .....	32,208
Servants .....	15,934
Shoemakers .....	6,829
Soldiers and policemen .....	8,238
Stock raisers .....	1,699
Tailors .....	5,095
Teachers .....	2,132
Number of families .....	427,630
Average of persons to family .....	4.8
Number of public schools .....	2,149
Number of teachers .....	3,649
Number of pupils .....	171,369
Average attendance .....	102,341

## CHAPTER II

### ACTUAL POPULATION

The total population of Cuba, including the Isle of Pines and other smaller islands and keys, was on September 15, 1919, 2,889,004.

The following table presents the results of the most authentic prior censuses, with the numerical increase from one to another and the percentage of increase per decade. Since the intervals between censuses have been irregular, the rates of increase have been reduced to those of ten-year periods in order to permit direct comparison of with each other.

YEAR	Population	Increase	Per cent of increase per decade
1774.....	171,620		
1792.....	272,300	100,680	31
1817.....	572,363	300,063	34
1827.....	704,487	132,124	24
1841.....	1,007,624	303,137	29
1861.....	1,396,530	388,906	18
1877.....	1,509,291	112,761	5
1887.....	1,631,687	122,396	9
1899.....	1,572,797	68,800 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>
1907.....	2,048,980	476,183	39
1919.....	2,889,004	840,024	33

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

The rates of increase between 1774 and 1841 compare quite favorably with the rates of increase in the United States, which prior to 1870 ranged from 32 to 35 per cent per decade. Such rates of increase are very large and are commonly found only for prosperous, sparsely populated regions, where the population is under little or no pressure to obtain the means of livelihood. The great diminution in the rate of increase after 1861 is, however, by no means accounted for by the increase in density of population, and the reasons therefor must be sought among the extraordinary causes, such as pestilence, war, etc. The small rate of increase for the period from 1861 to 1887 was doubtless due in great part to the ten years' war which occurred within that period, while the absolute loss in population between 1887 and 1899 is attributable to the last war of Independence and the reconcentration policy and persecutions accompanying it, although the figures express only a part of the loss from this cause. Judging from the earlier history of the Island and the excess of births over deaths, as shown by the registration records, however imperfect they may be, the population probably increased from 1887 up to the beginning of the war, reaching at that time a total of little less than 1,800,000. It is probable, therefore, that the direct and indirect losses by the war and the reconcentration policy, including a decrease of births and immigration and an increase of deaths and emigration, reached a total not far from 200,000. Between 1899 and 1907 the population increased 30.3 per cent, or at a rate of 39 per cent per decade. This is the highest rate shown in the history of Cuba and higher than any rate in United States' history, but this period immediately followed a most disastrous war of five years' duration, and contemplates eight years of great, almost unexampled, prosperity.

Between 1907 and 1919 the population increased 41 per cent. This is at the rate of 33 per cent per decade, and is a less percentage of increase than that between the period of 1899 and 1907. The rate of increase in the United States as shown by the census of 1910 was 21 per cent per decade, so that while the population of Cuba did not increase at the percentage rate which it attained during the period between 1899 and 1907, it did show an increase of approximately 60 per cent greater than that of the United States. This increase was undoubtedly due to the unusual prosperity which the Island has had since the world war has placed Cuba in the position of the world's sugar bowl. This is more clearly shown hereinafter by the increases which have resulted in the various provinces, which shows conclusively that the largest increases were in those provinces which are mainly devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane and which have enjoyed a period of prosperity almost unparalleled in the history of the world.

The following table gives the population for each province in 1907

and in 1919, with the actual and relative increase between the two years, and the proportion of the total population at the latter census:

PROVINCE	POPULATION		INCREASE		Per cent of total population in 1919
	1907	1919	Number	Per cent	
<b>Total</b> .....	2,048,980	2,889,004	840,024	41.0	<b>100.0</b>
Pinar del Río .....	240,372	261,198	20,826	8.7	<b>9.0</b>
Havana .....	538,010	697,583	159,573	29.6	<b>24.1</b>
Matanzas .....	239,812	312,704	72,892	30.4	<b>10.8</b>
Santa Clara .....	457,431	657,667	200,236	43.8	<b>22.8</b>
Camagüey .....	118,269	228,913	110,644	93.6	<b>7.9</b>
Oriente .....	451,086	730,909	279,823	60.6	<b>25.5</b>

The most populous province is Oriente, closely followed by Havana, then successively by Santa Clara, Matanzas, Pinar del Río and Camagüey. In the census of 1907, Oriente was third in population, but it has overtaken Santa Clara and Havana, having an increase over 1907 of 60.6 per cent in population, which increase can be accounted for by the fact that the sugar development in this province has been phenomenal, thereby causing this province to become a magnet in the drawing of population from other parts of the Island, particularly the Western end, and from the adjacent islands of the West Indies, such as Jamaica, Haiti, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, etc.

Havana shows an increase over 1907 of 29.6 per cent, which is considerably less than the percentage increase of the Island. However, it must be borne in mind that at the date of the census, September 15th, the population of Havana was at its lowest ebb, and it is undoubtedly true that on January 1st the population of this province was much greater, due to the fact that it was the height of the tourist season, that many Cubans who were in the North at the time of the taking of the census had returned to their homes, that the business and social season was at its height, and, therefore, the population of this province, and particularly of the city of Havana which is considerably more than 50 per cent of the entire province, was greatly augmented.

The most phenomenal increase in population has been in the province of Camagüey, which shows an increase of 93.6 per cent over 1907. Many new industries have been established in Camagüey, and this province has been benefited particularly by the railroad development and by the prosperity in the sugar industry. As Camagüey is the smallest province with respect to population, naturally the causes hereinbefore mentioned would show an unduly high percentage increase, although the numerical increase may be much less than that in other provinces.

The province of Pinar del Río, which in the census of 1907 shows

the greatest increase, now shows the least. The population of Pinar del Río increased but 8.7 per cent, which is exceptionally low, and which can be accounted for only by the fact that it is not in the sugar belt and that there has been much emigration from this province to the Eastern end of the Island on account of higher wages brought about by the prosperity of the sugar industry.

Matanzas, being the most populous province per square mile, shows an increase of 30.4 per cent; it is the smallest province in extent, with the exception of Havana, and the percentage increase shown indicates a most remarkable development.

In the province of Santa Clara there was a development of 43.8 per cent, which is about the national average, and is the third largest percentage increase in the republic.

*Population by municipalities.*—The following table gives the population by municipal districts in 1907 and 1919, with the rate of increase during those twelve years. Opposite the name of each district is given, for 1907, the population which was found at that time in the district as it existed in 1919, and in the last column of the table is a summary of the changes which have been made in each district in the intervening years. Thus the 82 municipal districts which were in existence in 1907 have been increased to 112 in 1919:

## PINAR DEL RIO

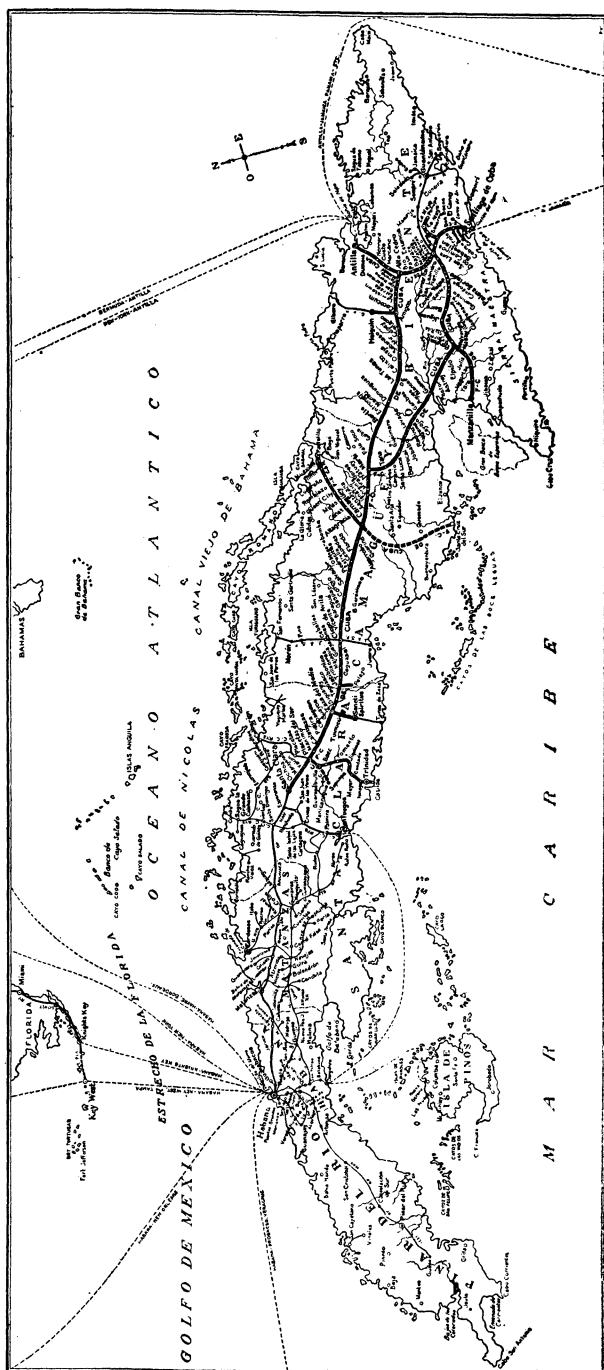
MUNICIPALITY	Date of formation	POPULATION		Per cent of increase	CHANGE SINCE 1907
		1907	1919		
Artemisa .....	1879	13,714	21,497	56.8	Barrios Pueblo Nuevo, Punta Brava and S. Juan, excluded.
Cabañas .....	1879	11,552	17,645	52.8	Excluded from San Cristóbal and Artemisa.
Candelaria .....	1910	6,133	9,691	58.0	
Consolación del Norte....	1878	11,471	13,597	18.5	Barrios Boca, Guajabón, Macagual, Mariel, Quebra Hacha and San Juan Bautista, excluded.
Consolación del Sur.....	1883	28,819	32,496	12.7	
Guanajay .....	1879	9,808	11,745	19.8	
Guane .....	1879	29,236	20,046	31.4 <sup>1</sup>	Excluded from Guanajay. Excluded from San Cristóbal.
Mantua .....	1893	11,041	10,592	4.0 <sup>1</sup>	
Mariel .....	1910	5,528	8,614	55.8	
Los Palacios .....	1910	8,584	13,490	57.2	
Pinar del Río.....	1890	50,071	47,858	4.4 <sup>1</sup>	
San Cristóbal .....	1888	6,676	13,195	97.7	Barrios Barracones, Bayate, Candelaria, Carambola, Frías, Limones, Lomas, Macuriges, Palacios, Paso Real, Pasto Rico, Río Hondo, San Juan del Norte, Santo Domingo and Sierra, excluded.
San Juan y Martínez....	1879	19,807	17,214	13.1 <sup>1</sup>	
San Luis .....	1879	11,092	10,547	4.9 <sup>1</sup>	
Vinales .....	1879	16,840	12,971	23.0 <sup>1</sup>	

## HAVANA

MUNICIPALITY	Date of formation	POPULATION		Per cent of increase	CHANGE SINCE 1907
		1907	1919		
Aguacate .....	1879	7,306	9,123	24.9	Barrios Río Blanco, San Antonio de las Vegas, San José de la Veitia and Taño, excluded.
Alquízar .....	1879	10,561	11,815	11.9	
Batabanó .....	1879	12,316	14,510	17.8	
Bauta .....	1879	8,585	10,181	18.6	Barrios Banes, Calmito, Guayabal and Quintana, excluded.
Bejucal .....	1711	10,857	13,239	21.9	Barrios Buenaventura and La Salud, excluded
Guanabacoa .....	1555	24,968	31,389	25.7	Excluded from Bauta.
Guayabal .....	1910	4,845	6,112	26.2	Barrios Babiney Prieto, Barbuco, Bayamo, Charcas, Costa de Guara, Costa de Melena, Gabriel, Jobo, Lechugas de Melena, Navío, Ponce, Pueblo de Guara, Pueblo de Melena del Sur, Pueblo y Paradero de San Nicolás, Ruiz and San Julián de Melena, excluded.
Güines .....	1815	18,300	27,917	52.6	
Güira de Melena .....	1879	13,701	15,179	10.8	Barrios Regla 1, 2, 3 y 4, excluded.
Havana.....	1519	290,065	363,506	25.3	
Isle of Pines.....	1880	3,276	4,228	29.0	Excluded from Bejucal.
Jaruco .....	1783	12,067	20,752	71.9	
La Salud .....	1912	4,798	5,722	19.2	Barrios Pipián and Zaldívar, excluded.
Madrugá .....	1865	5,104	7,787	52.5	
Marianao .....	1879	18,156	37,494	106.3	Excluded from Güines and Batabanó.
Melena del Sur .....	1913	10,954	15,368	40.3	
Nueva Paz .....	1896	10,845	15,334	41.4	Barrio Calmito excluded.
Regla .....	1912	12,461	14,489	16.3	
S. Antonio de los Baños.	1795	20,447	22,834	11.7	Excluded from Havana.
San Nicolás .....	1912	9,438	15,576	65.0	
San José de las Lajas...	1879	11,988	15,718	31.1	Excluded from Madruga, Nueva Paz and Güines.
Santa María del Rosario	1732	3,915	4,913	25.5	
Santiago de las Vegas...	1745	13,058	14,427	10.5	

## MATANZAS

Agramonte .....	1910	7,831	12,547	60.2	Excluded from Colón and Jagüey Grande.
Alacranes .....	1862	10,675	9,067	15.1 <sup>1</sup>	Barrios Cabezas and Magdalena, excluded.
Bolondrón .....	1879	11,158	12,516	12.1	Barrio from Río Auras excluded.
Cárdenas .....	1860	28,576	32,753	14.6	Excluded from Jovellanos.
Carlos Rojas .....	1910	7,471	8,900	19.1	
Colón .....	1858	18,808	27,560	46.5	Barrios Agramonte, Altamisal, Amarillas, Banaguises, Calimete, Caobillas, Céspedes, Dos Hermanos, La Ciega, Manguito, Norte del Perico, Sur del Perico, Quintana, Roque and San José de los Ramos excluded.
Guamacaro .....	1910	7,211	11,369	57.7	Excluded from Matanzas.
Jagüey Grande .....	1898	7,681	10,282	33.9	Barrios Asiento and Jobabo excluded.
Jovellanos .....	1863	9,553	14,115	47.7	Barrios Collseo, Pueblo de Carlos Rojas, San Joaquín, Toscas and Toscado excluded.
Manguito .....	1910	12,026	18,559	54.3	Excluded from Colón.
Martí .....	1879	15,104	23,878	58.1	Barrios Guamacaro, Limonar, Caobas, Sumidero, Paso Seco and Santa Ana 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 excluded.
Matanzas .....	1694	52,804	62,638	18.6	
Pedro Betancourt .....	1879	13,044	18,674	44.7	Excluded from Colón.
Perico .....	1910	8,533	12,063	41.4	
Sabanilla del Encomendador	1910	6,602	7,943	20.3	Excluded from Unión de Reyes and Bolondrón.
San Antonio de Cabezas.	1910	5,162	9,200	78.2	Excluded from Alacranes.
San José de los Ramos...	1910	7,381	8,313	12.6	Excluded from Colón.
Santa Ana .....	1910	4,370	5,927	35.6	Excluded from Matanzas.
Unión de Reyes .....	1879	5,819	6,195	6.5	Barrio from Sabanilla excluded.



MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—RAILROAD SYSTEM



## SANTA CLARA

MUNICIPALITY	Date of formation	POPULATION		Per cent of increase	CHANGE SINCE 1907
		1907	1919		
Abreus .....	1909	4,418	6,183	39.9	Excluded from Rodas.
Caibarién .....	1879	9,541	14,583	52.8	Barrio Séptimo excluded.
Calabazar de Sagua.....	1879	9,690	12,721	31.2	Barrios Berro, Paso Real, Encrucijada and Santo excluded.
Camajuani .....	1878	12,504	15,941	27.5	Barrio Guadalupe excluded.
Cienfuegos .....	1829	70,416	95,865	36.1	
Cifuentes .....	1912	5,057	7,152	41.4	Excluded from Calabazar, Sagua la Grande and Santo Domingo.
Corralillo .....	1910	6,987	9,813	40.4	Excluded from Rancho Veloz.
Cruces .....	1879	10,239	13,478	31.6	
Encrucijada.....	1909	6,798	11,809	73.7	Excluded from Calabazar.
Esperanza .....	1879	12,530	16,043	28.0	Barrios Centro, Hatillo, Maguaraya Abajo, Maguaraya Arriba, San Diego del Valle, Sitio Nuevo and Yabú excluded.
Palmira .....	1879	8,564	9,443	10.2	Barrios Camarones, Ciego Alonso, Lomas Grandes and Paradero excluded.
Placetas .....	1879	16,682	24,062	44.2	
Quemados de Güines .....	1879	11,309	15,604	37.9	
Rancho Veloz .....	1879	7,629	8,356	9.5	Barrios Ceja de Pablo, Corralillo, Palma Sola, Perú, Sabana Grande and Sierra Morena excluded.
Ranchuelo .....	1878	5,491	7,046	28.3	Barrios Aguas Bonitas, Bernia, Centro, San Juan, Guayo and Potrerillo excluded.
Rodas .....	1879	17,635	23,203	31.3	Barrio Abreus excluded.
Sagua la Grande .....	1842	23,153	31,192	34.7	Barrios Alacrán, Cifuentes, Este de Cifuentes, Oeste de Cifuentes and Sitio Grande excluded.
Sancti Spiritus .....	1514	36,572	79,341	116.9	
S. Antonio de las Vueltas .....	1878	16,861	24,067	42.8	
San Diego del Valle.....	1913	5,653	12,029	112.8	Excluded from Esperanza.
San Fernando de Camarones .....	1910	7,188	9,680	34.7	Excluded from Palmira.
San Juan de los Yeras..	1910	7,046	10,569	50.0	Excluded from Ranchuelo.
S. Juan de los Remedios .....	1514	18,763	25,043	33.4	Barrios Zulueta excluded. Part of Caibarién added.
Santa Clara .....	1690	46,620	63,151	35.4	
Sta. Isabel de las Lajas .....	1879	11,407	14,157	24.1	
Santo Domingo .....	1879	19,994	24,849	24.3	Barrio Amaro and part of barrio Rodrigo excluded.
Trinidad .....	1514	29,548	40,602	37.4	
Yaguajay .....	1879	13,707	21,491	56.8	
Zulueta .....	1910	5,398	10,224	89.4	Excluded from Camajuani and San Juan de los Remedios.

## CAMAGÜEY

Camagüey .....	1514	66,460	98,193	47.7	
Ciego de Avila .....	1877	13,131	44,972	242.5	Barrios Arroyo Blanco, Jatibonico del Sur, Las Nuevas and Nuevas de Jobosá excluded.
Jatibonico .....	1914	4,610	10,911	136.6	Excluded from Ciego de Avila.
Morón .....	1870	13,898	43,361	212.0	
Nuevitas .....	1890	10,620	15,690	47.7	
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	1871	9,550	15,786	65.3	



## ORIENTE

MUNICIPALITY	Date of formation	POPULATION		Per cent of increase	CHANGE SINCE 1907
		1907	1919		
Alto Songo .....	1879	20,553	34,278	66.8	
Banes .....	1909	17,251	27,391	58.6	Excluded from Gibara.
Baracoa .....	1512	27,852	31,884	14.5	
Bayamo .....	1514	26,511	45,961	73.4	
Campechuela .....	1912	8,095	14,895	84.0	Excluded from Manzanillo.
Caney .....	1629	16,215	15,048	7.2 <sup>1</sup>	
Cobre .....	1558	14,715	20,774	40.9	
Gibara .....	1823	22,092	28,646	29.7	Barrios Arroyo de Flores, Banes, Cañadas, Mulas, Río Seco, Samá Arriba and Yaguajay excluded
Guantánamo .....	1860	43,300	68,883	59.1	
Holguín .....	1761	50,224	91,267	31.7	
Jiguaní .....	1740	13,325	22,693	70.3	
Manzanillo .....	1833	40,418	56,570	39.9	Barrios Campechuela and Niquero excluded.
Mayarí .....	1878	17,628	28,792	63.3	
Niquero .....	1916	6,387	14,186	122.1	Excluded from Manzanillo.
Palma Soriano .....	1899	20,235	49,531	144.8	
Puerto Padre .....	1898	19,703	40,346	104.8	Barrios Arenas, Caismú, Cauto del Paso, Cuaba, Curana, La Plata, Manatí, Ojo de Agua, Oriente, Palmarito and Playuelas 1 and 2 of Tunas, excluded.
Sagua de Tánamo .....	1879	8,398	15,499	84.5	
San Luis .....	1898	14,212	19,961	40.5	
Santiago de Cuba .....	1514	53,614	70,232	31.0	
Tunas .....	1910	14,358	34,102	137.5	Excluded from Puerto Padre.

Of the 112 districts, eight show a loss, and six of these are located in the province of Pinar del Río, one in Matanzas, and one in Oriente. They are shown below in the order of the greatest percentage decrease.

Guane (Pinar del Río .....	31.4
Viñales (Pinar del Río) .....	23.0
Alacranes (Matanzas) .....	15.1
San Juan y Martínez (Pinar del Río) .....	13.1
El Caney (Oriente) .....	7.2
San Luis (Pinar del Río) .....	4.9
Pinar del Río (Pinar del Río) .....	4.4
Mantua (Pinar del Río) .....	4.0

Two show a gain of less than 10%, Unión de Reyes in Matanzas, and Rancho Veloz in Santa Clara. 26 gained at rates between 10% and 25%; 37, between 26% and 50%; 24, between 51% and 75%; 5, between 76% and 100%; while 8 more than doubled their population and two tripled their population. Those that doubled their population were: Niquero, Palma Soriano, Puerto Padre and Victoria de las Tunas, all in Oriente, Sancti Spíritus and San Diego del Valle in Santa Clara, Jatibonico in Camagüey, and Marianao in Havana. Ciego de Avila had the highest percentage increase, namely 242.5%, and was closely followed by Morón with 212% increase.

The following table shows the present distribution, by number of

inhabitants, of the 112 municipal districts of Cuba, and the population contained in them:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	Per cent of total number of districts	Per cent of total population
Total .....	100.0	100.0
Under 5,000 .....	1.8	0.3
5,000 to 10,000 .....	17.8	5.5
10,000 to 15,000 .....	28.8	13.1
15,000 to 20,000 .....	15.2	9.7
20,000 to 25,000 .....	10.7	9.4
25,000 to 50,000 .....	18.8	25.7
50,000 to 100,000 .....	8.0	23.8
100,000 and over .....	0.9	12.5

Only two municipalities had a population of less than 5,000 each, and only one—Havana—had over 100,000 inhabitants. There were 21 municipalities, or about 1/5 of the total number, with more than 25,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants each, and this group of municipalities had a population equal to 1/4 of total population of Cuba. There were 30 municipalities, about 1/4 of the total number, with more than 10,000 and less than 15,000 inhabitants each, and these districts had a population of 13.1% of the total population of Cuba.

The following table shows, for the 1,200 barrios of Cuba, data similar to the data shown for the municipal districts in the preceding table:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	Per cent of total number	Per cent of total population
Total .....	100.0	100.0
Under 500 .....	6.0	0.8
500 to 1,000 .....	17.7	5.5
1,000 to 2,000 .....	33.0	20.2
2,000 to 3,000 .....	18.7	19.3
3,000 to 4,000 .....	10.2	14.6
4,000 to 5,000 .....	4.9	9.2
5,000 to 6,000 .....	2.7	6.0
6,000 to 7,000 .....	2.5	6.8
7,000 to 8,000 .....	1.3	3.9
8,000 to 9,000 .....	1.2	4.1
9,000 to 10,000 .....	0.4	1.6
10,000 and over .....	1.4	8.0

6% of the barrios contained less than 500 inhabitants each, and these barrios contained collectively less than 1% of the total population. The group of barrios with from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants each is the most numerous, including approximately 1/3 of the barrios, and about 1/5 of the total population.

*Urban population.*—In connection with the population of cities,

it must be understood that the cities of Cuba have no corporate limits separating sharply the urban element from the surrounding rural population. The cities, like the rural districts, are divided into barrios, and many of these barrios extend beyond the borders of the cities out into the country districts, much as do New England towns, and thus include both urban and rural population. On this account it is impossible to state the population of cities with exactness, although it is believed that the best separation possible has been made.

The total number of cities having 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1919 is 178, as compared with 134 in 1907. In 1919, 26 cities contained over 8,000 inhabitants each, as compared with 19 in 1907. The population of the 7 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants each, was as follows in 1919:

Havana .....	363,506
Santiago .....	62,083
Camagüey .....	41,909
Matanzas .....	41,574
Cienfuegos .....	37,241
Marianao .....	30,701
Cárdenas .....	27,477

The urban population of Cuba—of cities having at least 1,000 inhabitants each—numbered 1,290,955, or 44.7% of the total population in 1919. In 1907, the corresponding population was 899,667, which formed 43.9% of the total at that time. This indicates that the urban population increased more rapidly than the total population, which is in accordance with the conditions found throughout the world, as it is usual for the cities to increase more rapidly than the rural districts. The rural population increased at the rate of 39.0%, whereas the urban population increased at the rate of 43.4% or approximately 10% faster.

The population of cities of 8,000 or more each was 873,914, or 30.2% of the whole population in 1919, while in 1907, the corresponding population was 619,835, or 30.3%. The 7 cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants each, contained in 1919 a population of 604,491, or 21% of the total population. The following table shows for each province the number of inhabitants in places having a population of at least 1,000, with the percentage of the total population in 1919 and 1907:

PROVINCE	Population of cities having at least 1,000 inhabitants		Per cent of total population	
	1919	1907	1919	1907
Total .....	1,290,955	899,667	44.7	43.9
Pinar del Río .....	51,221	43,628	19.6	18.2
Havana .....	536,115	401,629	78.9	74.7
Matanzas .....	145,235	109,611	46.4	45.7
Santa Clara .....	238,061	167,828	36.2	36.7
Camagüey .....	104,994	43,798	45.9	37.0
Oriente .....	215,326	133,143	29.5	29.3

In every province, except Santa Clara, the proportion of urban inhabitants has increased.

The following table shows the distribution, by number of inhabitants, of the number and population of all cities with 1,000 or more inhabitants:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 INHABITANTS			
	Number	Population	Per cent distribution	
			Number	Population
Total .....	178	1,290,955	100.0	100.0
1,000 to 2,000 .....	66	96,886	37.1	7.5
2,000 to 3,000 .....	37	91,143	20.8	7.1
3,000 to 4,000 .....	19	65,238	10.7	5.1
4,000 to 5,000 .....	14	62,713	7.0	4.9
5,000 to 6,000 .....	6	32,064	3.3	2.5
6,000 to 7,000 .....	7	45,664	3.9	3.5
7,000 to 8,000 .....	3	22,333	1.7	1.8
8,000 to 25,000 .....	19	269,122	10.7	20.8
25,000 to 100,000 .....	9	240,985	3.3	18.6
100,000 and over .....	1	363,506	0.6	28.2

37.1% of the towns had between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants each, but the total population of this group forms only 7.5% of the total urban element. On the other hand, the single city of Havana, with 363,506 inhabitants, contained 28.2% of the total urban population of Cuba. Indeed, it contained over 1/8 of the total population of the island. In 1907, it contained 1/7 of the total population of the island, which indicates that Havana has not grown apace with the urban population of the island.

## CHAPTER III

### DENSITY OF POPULATION

The area of Cuba can be known only approximately since the coast line constituting its area has not been mapped with accuracy. In the census of 1899, 44,000 square miles was adopted as its area, and in the

census of 1907, 44,164 square miles, or 114,524 square kilometers, was adopted as its area, which information was derived from the maps prepared by Colonel E. St. J. Greeble, adviser to the Department of Government of Cuba in 1907 and 1908. Since the latter date, no further maps have been prepared, and this census has, therefore, adopted the area accepted by the census of 1907, viz., 44,164 square miles or 114,524 square kilometers.

The following table shows the areas of the six provinces in square kilometers and square miles, with the number of inhabitants per square kilometer and per square mile:

PROVINCE	Area square kilometers	Area square miles	Per cent of total area	Population per square kilometers	Population per square miles
Total .....	114,524	44,164	100.0	25.2	65.4
Pinar del Rio .....	13,500	5,208	11.8	19.3	50.2
Havana .....	8,221	3,170	7.2	84.9	220.1
Matanzas .....	8,444	3,256	7.4	37.0	96.0
Santa Clara .....	21,411	8,257	18.7	30.7	79.8
Camagüey .....	26,098	10,064	22.7	8.8	22.7
Oriente .....	36,850	14,211	32.2	19.8	51.4

The province of Oriente contains very nearly one-third of the area of Cuba, and with Camagüey, considerably more than one-half; Havana is the smallest, with only 7.2% of the total area, being slightly less than Matanzas, with 7.4% of the area of Cuba. The density of population in 1919 was about twice as great as that of the United States, and a trifle more than the density of the state of Kentucky, and less than the state of Indiana in 1910. It was considerably more than half the density of the population of Spain.

Among the provinces, Havana had by far the greatest average density of population, due to the city of Havana and immediately adjacent territory. The density of the population of that province was a little less than that of the state of Connecticut. The sparsest population was found in the province of Camagüey, which had a density of population a little less than that of the state of Oklahoma in 1910.

The great difference in density of population in the different provinces is due in part to the presence of large cities, although when all the cities with 8,000 or more inhabitants are excluded the differences are still noteworthy:

In the case of rural districts, Havana was the most densely populated province and Camagüey the most sparsely populated.

The following tables give the area and density of the rural population of the 6 provinces and of the 112 municipalities of Cuba:

PROVINCE	Rural population per square kilometer	Rural population per square mile
Pinar del Río .....	18.3	47.5
Havana .....	30.2	78.3
Matanzas .....	27.9	72.4
Santa Clara .....	24.1	62.4
Camagüey .....	6.2	16.0
Oriente .....	16.5	42.8

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

MUNICIPALITY	Area square kilometer	Rural population per square kilometer	Area square mile	Rural population per square mile
Total.....	13,500	18.3	5,206	47.5
Artemisa .....	396	51.3	153	140.5
Cabañas .....	900	19.6	347	50.9
Candelaria .....	493	19.5	191	50.7
Consolación del Norte .....	1,129	12.0	435	31.3
Consolación del Sur .....	1,209	26.9	466	69.7
Guanajay .....	131	89.7	51	230.3
Guane .....	2,970	6.7	1,145	17.5
Mantua .....	1,427	7.4	550	19.3
Maríel .....	172	50.1	66	130.5
Los Palacios .....	755	17.9	291	46.4
Pinar del Río .....	1,548	22.0	597	57.2
San Cristóbal .....	753	17.5	291	45.3
San Juan y Martínez .....	468	36.9	180	95.6
San Luis .....	407	25.9	157	67.2
Viñales .....	741	17.5	286	45.4

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

MUNICIPALITY	Area square kilometer	Rural population per square kilometer	Area square mile	Rural population per square mile
Total.....	8,221	30.2	3,170	78.3
Aguacate .....	179	51.0	69	132.2
Alquízar .....	206	57.6	76	149.6
Batabanó .....	212	68.4	82	177.0
Bauta .....	143	71.2	55	185.1
Bejucal .....	188	70.4	73	181.4
Guanabacoa .....	289	52.0	111	135.5
Guayabal .....	132	46.3	51	119.8
Güines .....	252	56.5	97	146.8
Güira de Melena .....	219	69.3	84	180.7
Havana .....	113		44	
Isla de Pinos .....	3,061	1.4	1,180	3.6
Jaruco .....	518	40.1	200	103.8
La Salud .....	74	77.3	29	197.3
Madrugá .....	163	47.8	63	123.6
Marianao .....	160	42.3	62	109.1
Melena del Sur .....	539	28.5	208	73.9
Nueva Paz .....	503	30.5	194	79.0
Regla .....	3		1	
San Antonio de los Baños.....	244	50.0	94	129.7
San José de las Lajas .....	389	42.2	142	109.7
San Nicolás .....	496	31.7	191	82.3
Santa María del Rosario.....	76	61.6	29	169.4
Santiago de las Vegas.....	83	173.8	32	450.8

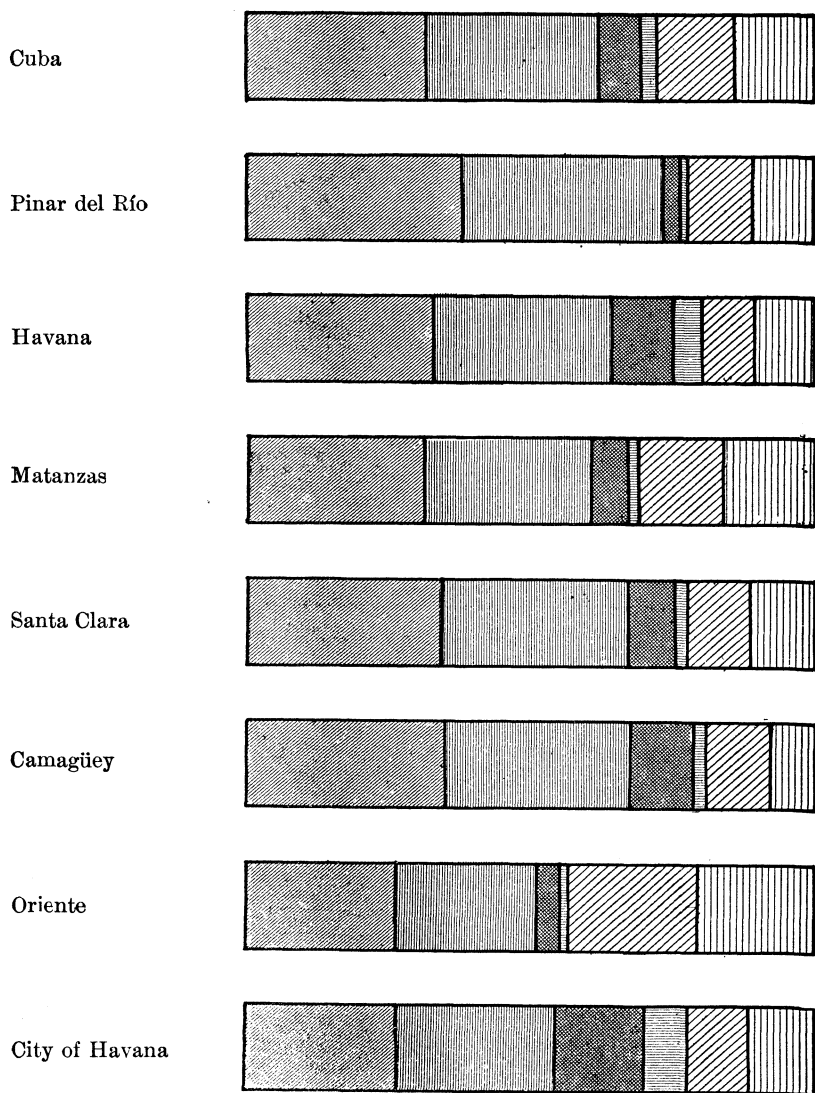
## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

MUNICIPALITY	Area square kilometer	Rural population per square kilometer	Area square mile	Rural population per square mile
Total.....	8,444	27.9	3,256	72.4
Agramonte .....	363	34.6	140	89.6
Alacranes .....	559	16.2	215	42.2
Bolondrón .....	549	21.1	229	54.7
Cárdenas .....	320	16.5	123	42.9
Carlos Rojas .....	194	45.9	75	118.6
Colón .....	1,037	18.8	400	48.8
Guamacaro .....	385	29.5	148	76.8
Jagüey Grande .....	432	23.8	167	61.6
Jovellanos .....	214	65.9	82	172.1
Manguito .....	655	28.3	253	73.4
Martí .....	1,211	19.7	467	51.1
Matanzas .....	886	23.8	342	61.6
Pedro Betancourt .....	733	25.7	283	66.7
Perico .....	218	55.4	84	143.7
Sabanilla del Encomendador.....	129	61.6	50	158.9
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	141	65.2	54	170.4
San José de los Ramos .....	198	42.4	78	109.4
Santa Ana .....	99	59.9	38	156.0
Unión de Reyes .....	78	79.4	30	206.5

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

MUNICIPALITY	Area square kilometer	Rural population per square kilometer	Area square mile	Rural population per square mile
Total.....	21,411	24.1	8,257	62.4
Abreus .....	164	37.7	63	98.1
Caibarién .....	163	15.3	63	39.7
Calabazar de Sagua .....	497	25.6	191	63.6
Camajuaní .....	106	150.4	41	388.8
Cienfuegos .....	5,598	10.5	2,159	27.2
Cifuentes .....	221	32.4	86	83.2
Corralillo .....	779	12.6	301	32.6
Cruces .....	123	109.6	48	280.8
Encrucijada .....	345	34.2	133	88.8
Esperanza .....	319	50.3	123	130.4
Palmira .....	180	52.5	70	134.9
Placetas .....	561	26.1	216	67.9
Quemados de Güines .....	507	30.8	196	79.6
Rancho Veloz .....	494	16.9	190	44.0
Ranchuelo .....	68	103.6	26	271.0
Rodas .....	606	38.3	234	99.2
Sagua la Grande .....	554	24.7	213	64.3
San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	604	39.8	233	103.3
Sancti Spiritus .....	3,289	17.0	1,268	44.0
San Diego del Valle.....	248	48.5	96	125.3
San Fernando de Camarones.....	203	47.7	78	124.1
San Juan de los Remedios.....	435	37.9	168	98.2
San Juan de los Yeras.....	114	92.7	44	240.2
Santa Clara .....	1,128	36.8	435	95.3
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	364	38.9	140	101.1
Santo Domingo .....	672	37.0	259	95.9
Trinidad .....	1,938	14.4	747	37.4
Yaguajay .....	1,014	21.2	391	55.0
Zulueta .....	117	87.4	45	227.2

**TOTAL POPULATION**  
**CLASSIFIED BY SEX, COLOR**  
**AND NATIVITY**



**NATIVE WHITES**



**MALES**



**FEMALES**

**FOREIGN WHITES**



**MALES**



**FEMALES**

**COLORED**



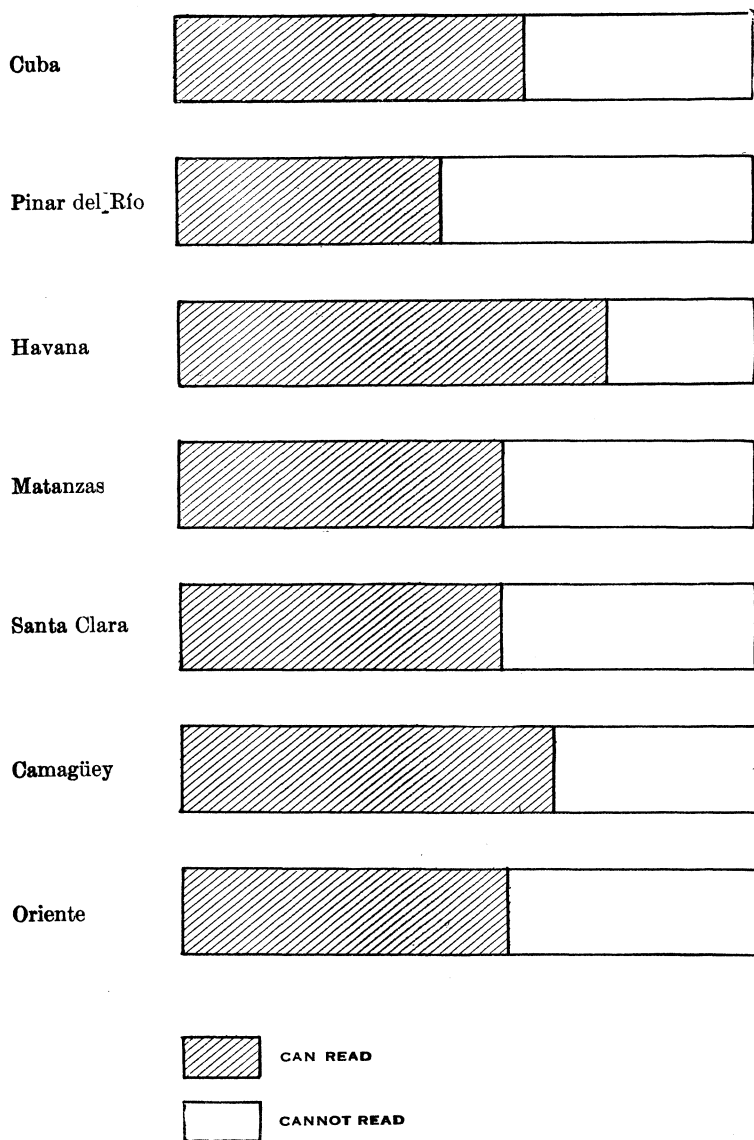
**MALES**



**FEMALES**



MALES OF ELECTORAL AGE, LITERATE  
AND ILLITERATE.



## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

MUNICIPALITY	Area square kilometer	Rural population per square kilometer	Area square mile	Rural population per square mile
Total.....	26,098	6.2	10,064	16.0
Camagüey .....	11,168	5.0	4,306	13.1
Ciego de Avila .....	3,004	9.5	1,158	24.7
Jatibonico .....	1,418	7.7	547	19.9
Morón .....	4,244	7.9	1,637	20.6
Nuevitas .....	2,948	5.3	1,137	13.8
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	3,316	4.8	1,279	12.3

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

MUNICIPALITY	Area square kilometer	Rural population per square kilometer	Area square mile	Rural population per square mile
Total.....	36,850	16.5	14,211	42.8
Alto Songo .....	955	35.9	368	93.1
Banes .....	824	20.9	318	54.3
Baracoa .....	3,404	9.4	1,313	24.3
Bayamo .....	3,904	11.8	1,505	30.6
Campechuela .....	678	22.0	261	57.1
El Caney .....	759	19.8	293	51.4
El Cobre .....	1,718	12.1	663	31.3
Gibara .....	922	31.1	356	80.5
Guantánamo .....	3,824	14.2	1,475	36.6
Holguín .....	3,648	21.2	1,407	55.1
Jiguaní .....	1,670	13.6	644	35.2
Manzanillo .....	2,855	12.0	1,101	31.1
Mayarí .....	1,536	18.7	592	48.6
Niquero .....	715	19.8	276	51.4
Palma Soriano .....	1,872	26.5	722	68.6
Puerto Padre .....	1,321	30.5	509	79.3
Sagua de Tánamo .....	1,642	9.4	633	24.5
San Luis .....	498	40.1	192	104.0
Santiago .....	104	78.4	40	203.7
Tunas .....	4,001	8.5	1,543	22.1

The largest municipality is Camagüey, Camagüey Province, with an area of 4,306 miles. Next are Cienfuegos in Santa Clara with 2,159 square miles, and Morón in Camagüey with 1,637 square miles. The smallest is in Havana Province, Regla, with one square mile, followed successively by Ranchuelo in Santa Clara Province with 26, La Salud and Santa María del Rosario in Havana Province with 29 each, Unión de Reyes in Matanzas with 30, and Santiago de las Vegas in Havana with 32.

A classification of the Municipalities by area is as follows:

Area square miles	Number of municipalities
Less than 100 .....	38
100 to 500 .....	20
200 to 500 .....	29
500 to 1,000 .....	10
1,000 to 2,000 .....	13
2,000 and over .....	2

The extremes of density of rural population are found in Havana Province. Santiago de las Vegas with 451 inhabitants to a square mile, is the most densely populated municipality, while the Isle of Pines with only 4 inhabitants to the square mile, is the most sparsely populated. Of the 112 municipalities, one had less than 10 inhabitants per square mile; thirty-two had from 10 to 50 inhabitants; thirty-six had from 50 to 100 inhabitants; thirty-two from 101 to 200 inhabitants; while nine had more than 200 inhabitants per square mile. Two municipalities have no rural portion, namely, Havana and Regla.

## CHAPTER IV

### CENTRE OF POPULATION

The centre of population is that spot on the surface of a country on which the centre of gravity of said surface considered as being absolutely plain and weightless, is supposed to lie and gravitating upon it all its inhabitants, with equal weight and with a force in proportion to the distance, separating them from said centre.

The manner of finding out this spot has been minutely explained in the reports of the preceding censuses.

The determination of the centre of population has proved to be useful for knowing with approaching accurateness how the inhabitants of a country are distributed and for being able to appreciate the movement and distribution of the population in the different regions of the same, from one census to another.

In 1887, the center was in the Western part of Santa Clara Province, about 46 miles West of the city of Santa Clara, and 23 miles Northwest of Cienfuegos. In 1899, twelve years later, it had moved about 24 miles to the Southeast, being very near the town of Palmira, about 30 miles Southwest of Santa Clara city, and 8 miles Northeast of Cienfuegos. In 1907, it had moved about 14 miles in a direction almost East Southeast and was situated 16 miles Eastwards of the city of Cienfuegos, 29 miles Northnorthwest of Trinidad, and 23 miles Southwest of Santa Clara city. In 1919, it had moved about 17 miles in a Southeast direction, and was situated 30 miles Eastsoutheast of Cienfuegos, 25 miles South of Santa Clara, and 16 miles North of Trinidad. It is still in Santa Clara province, in the Northern part of the municipal district of Trinidad. The direction of its movement indicates a more rapid increase of population in the Eastern part of Cuba than in the Western part. The tendency of growth is toward a more uniform distribution of the people, and the center of population is moving towards the center of the area. In 1919, it was 11° North and 41° West of it.

The following table gives the position of the center of population, as derived from the census of 1887, 1899, 1907, and 1919, together with the center of the area.

	Latitude		Longitude	
Center of population .....	0	'	0	'
1919.....	22	2	79	59
1907.....	22	10	80	12
1899.....	22	15	80	23
1887.....	22	24	79	41
Center of area .....	21	51	79	18



# SEVENTH PART

## ANALYSIS OF THIS CENSUS OF POPULATION

### CHAPTER I

#### SEX, REGARDING COLOR AND NATIVITY

Of the 2,889,004 inhabitants of Cuba in 1919, 1,530,509 were males and 1,358,495 were females. Males formed 53% of the total population and females 47%. The corresponding proportion in 1907 were 52.5% and 47.5%: thus in the twelve intervening years the proportion of males increased and that of females decreased. The cause of this proportional increase in males will be pointed out later in treating of sex in relation to race and nativity.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females in the total population in several censuses from 1792 to 1919:

CENSUSES	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Males	Females
1792.....	57.0	43.0
1827.....	57.3	42.7
1841.....	58.0	42.0
1861.....	57.3	42.7
1877.....	56.0	44.0
1887.....	53.9	46.1
1899.....	51.8	48.2
1907.....	52.5	47.5
1919.....	53.0	47.0

At every census males have formed the majority of the population. The proportion of males reached its maximum in 1841, from which time it diminished until it reached its minimum in 1899, at the close of the war for independence. The great disproportion of males which prevailed to 1887 was, as will be shown later, connected with slavery and the slave trade.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females for each province and for the City of Havana in 1919 and in 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PROPORTION IN 1919		PROPORTION IN 1907	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cuba.....	53.0	47.0	52.5	47.5
Pinar del Río.....	51.7	48.3	53.5	46.5
City of Havana.....	52.2	47.8	52.9	47.1
Havana .....	52.4	47.6	52.9	47.1
Matanzas .....	52.9	47.1	51.5	48.5
Oriente .....	52.9	47.1	51.4	48.6
Santa Clara .....	53.0	47.0	52.9	47.1
Camagüey .....	56.7	43.3	52.5	47.5

The smallest proportion of males in 1919 was in Pinar del Río and the largest in Camagüey.

In 1919, in each province the proportion of males was greater than the proportion of females. In Pinar del Río and Havana (both the province and the city), the proportion of males decreased, while in Matanzas, Oriente and Santa Clara, they increased, and in the province of Camagüey, the increase was considerable.

In the city of Havana, males were largely in excess of females. This, however, was by no means the usual case in the larger cities, since in 17 out of the 26 having a population of at least 8,000 inhabitants in 1919, females were in excess, as is shown in the following table:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS	PROPORTION	
	Males	Females
Total.....	50.4	49.6
Morón .....	56.3	43.7
Marianao .....	56.2	43.8
Ciego de Avila .....	55.4	44.6
Regla .....	52.6	47.4
Havana .....	52.2	47.8
Banes .....	51.5	48.5
Caibarién .....	51.5	48.5
Holguín .....	51.5	48.5
Colón .....	50.9	49.1
Sagua la Grande .....	49.9	50.1
Cúines .....	49.5	50.5
Quantánamo .....	49.1	50.9
Matanzas .....	48.5	51.5
Sancti-Spiritus .....	48.4	51.6
Trinidad .....	48.4	51.6
Placetas .....	48.3	51.7
Cárdenas .....	48.2	51.8
San Antonio de los Baños.....	48.2	51.8
Pinar del Río.....	48.1	51.9
Cienfuegos .....	48.1	51.9
Santa Clara .....	48.0	52.0
Guanabacoa .....	47.9	52.1
Camagüey .....	47.9	52.1
Manzanillo .....	47.1	52.9
Remedios .....	46.7	53.3
Santiago de Cuba .....	45.8	54.2

Taking these cities collectively, the numbers of the two sexes were almost equal, males being slightly in excess of females. Among the inhabitants living outside of the cities with a population of 8,000 or

more, males were largely in excess of females, the proportions being 54.1% for males and 45.9% for females.

The following table shows the proportion of sexes, in urban and rural parts of each province:

PROVINCE	CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS		RURAL DISTRICTS	
	Proportion of		Proportion of	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cuba.....	50.4	49.6	54.1	45.9
Pinar del Río.....	48.1	51.9	51.9	48.1
Havana .....	52.1	47.9	52.9	47.1
Matanzas .....	48.7	51.3	54.3	45.7
Santa Clara .....	48.6	51.4	54.3	45.7
Camagüey .....	50.8	49.2	59.2	40.8
Oriente .....	47.6	52.4	53.9	46.1

In the urban parts of the provinces, males were in excess only in Havana and Camagüey, and the excess of females reached its maximum in Oriente. In the rural parts of the provinces, males were in excess in every case.

In the tables showing data for the earlier censuses, the Chinese are classed as whites, since this classification was used in all the Spanish censuses. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the white and colored at each census since 1775:

CENSUSES	WHITE <sup>1</sup>		COLORED <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
1775.....	96,410	56.2	75,180	43.8
1792.....	153,559	56.4	118,741	43.6
1817.....	257,380	45.0	314,983	55.0
1827.....	311,051	44.2	393,435	51.8
1841.....	418,291	41.5	589,333	58.5
1861.....	793,484	56.8	603,046	43.2
1877.....	1,023,394	67.8	486,897	32.2
1887.....	1,102,889	67.6	528,798	32.4
1899.....	1,067,354	67.9	505,443	32.1
1907.....	1,440,013	70.3	608,967	29.7
1919.....	2,104,198	72.8	784,811	27.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes white and Chinese.

<sup>2</sup> Includes black and mixed.

The number of whites steadily increased up to the census of 1899, when there was a diminution of 35,535 as compared with the census of 1887. The colored increased up to 1861. In 1877, there was a decided decrease amounting to 117,149; by 1887, their number had increased by 42,901, but this increase was followed by a decrease of 23,355 by 1899.

As to the proportion of white and colored in the total population,



it will suffice to trace the history of one element only. The colored formed 43.8% of the population in 1775, and the proportion diminished slightly in the succeeding 18 years, but between 1792 and 1817 it increased greatly, the colored becoming largely the majority and forming 55% of the population. A small increase followed in 1827 succeeded by a large increase in 1841, when the proportion of colored reached its maximum, 58.5%. After that date it diminished rapidly, and in 1861 was but 43.2%, leaving whites largely in the majority again. In 1877, it again diminished, this time to 32.2%, or less than one-third of the population; after this time it did not change materially until 1907, when it was only 29.7, and in 1919 it had decreased to 27.2%. The reason for the great increase in number and proportion of the colored up to 1841 is doubtless the continued importation of blacks from Africa, which persisted, in the form of smuggling, long after its official prohibition. The diminution of the proportion of colored inhabitants during the last half century is doubtless another illustration of the inability of the colored race to hold its own in competition with the whites, a truth which is demonstrated on a much larger scale in the United States.

The following table shows the proportion which each sex formed of the white and colored population at each census, showing data by sex from 1792 to 1919:

CENSUSES	PROPORTION OF EACH SEX			
	White population <sup>1</sup>		Colored population <sup>2</sup>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1792.....	53.6	46.4	61.4	38.4
1827.....	54.2	45.8	59.8	40.2
1841.....	54.3	45.7	60.6	39.4
1861.....	59.0	41.0	55.1	44.9
1877.....	58.5	41.5	50.9	49.1
1897.....	55.1	44.9	52.1	47.9
1899.....	54.1	45.9	47.0	53.0
1907.....	54.0	46.0	48.9	51.1
1919.....	53.8	46.2	50.8	49.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes white and Chinese.

<sup>2</sup> Includes black and mixed.

The proportion of males among the white, with whom the Chinese are included, increased up to 1861, probably because of extensive immigration, and since then it has decreased. Among the colored, the proportion was highest at the first census here quoted. A proportion almost as high was maintained until 1841, since which time the proportion has greatly declined. The percentage of males among the colored began to decrease with the cessation of the slave trade. While that was thriving the excess of males was much greater among the colored than

among the whites. This suggests that the supply of colored labor was maintained mainly by importation, rather than by rearing slave children.

The following table shows the relative rates of increase of the white and colored elements of the population, the Chinese being included with the whites:

CENSUS PERIOD	Interval years	PROPORTION OF INCREASE	
		White <sup>1</sup>	Colored <sup>2</sup>
1775 to 1792.....	17	59.3	57.9
1792 to 1817.....	25	67.6	185.3
1817 to 1827.....	10	20.9	24.9
1827 to 1841.....	14	34.5	49.8
1841 to 1861.....	20	89.7	2.3
1861 to 1877.....	16	29.0	<sup>3</sup> 19.4
1877 to 1887.....	10	7.8	8.8
1877 to 1899.....	12	<sup>3</sup> 3.2	<sup>3</sup> 4.4
1899 to 1907.....	8	34.9	20.5
1907 to 1919.....	12	46.1	28.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes white and Chinese.

<sup>2</sup> Includes black and mixed.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

The above figures for each race cannot be compared with one another, because in most cases the intervals between the censuses differ, but they are presented for comparison of one race with the other. From 1792 to 1841, the colored increased much faster than the whites. During 25 years of that period, namely, from 1792 to 1817, the African slave trade flourished to the greatest degree. Although slave trading was officially abolished in 1820, the smuggling of slaves continued on a large scale down to 1841, as is suggested by the above figures.

While the ten-years war, from 1868 to 1878, apparently had little effect upon the whites, its effect upon the colored race was profound. The effect of the revolution from 1895 to 1898 shows very plainly on both races.

Since the actual abolition of the slave trade, the colored have not increased as rapidly as the whites, although there was one period, that from 1877 to 1887, in which their rate of growth was more rapid.

The white inhabitants, including those of native and those of foreign birth, numbered 2,088,047 and formed 72.3%, or very nearly three-fourths of the total population in 1919. They increased 46.2% between 1907 in 1919. The native whites numbered 1,816,017 and formed 62.8% of the total population in 1919. In 1907, this element formed 59.8% of the population; or 3% less than the proportion for 1919. The native whites increased at the phenomenal rate of 48.3% between 1907 and 1919. Among the native whites the numbers of the two sexes were

nearly equal in 1919, males being slightly in excess. The proportions were 50.3% for males and 49.7% for females.

The following table shows the proportion which the native whites bore to the total population in each province and in Havana City in 1919 and in 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PROPORTION NATIVE WHITES FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	1919	1907
Cuba.....	62.8	59.8
Oriente .....	51.9	50.9
City of Havana.....	54.2	50.0
Matanzas .....	61.6	54.6
Havana .....	64.1	58.7
Santa Clara .....	68.1	63.9
Camagüey .....	68.5	75.0
Pinar del Río.....	73.7	68.7

In every province native whites formed a majority of population in 1919; in Santa Clara and Camagüey provinces more than two-thirds were native whites, and in Pinar del Río the proportion rose to very nearly three-fourths. The changes noticed in the proportions since the foregoing Census were remarkable, except in the case of Oriente. Five of the provinces show increase in the proportion of native whites, and Camagüey shows a decrease.

The following table shows for the native white population in 1919, the percentage of each sex in each province and in Havana City:

PROVINCE OR CITY	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION	
	Males	Females
Cuba.....	50.3	49.7
City of Havana.....	48.7	51.3
Havana .....	50.1	49.9
Oriente .....	50.1	49.9
Santa Clara .....	50.2	49.8
Matanzas .....	50.7	49.3
Pinar del Río.....	50.8	49.2
Camagüey .....	51.0	49.0

In 1919, the colored inhabitants, including negroes, mixed, and Chinese, numbered 800,957 and formed 27.7%, or a little more than one-fourth of the total population. In 1907, they formed 30.3%; thus the proportion of colored people has diminished. The rate of increase of the colored race between 1907 and 1919 was but 29.0%, contrasting strongly with that of the native whites (48.3%).

The following tables are the numbers and percentages of the elements of the colored population in 1919:

RACE	COLORED POPULATION			
	Numbers		Proportions	
	1919	1907	1919	1907
Total.....	800,957	620,804	100.0	100.0
Negro .....	323,117	274,272	40.3	44.2
Mixed .....	461,694	334,695	57.7	53.9
Chinese .....	16,146	11,837	2.0	1.9

The following table shows the proportion of each sex in the negro and mixed population in each province and in Havana City:

PROVINCE OR CITY	NEGRO AND MIXED	
	Males	Females
Cuba.....	50.7	49.3
City of Havana.....	44.2	55.8
Havana .....	46.4	53.6
Matanzas .....	48.7	51.3
Santa Clara .....	48.8	51.2
Pinar del Rio.....	49.2	50.8
Oriente .....	53.4	46.6
Camagüey .....	57.9	42.1

From the earliest times for which there are statistical records, there have been large numbers of free negroes on the Island, and they existed there in varying numbers and proportions up to the time of emancipation. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the free colored and slave population at each census from 1775 to 1877:

CENSUS	FREE COLORED		SLAVES	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
1775.....	30,847	41.0	41,333	59.0
1792.....	54,151	45.6	64,590	54.4
1817.....	115,691	36.7	199,292	63.3
1827.....	106,494	27.1	288,942	72.9
1841.....	152,838	25.9	436,495	74.1
1861.....	225,843	37.4	377,203	62.9
1877.....	272,478	55.7	199,094	44.3

With the exception of the census of 1827, the free colored increased numerically at each census as compared with the preceding census, and in 1877, they were nine times as numerous as in 1774. The slaves showed a rapid numerical increase up to 1841, and after that time

there was a rapid reduction in numbers, a movement doubtless resulting from the abolition of the importation of slaves.

The following table shows the proportion of white and colored in the cities and in the rural parts of each province:

PROVINCE	PROPORTION OF POPULATION			
	Cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants		Rural districts	
	Whites	Colored	Whites	Colored
Cuba.....	71.4	28.6	72.7	27.3
Pinar del Río.....	70.3	29.7	77.5	22.5
Havana .....	77.4	22.6	84.3	15.7
Matanzas .....	68.7	33.3	70.4	29.6
Santa Clara .....	67.3	32.7	80.4	19.6
Camagüey .....	77.5	22.5	83.1	16.9
Oriente .....	54.1	45.9	57.5	42.5

In each province, the proportion of colored people in the cities was greater than the proportion in the country districts. In Santa Clara, it was much greater.

The following table presents the proportion of white and colored to the total population in each of the larger cities:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS	Proportion of whites	Proportion colored
Total.....	71.4	28.6
Regla .....	90.7	9.3
San Antonio de los Baños.....	83.9	16.1
Calbarién .....	81.9	18.1
Morón .....	79.3	20.7
Camagüey .....	78.0	22.0
Havana .....	77.8	22.2
Ciego de Avila .....	75.4	24.6
Sancti-Spiritus .....	75.1	24.9
Guanabacoa .....	72.5	27.5
Marianao .....	71.3	28.7
Holguín .....	70.3	29.7
Matanzas .....	70.3	29.7
Pinar del Río.....	70.3	29.7
Manzanillo .....	69.5	30.5
Santa Clara .....	67.3	32.7
Cárdenas .....	67.1	32.9
Cienfuegos .....	66.9	33.1
Güines .....	65.9	34.1
Placetas .....	64.8	35.2
Sagua la Grande .....	64.2	35.8
Banes .....	60.0	40.0
Remedios .....	57.8	42.2
Trinidad .....	53.0	47.0
Colón .....	46.6	53.4
Santiago de Cuba .....	46.6	53.4
Guantánamo .....	43.9	56.1

The number of persons born in Cuba was 2,549,922, or 88.3% of the total population. In the twelve years between 1907 and 1919, the native population increased 40.1%, or slightly less than the correspond-

ing rate for the total population. The following table gives for each province, and for the City of Havana, the rate of increase for the native population from 1907 to 1919:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Proportion of increase of native population 1907 to 1919
Cuba.....	40.1
Pinar del Río.....	12.4
City of Havana.....	23.6
Matanzas.....	31.5
Havana.....	32.9
Camagüey.....	72.0
Santa Clara.....	43.3
Oriente.....	55.2

The wide variations in the above rates are probably due in great part to interprovincial migration.

The following table gives the proportions which the native and the foreign born population bore to the total population in each province and in the City of Havana in 1919:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Native	Foreign born
Cuba.....	88.3	11.7
City of Havana.....	75.1	24.9
Camagüey.....	82.3	17.7
Havana.....	83.3	16.7
Oriente.....	89.8	10.4
Santa Clara.....	89.6	10.4
Matanzas.....	91.0	9.0
Pinar del Río.....	96.2	3.8

The City of Havana had the smallest proportion of native inhabitants and Matanzas and Pinar del Río the largest proportions. The total number of foreign born was 339,082, which was 11.7% of the total population. The number in 1907 was 228,741 and the proportion 11.2%. The numerical increase was 110,341, and the percentage of increase 48.2%, about one-fifth greater than that of the native population.

Of the whole number of foreign born, 10,300 were Chinese and 56,752 were negroes and mixed bloods, leaving 272,030 whites. Of the 56,752 colored, 2,500 were born in Africa and are doubtless a remnant of the product of the slave trade. In 1907, these numbered 7,948, the decrease in the twelve years being 5,448, caused mainly, if not entirely,

by death. The Chinese also have decreased, the number in 1919 being 917 less than the number in 1907.

Far the most numerous of the foreign born were the natives of Spain, who numbered 245,644 in 1919 as compared with 185,393 in 1907. They formed 72.4% of the foreign born, a much smaller proportion than in 1907 when the percentage was 81.1%. Those born in the United States numbered 9,555, or 2.8% only. The number was considerably more than in 1907 when the total was 6,713. The natives of the West Indies, especially of Jamaica, formed a large percentage of the foreign born. These two groups in 1907 formed 1.9% of the total foreign born population, whereas in 1919 they formed 12.2% of the total population. No other country contributed as much as 2% of the foreign element.

The following table gives the number and percentage of the foreign born from each of the leading countries:

NATIONALITY	Number	Proportion
Spain .....	245,644	72.4
West Indies, excluding Porto Rico and Jamaica .....	22,620	6.7
Jamaica .....	18,539	5.5
China .....	10,300	3.0
United States .....	9,555	2.8
Central and South America .....	5,353	1.6
Mexico .....	3,469	1.0
Porto Rico .....	3,450	1.0
Africa .....	2,700	0.8
France .....	2,340	0.7
United Kingdom .....	1,089	0.3

Classified by sex, the foreign whites were composed of 74.6% males and 25.4% females. This great disproportion of males among the foreign born explains the fact that in the whole population males were considerably in excess of females.

The following table shows the proportion of each sex among the foreign born inhabitants of each province and of Havana City:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Proportion of males	Proportion of females
Cuba.....	74.6	25.4
City of Havana.....	65.6	34.4
Havana .....	67.2	32.8
Oriente .....	74.1	25.6
Santa Clara .....	80.3	19.7
Matanzas .....	80.4	19.6
Camagüey .....	82.9	17.1
Pinar del Río.....	83.1	16.9

The distribution of the foreign born between city and country is much the same in Cuba as in the United States. The foreigners con-

gregate in the cities rather than in the country, and among the cities, they choose the larger rather than the smaller. Of the population of Havana City, about one-fourth were foreign born, while the average of the other cities of over 8,000 inhabitants was but about one-fifth. Of the total foreign born of Cuba, 116,537 or a little more than one-third were found in Havana.

The following are the percentages which the foreign born in each city of over 8,000 inhabitants bore to the total population of the City:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS	Population	Proportion foreign born form of total population
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>873,914</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Havana .....	363,506	24.9
Ciego de Avila .....	16,408	21.2
Morón .....	9,610	21.1
Banes .....	10,150	20.9
Marianao .....	30,701	13.7
Regla .....	14,489	13.0
Caibarién .....	12,088	12.8
Santiago de Cuba .....	62,083	12.7
Sagua la Grande .....	45,487	11.8
Cárdenas .....	27,477	11.4
Placetas .....	9,402	10.4
Cienfuegos .....	37,241	10.1
Camagüey .....	41,909	9.8
Guanabacoa .....	16,312	9.7
Colón .....	8,046	9.3
Guantánamo .....	14,732	9.3
Holguín .....	13,738	8.7
Matanzas .....	41,574	8.2
Remedios .....	8,541	8.0
Pinar del Río .....	13,728	7.2
Güines .....	13,319	6.4
Santa Clara .....	21,694	6.2
San Antonio de los Baños .....	10,615	6.0
Manzanillo .....	22,331	5.7
Sancti-Spiritus .....	23,572	4.7
Trinidad .....	12,651	2.1

Of the population of these 26 cities taken collectively, the foreign born constituted 16.4%, while in the rural parts of Cuba the foreign element formed only 9.7% of the total, or relatively a little more than one-half as numerous. However in the other cities, excepting Havana, the foreign element was not much more numerous than the rural districts, the proportions being 10.2% and 9.7%, respectively.

The natives of Spain, who formed, as noted above, by far the most numerous of the foreign born, were distributed in proportions similar to those of the total foreign born population, a little less than one-half of them being found in the cities, where they formed 12.9% of the population, and a little more than one-half in the country, where they formed 6.6% of the population. Of the total number in Cuba, 31% was found in the City of Havana.

The following table shows, for the principal countries of birth,



the proportions of each sex in the total population and in the white and colored population:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	TOTAL		WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>America:</b>						
Cuba .....	49.8	50.2	50.3	49.7	48.7	51.3
Porto Rico .....	63.4	36.6	65.0	35.0	59.1	40.9
Jamaica .....	77.6	22.4	66.4	33.6	77.9	22.1
Other West Indies .....	87.1	12.9	57.9	42.1	89.4	10.6
Mexico .....	46.3	53.7	46.7	53.3	42.4	57.6
Central and South America .....	72.5	27.5	60.9	39.1	81.9	18.1
United States .....	55.2	44.8	54.2	45.8	61.3	38.7
<b>Europe:</b>						
Spain .....	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	39.0	61.0
France .....	64.4	35.6	55.7	44.3	78.1	21.9
United Kingdom .....	59.3	40.7	62.7	37.3	37.4	62.6
Other European countries .....	77.9	22.1	70.2	29.8	91.2	8.8
<b>Asia:</b>						
China .....	97.2	2.8			97.2	2.8
<b>Africa .....</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>

While among the natives of Cuba, females were in excess, for every other country of birth, except Mexico, males out-numbered females very greatly. The natives of Spain, however, who far out-numbered all other foreign born, were composed of more than three males to one female. Practically all of the natives of China were males. Among the whites born in Cuba, the two sexes were almost equally represented, males being only in slight excess. Among the whites born in other countries, the same conditions prevail respecting sex as those existing in regard to the total population.

Among the colored born in Cuba, females were greatly in excess.

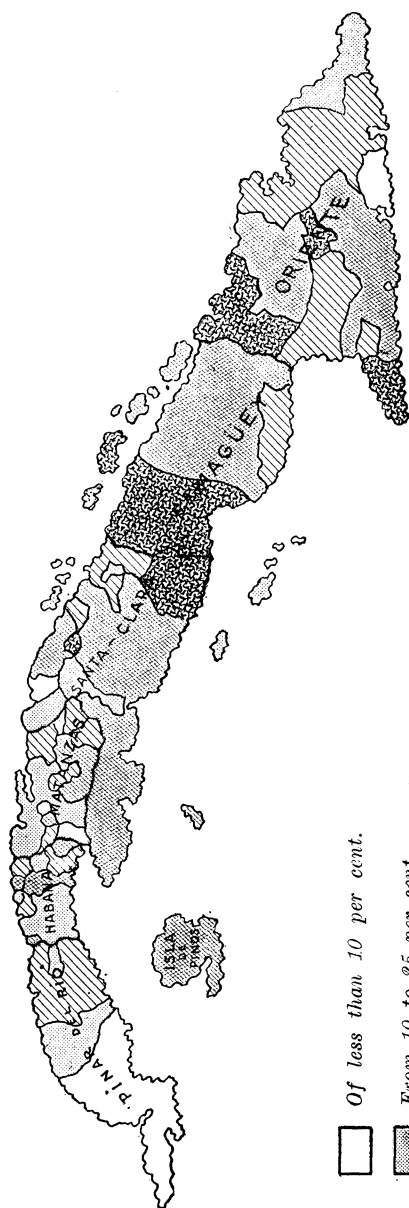
The following table shows for each province and municipality in 1919, the percentages of the population, classified by sex, color and general nativity. The figures for cities, which are shown in italics, are included in those for the provinces or municipalities in which the cities are located:

## CUBA

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total .....	2,889,004	53.0	47.0	62.8	9.4	27.8
Pinar del Río .....	261,798	51.7	48.3	73.7	3.5	22.8
Habana .....	667,583	52.4	47.6	64.1	15.7	20.2
Matanzas .....	312,704	52.9	47.1	61.5	7.9	30.5
Santa Clara .....	657,697	53.0	47.0	68.1	9.5	22.4
Camagüey .....	228,913	56.7	43.3	63.5	12.9	18.6
Oriente .....	730,909	52.9	47.1	51.9	5.0	43.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

*showing per cent of increase of  
population*



*Of less than 10 per cent.*

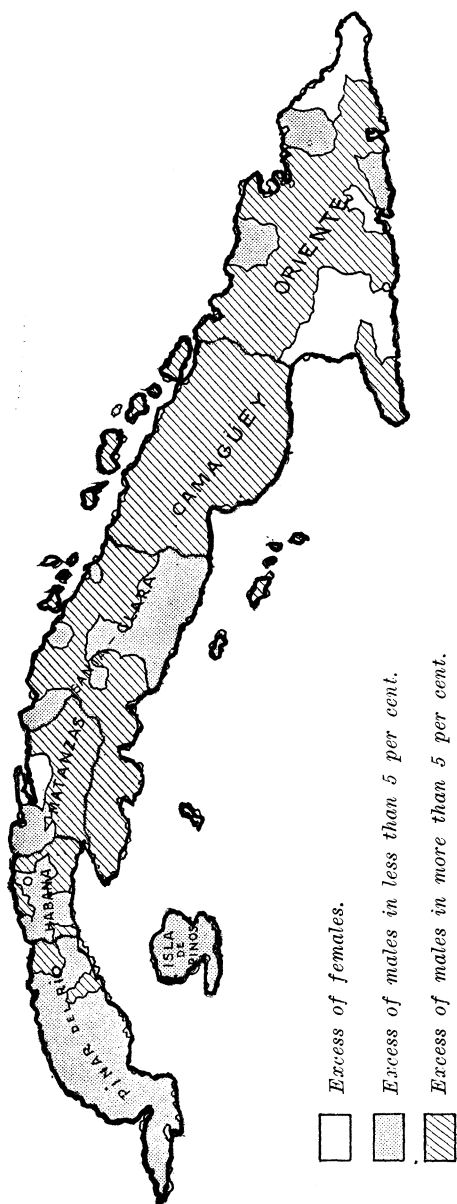
*From 10 to 25 per cent.*

*From 25 to 50 per cent.*

*From 50 to 100 per cent.*

*From 100 and over.*

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA  
*showing per cent of males to females  
in total population*



## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	261,198	51.7	48.3	73.7	3.5	23.8
Artemisa .....	21,497	52.2	47.8	76.1	4.0	19.9
Cabañas .....	17,645	52.4	47.6	60.6	2.9	26.5
Candelaria .....	9,691	52.5	47.5	68.5	3.5	28.0
Consolación del Norte.....	13,597	51.0	49.0	81.0	2.2	16.8
Consolación del Sur .....	32,493	51.3	48.7	71.7	2.1	23.2
Guanajay .....	11,745	52.5	47.5	70.9	4.4	24.7
Guane .....	20,046	52.9	47.1	78.4	4.7	16.9
Mantua .....	10,592	51.2	48.8	83.9	2.1	14.0
Maríel .....	8,614	55.0	45.0	67.3	6.6	26.1
Los Palacios .....	13,490	52.4	47.6	70.8	3.0	26.2
Pinar del Río .....	47,838	50.8	49.2	74.3	4.3	21.4
City of Pinar del Río.....	13,728	48.1	51.9	64.0	6.3	29.7
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	52.9	47.1	73.6	2.3	24.1
San Juan y Martínez.....	17,214	52.3	47.7	75.3	3.6	21.1
San Luis .....	10,547	52.2	47.8	71.9	2.9	25.2
Viales .....	12,971	50.6	49.4	79.7	2.6	17.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	697,583	52.4	47.6	64.1	15.7	20.2
Aguaicate .....	9,123	52.8	47.2	67.2	7.5	25.3
Alquízar .....	11,815	52.7	47.3	76.2	5.3	18.5
Batabanó .....	14,510	54.5	45.5	74.5	7.4	18.1
Bauta .....	10,181	52.0	48.0	80.3	5.9	13.8
Bejucal .....	13,239	52.2	47.8	82.8	4.9	12.3
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	50.2	49.8	72.7	7.7	19.6
City of Guanabacoa .....	16,352	47.9	52.1	63.5	9.0	27.5
Guayabal .....	6,112	52.0	48.0	83.2	5.4	11.4
Güines .....	27,917	52.2	47.8	71.3	6.9	21.8
City of Güines .....	13,679	49.5	50.5	59.6	6.3	34.1
Güira de Melena.....	15,179	50.7	49.3	76.2	5.7	18.1
Habana .....	363,506	52.2	47.8	54.2	23.5	22.3
City of Havana .....	363,506	52.2	47.8	54.2	23.5	22.3
Isle of Pines .....	4,228	55.2	44.8	67.4	16.5	16.1
Jaruco .....	20,752	53.2	46.8	78.5	6.0	15.5
La Salud .....	5,722	50.7	49.3	92.3	3.7	4.0
Madrugá .....	7,787	52.8	47.2	76.0	5.8	18.2
Marianao .....	37,464	56.3	43.7	62.9	11.7	25.4
City of Marianao .....	30,701	56.2	43.8	58.6	12.7	28.7
Melena del Sur .....	15,383	54.3	45.7	79.7	5.3	15.0
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	52.7	47.3	66.2	4.7	29.1
Regla .....	14,489	52.6	47.4	77.9	12.8	9.3
City of Regla .....	14,489	52.6	47.4	77.9	12.8	9.3
San Antonio de los Baños.....	22,834	50.3	49.7	84.9	5.5	9.6
City of San Antonio de los Baños .....	10,645	48.2	51.8	78.3	5.6	16.1
San Nicolás .....	15,576	55.2	44.8	70.0	8.5	21.5
San José de las Lajas.....	15,718	51.7	48.3	81.4	4.2	14.4
Santa María del Rosario.....	4,913	48.7	51.3	83.1	4.0	12.9
Santiago de las Vegas.....	14,427	51.1	48.9	73.3	8.3	18.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	312,704	52.9	47.1	61.6	7.9	30.5
Agramonte .....	12,547	55.1	44.9	62.8	7.6	29.6
Alacranes .....	9,087	53.6	46.4	60.0	6.5	33.5
Bolondrón .....	12,516	54.4	45.6	58.8	9.6	31.6
Cárdenas .....	32,753	49.3	50.7	62.9	8.7	28.4
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	48.2	51.8	57.7	9.4	32.9
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	54.8	45.2	64.3	9.9	25.8
Colón .....	27,560	54.4	45.6	57.3	7.6	35.1
City of Colón .....	8,046	50.9	49.1	40.3	6.4	53.3
Guamácaro .....	11,369	55.1	44.9	59.6	12.2	28.2
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	53.1	46.9	71.1	8.4	20.5
Jovellanos .....	14,115	52.6	47.4	41.7	7.7	50.6
Manguito .....	18,559	56.4	43.6	57.2	9.7	33.1
Martí .....	23,878	54.4	45.6	59.2	8.0	32.8
Matanzas .....	62,638	50.2	49.8	69.9	6.3	23.8
City of Matanzas .....	41,574	48.5	51.5	63.4	6.9	29.7
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	54.2	45.8	54.5	8.9	36.6
Perico .....	12,068	55.6	44.4	56.2	8.9	34.9
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	53.4	46.6	63.9	6.6	26.5
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	52.1	47.9	81.4	3.9	14.7
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	53.7	46.3	57.0	7.1	35.9
Santa Ana .....	5,927	53.9	46.1	69.1	6.3	24.6
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	50.3	49.7	42.8	7.1	50.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	657,697	53.0	47.0	68.1	9.5	22.4
Abrous .....	6,183	53.3	46.7	55.0	9.0	36.0
Caibarién .....	14,583	51.7	48.3	71.5	11.2	17.3
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	51.5	48.5	71.2	10.7	18.1
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	55.8	44.2	63.6	13.6	22.8
Camajuaní .....	15,941	57.0	43.0	69.0	12.1	18.9
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	52.8	47.2	62.7	11.3	26.0
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	48.1	51.9	57.7	9.1	33.2
Cifuentes .....	7,152	52.5	47.5	71.8	7.0	21.2
Corralillo .....	9,813	51.4	48.6	69.3	4.8	25.9
Cruces .....	13,478	51.9	48.1	56.6	9.5	33.9
Encrucijada .....	11,809	52.6	47.4	62.5	11.8	25.7
Esperanza .....	16,043	52.1	47.9	75.1	1.7	23.2
Palma .....	9,443	54.1	45.9	57.8	10.3	31.9
Placetas .....	24,062	53.3	46.7	69.7	10.3	20.0
City of Placetas .....	9,402	48.3	51.7	56.7	8.1	35.2
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	53.8	46.2	76.9	5.1	18.0
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	53.3	46.7	57.4	6.9	35.7
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	53.0	47.0	63.3	6.9	29.8
Rodas .....	23,203	54.4	45.6	67.8	9.6	22.6
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	52.0	48.0	58.6	10.8	30.6
City of Sagua la Grande .....	17,487	49.9	50.1	54.2	10.0	35.8
Sancti Spiritus .....	79,341	52.3	47.7	73.5	13.6	12.9
City of Sancti Spiritus .....	23,572	48.4	51.6	70.9	4.2	24.9
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,067	55.0	45.0	81.2	8.4	10.4
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	53.4	46.6	80.3	3.9	15.8
San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,680	56.1	43.9	70.4	11.3	18.3
San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	53.7	46.3	70.0	10.5	19.5
City of Remedios .....	8,541	46.7	53.3	51.9	5.9	42.2
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,569	52.8	47.2	75.5	5.7	18.8
Santa Clara .....	63,151	52.4	47.6	69.9	6.7	23.4
City of Santa Clara .....	21,694	48.0	52.0	61.4	5.9	32.7
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,177	52.7	47.3	64.3	6.7	29.0
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	52.5	47.5	72.0	4.8	23.2
Trinidad .....	40,902	51.0	49.0	66.1	4.0	29.9
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	48.4	51.6	51.5	1.5	47.0
Yaguajay .....	21,491	55.3	44.7	66.6	16.2	17.2
Zalúeta .....	10,224	54.6	45.4	59.4	17.2	23.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total .....	228,913	56.7	43.3	68.5	12.9	18.6
Camagüey .....	98,193	53.2	46.8	74.0	7.8	18.2
City of Camagüey .....	41,909	47.7	52.3	70.4	7.6	22.0
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	60.4	39.6	53.8	20.5	20.7
City of Ciego de Avila....	16,468	55.4	44.6	59.1	16.3	24.0
Jatibonico .....	10,911	56.5	43.5	73.1	14.0	12.9
Morón .....	43,361	60.3	39.7	65.3	19.5	15.2
City of Morón .....	9,650	56.3	43.7	62.9	16.3	20.8
Nuevitas .....	16,690	58.2	41.8	72.5	12.2	15.3
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	15,786	56.0	44.0	64.1	4.7	31.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY OR CITY	Total population	PER CENT OF TOTAL				
		Males	Females	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total .....	730,909	52.9	47.1	51.9	5.0	43.1
Alto Songo .....	34,278	52.7	47.3	23.0	3.0	74.0
Banes .....	27,391	52.8	47.2	71.1	4.5	24.4
City of Banes .....	19,130	51.5	48.5	53.5	6.6	39.9
Baracoa .....	31,894	48.8	51.2	48.6	0.7	50.7
Bayamo .....	45,991	50.0	50.0	51.5	1.5	47.0
Campechuela .....	14,895	53.2	46.8	58.7	3.9	37.4
El Caney .....	15,048	52.3	47.7	38.9	7.8	53.3
Cobre .....	20,744	54.1	45.9	26.4	3.6	70.0
Gibara .....	28,616	52.4	47.6	73.8	4.5	21.7
Guantánamo .....	68,883	54.8	45.2	26.4	7.6	63.0
City of Guantánamo .....	14,702	49.1	50.9	36.7	7.1	56.2
Holguín .....	91,267	53.7	46.3	81.1	3.7	15.2
City of Holguín .....	13,793	51.5	48.5	63.3	7.0	29.7
Jiguaní .....	22,693	50.6	49.4	62.3	1.5	36.2
Manzanillo .....	56,570	49.9	50.1	58.7	3.8	37.5
City of Manzanillo .....	22,331	47.1	52.9	64.2	5.2	30.6
Mayarí .....	28,792	57.5	42.5	52.0	6.2	41.8
Niquero .....	14,186	53.2	46.8	56.5	2.6	40.9
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	58.8	41.2	36.0	6.7	57.3
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	55.5	44.5	76.5	6.9	16.3
Sagua de Tanamo .....	15,499	32.3	47.7	57.8	1.5	40.7
San Luis .....	19,961	53.2	46.8	32.1	8.4	19.5
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	46.2	53.8	37.9	8.7	53.4
City of Santiago de Cuba..	62,683	45.8	54.2	37.8	8.7	53.5
Tunas .....	34,102	57.7	42.3	51.4	6.7	38.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

Of the 112 municipalities, 5 only had an excess of females, while in the 107 in which males predominated, there were 22 in which that sex had 55% or more. Classifying the municipalities in accordance with their percentage of foreign whites, it appears that 38 contained less than 5%; 52, or a little more one-half, had between 5% and 10%. 20 more than 10 and less than 20%, while 2 municipalities only namely, Havana and Ciego de Avila, had over 20%.

As to the proportion of colored people, there were 3 municipalities which contained less than 10%; 77 which contained more than 10% and less than 30%, and 22 had between 30% and 50%; while in 10, more than one-half the population was colored.

## CHAPTER II

### AGE, WITH REGARD TO SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY

Probably the best summary of the age of a people, or of an element of the population, is the mean age—which is the figure that would be obtained if the ages of all the people were added together and the sum total divided by the number of people. Since it was impracticable to obtain the mean age in this way, a shorter method has been followed. The number of inhabitants is given in the case of those under one year of age and of those in each year from 1 to 5. At greater ages the number is given in age groups of 5 years each, from 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc. The number of persons of each year of age up to and including 4 years was multiplied by the actual number of years of age. The average age for those from 5 to 9 years of age is 7 years; consequently the number of children reported for those years was multiplied by 7. Similarly, the number in the next age group, from 10 to 14 years, was multiplied by 12, and so on. These products were added together and the sum was divided by the total population of Cuba.

According to this method, the average age of the people of Cuba was 23 years. This is four-tenths of a year less than the average in 1907.

The following table shows for 1919 and 1907 the average ages of the inhabitants of Cuba, classified by sex, color and nativity:

SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	AVERAGE AGE	
	1919	1907
Total.....	23.0	23.9
Males.....	23.6	23.9
Females.....	22.3	22.9
Native whites.....	20.9	21.0
Foreign born whites.....	34.0	33.5
Colored.....	24.0	24.7

The average age of all these groups is less than in 1907, with the exception of the foreign born whites, which is significant only of a change in the average age of the immigrants.

The average ages of the people of each province and of Havana city were as follows in 1919:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Average age
Cuba.....	23.0
City of Havana.....	26.3
Havana .....	25.1
Matanzas .....	23.7
Santa Clara .....	22.9
Pinar del Río.....	21.8
Camagüey .....	21.6
Oriente .....	21.3

The reasons for these differences will be clearly developed in the analysis which follows.

The following table presents the percentage which the number of persons of different age groups bore to the total population in 1919, with similar figures for Cuba for 1907, Porto Rico for 1910, and for the United States for 1910:

AGE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
	Cuba		Porto Rico	United States
	1919	1907	1910	1910
Under 1 year .....	2.6	3.2	3.6	2.4
Under 5 years .....	14.2	16.8	16.6	11.6
5 to 9 years .....	15.1	11.0	13.5	10.6
10 to 14 years .....	13.1	8.8	12.9	9.9
15 to 19 years .....	10.3	11.5	10.2	9.9
20 to 24 years .....	6.9	11.4	9.7	9.8
25 to 29 years .....	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.9
30 to 34 years .....	7.5	6.6	6.3	7.6
35 to 39 years .....	6.4	5.8	5.8	7.0
40 to 44 years .....	4.6	5.3	4.7	5.7
45 to 49 years .....	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.9
50 to 54 years .....	3.2	3.4	3.0	4.2
55 to 59 years .....	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.0
60 to 64 years .....	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5
65 to 69 years .....	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.8
70 to 74 years .....	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2
75 to 79 years .....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
80 to 84 years .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
85 to 89 years .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
90 to 94 years .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	1

The following table presents percentages showing the proportion of inhabitants of each age group in the case of the native whites, foreign whites, and colored in Cuba in 1919, and the colored in the United States in 1910:



AGE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
	Cuba 1919			Colored in United States 1910
	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>	
Under 1 year .....	3.0	0.2	2.4	2.6
Under 5 years .....	16.5	1.4	13.4	12.9
5 to 9 years.....	17.4	2.3	14.4	12.7
10 to 14 years.....	14.8	3.2	12.4	11.8
15 to 19 years.....	10.5	8.0	10.4	10.8
20 to 24 years.....	5.5	14.3	7.6	10.5
25 to 29 years.....	7.1	14.4	8.7	9.0
30 to 34 years.....	6.6	12.9	7.5	6.8
35 to 39 years.....	5.8	10.8	6.2	6.4
40 to 44 years.....	3.8	9.8	4.4	4.6
45 to 49 years.....	3.2	7.3	3.5	3.9
50 to 54 years.....	2.9	5.6	3.2	3.3
55 to 59 years.....	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.1
60 to 64 years.....	1.7	3.0	2.3	1.9
65 to 69 years.....	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3
70 to 74 years.....	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
75 to 79 years.....	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
80 to 84 years.....	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
85 to 89 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
90 to 94 years.....	<sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.1
95 to 99 years.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	0.1	<sup>2</sup>
100 years and over.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The following table presents percentages, showing the proportion of males and females in the total population and among the native whites, the foreign whites, and the colored:

AGE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION							
	All classes		Native whites		Foreign whites		Colored <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Under 1 year .....	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	2.5
Under 5 years .....	13.6	14.9	16.7	16.2	0.9	2.7	13.0	13.8
5 to 9 years.....	14.5	15.8	17.5	17.2	1.6	4.4	14.1	14.6
10 to 14 years.....	12.5	13.7	15.0	14.6	2.4	5.8	12.0	13.0
15 to 19 years.....	9.8	10.8	10.1	11.0	7.8	8.6	10.0	10.9
20 to 24 years.....	7.2	6.6	5.0	6.0	15.0	12.1	8.1	7.0
25 to 29 years.....	8.4	8.2	6.6	7.7	14.7	13.4	9.0	8.4
30 to 34 years.....	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	13.1	12.4	8.1	6.9
35 to 39 years.....	6.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	10.8	10.6	6.6	5.9
40 to 44 years.....	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	10.2	8.7	4.5	4.3
45 to 49 years.....	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	7.7	6.2	3.5	3.4
50 to 54 years.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	5.8	5.0	3.0	3.4
55 to 59 years.....	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.0
60 to 64 years.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4
65 to 69 years.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1
70 to 74 years.....	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
75 to 79 years.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
80 to 84 years.....	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
85 to 89 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years.....	0.1	0.1	<sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
95 to 99 years.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	0.1	0.1
100 years and over.....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Children less than one year of age in 1919 formed 2.6% of the total population. In 1907, the proportion was considerably greater, or 3.2% of the total population. This is exactly the same proportion as existed in the United States in 1910. The proportion of males under one year of age to all males was 2.5%, and the corresponding proportion for females was 2.7%. Among the native whites, the proportions were greater, being 3.1% for males and 3.0% for females. Among the foreign born whites, the proportions were very small. Among the colored, the proportion under one year of age was 2.4%; those of males and females being respectively 2.3% and 2.5%. These, it will be noted, are decidedly smaller than those of the native whites, and are even smaller than the percentages for the corresponding groups in 1907. This fact accounts for the smaller rate of increase for the colored. The proportion of colored children under one year of age in the United States in 1910 was slightly greater, or 2.6%.

There are great differences among the different provinces and the City of Havana in the proportion of children, as shown in the following table, which gives the percentages for children under 5 years of age, under 5 years and under 10 years:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION		
	Under 1 year of age	Under 5 years of age	Under 10 years of age
Cuba.....	2.6	14.2	29.3
Pinar del Río.....	2.6	14.6	31.4
Havana .....	2.3	11.4	23.9
City of Havana.....	2.0	9.6	19.4
Matanzas .....	2.2	13.6	28.6
Santa Clara .....	2.6	14.4	30.1
Camagüey .....	2.3	14.3	29.1
Oriente .....	3.1	16.8	33.5

Oriente has the greatest proportion of children under one year of age. Matanzas has the smallest, and the City of Havana is even smaller, which fact is due to the large per cent of adults foreign born.

The next highest proportion was in Pinar del Río and Santa Clara.

Children under five years of age in Cuba in 1919 formed 14.2% of the total population. In 1907, they formed 16.8%. The proportion in 1907 was very large, and the proportion in 1919 is still larger in comparison with that of any other people for whom we have statistics. In 1910, the corresponding group in the United States was 11.6%. The proportion of children under five years of age for the native whites in 1919 was 16.5%; that of males being 16.7% and that of females being 16.2%. The proportion among the foreign whites was 1.6%, and among the colored 13.4%. In Cuba, in 1919, the children under 10 years of

age formed 29.3% of the total population. Here again the proportion is large. In 1907, it was 27.8%. In the United States, in 1910, it was 22.2%. The proportion of native whites of this age was 33.8%, which is larger than any other figures here quoted; that of the foreign born was 3.8%, and that of the colored 27.8%.

Among the provinces, there were differences in the proportion of children under 10 years of age, which are very nearly as great as those for the two younger periods.

The province of Oriente had the highest proportion of children under 10 years of age, and Havana province had the smallest proportion of any province, and Havana city the least of all.

In the distribution of the population by age, the three elements, native white, foreign white, and colored differed widely from one another, and especially did the foreign whites differ from the others. The chief difference between the native whites and the colored is in the fact that in the latter the proportions of the young were smaller, and those of the more advanced ages were larger. Up to 19 years of age, the proportions of native whites were in all cases the greater, and the total percentage below that age was 62.2%, as compared with 53.1% for the colored.

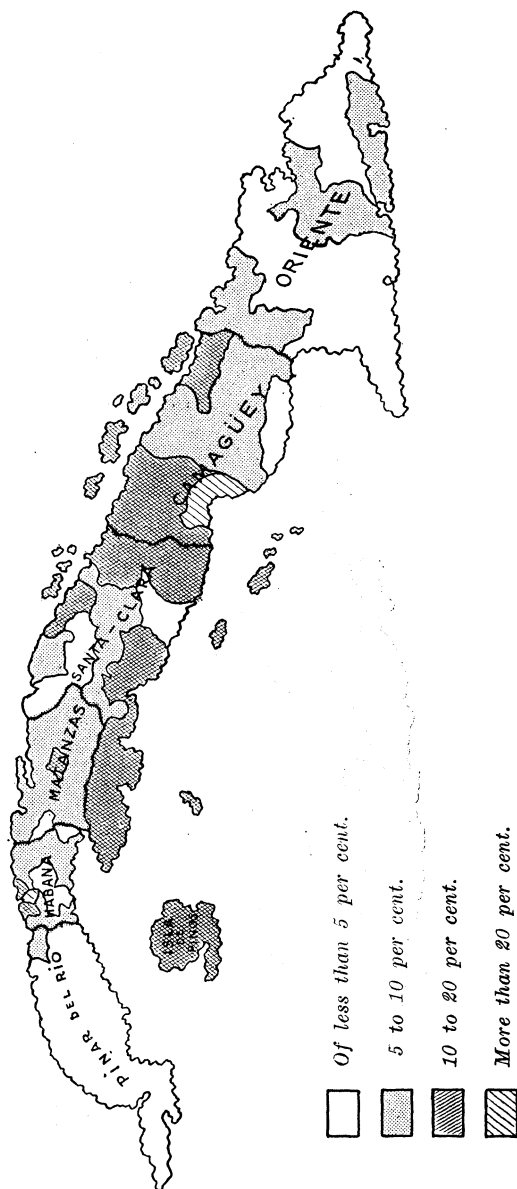
The more advanced ages for the colored are, in part, doubtless fictitious; a much greater proportion of colored than of whites do not know their ages, and persons ignorant of their ages are inclined to exaggerate them, especially if they are old. All indications go to show that the colored are not more long lived than the whites, and yet this table shows that in each group before 70 years of age, the colored exceeded the white and in many cases doubled them. On the schedules, 662 persons are reported as being over 100, 233 of which are native whites, 54 foreign whites and 375 are colored. It is doubtful if these cases were correctly reported. This exaggeration of ages among the old and ignorant is not peculiar to Cuba, as in the census of 1910 in the United States there were 3, 555 so reported, divided into 764 whites, 2,675 colored and 116 Indian.

There is a great contrast between the age distribution of the native and the foreign whites. Among the latter there were very few young children. Indeed, only 15.2% was below that age. Between the ages of 20 and 39 was found 51.1% of the foreign whites, and only 25.1% of the native whites. The foreign whites, too, were relatively more numerous in the more advanced ages than the native whites.

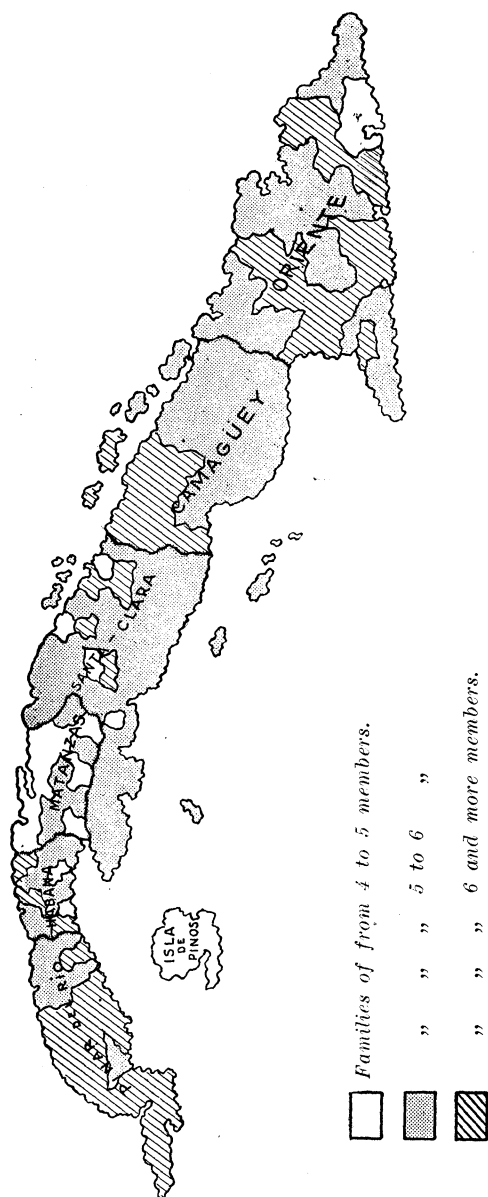
The composition of the total population and its elements as to sex is shown above. Of the total population, females formed the larger percentage up to the age of 20 years. From that age to 65, males were in greater proportion, and for the more advanced ages, the proportions of the sexes were about equal.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

*showing per cent foreign whites form total  
population*



MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA  
*showing the mean size of families*



Among the native whites, males formed the larger proportions up to the age of 15. From that age to 30, females formed the larger proportion. For the ages 30 to 64, males were proportionately more numerous, while beyond 65, the percentages of females were equal to or greater than those of males.

In the case of the foreign whites, the percentages of females were greater than those of the males up to 19 years. Indeed, while only 12.8% of the males was under 19 years of age, 21.8% of the females was under that age. From 20 to 65, the percentage of males was the greater, while above 55, as a rule, the percentage of females was larger.

Among the colored people the percentages of females were larger up to 19 years; then the percentages of males were larger up to 50 years; then above 50 years the proportions of females equalled or exceeded those of males.

The following table presents, for each of the provinces and for the city of Havana, the proportion which the people of each age group formed of the total population:

AGE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION						
	Pinar del Río	Havana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camagüey	Oriente	City of Havana
Under 1 year .....	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.0
Under 5 years .....	14.6	11.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	16.8	9.6
5 to 9 years .....	16.8	12.5	15.0	15.7	14.8	16.7	9.8
10 to 14 years .....	15.4	11.5	13.4	13.6	11.8	15.4	9.5
15 to 19 years .....	11.8	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	10.6
20 to 24 years .....	5.5	7.7	6.3	6.3	9.1	6.8	9.7
25 to 29 years .....	6.5	9.0	7.9	7.8	10.0	8.2	10.7
30 to 34 years .....	6.3	8.4	7.4	7.3	8.3	7.0	9.5
35 to 39 years .....	6.0	7.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.8	8.1
40 to 44 years .....	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.7	6.2
45 to 49 years .....	3.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.6	5.0
50 to 54 years .....	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	4.0
55 to 59 years .....	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.5
60 to 64 years .....	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
65 to 69 years .....	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
70 to 74 years .....	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
75 to 79 years .....	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
80 to 84 years .....	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
85 to 89 years .....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
90 to 94 years .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 to 99 years .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

The city of Havana had the largest proportion of elderly people, 11.3% being at least 50 years of age, while 11.1% was above that age in Matanzas, and in Camagüey but 8.9%. In Pinar del Río, 9.2% was above that age. Measured in this way, the provinces rank in the following order:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Per cent 50 years of age and over
Cuba.....	10.1
City of Havana.....	11.3
Matanzas .....	11.1
Havana .....	10.9
Santa Clara .....	10.3
Oriente .....	9.2
Pinar del Río.....	9.2
Camagüey .....	8.9

The following table shows the proportions of native whites, foreign whites and colored in each age group:

AGE	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION		
	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored
All ages .....	62.9	9.4	27.7
Under 1 year .....	73.7	0.6	25.7
Under 5 years .....	73.0	0.9	26.1
5 to 9 years.....	72.3	1.4	26.3
10 to 14 years.....	71.3	2.3	26.4
15 to 19 years.....	64.5	7.4	28.1
20 to 24 years.....	50.1	19.4	30.5
25 to 29 years.....	54.5	16.4	29.1
30 to 34 years.....	55.9	16.2	27.9
35 to 39 years.....	57.2	15.8	27.0
40 to 44 years.....	52.7	20.3	27.0
45 to 49 years.....	54.8	18.8	26.4
50 to 54 years.....	56.1	18.4	27.5
55 to 59 years.....	58.6	15.1	26.3
60 to 64 years.....	53.9	14.2	31.9
65 to 69 years.....	54.6	13.9	31.5
70 to 74 years.....	47.7	12.6	39.7
75 to 79 years.....	49.0	12.9	38.1
80 years and over.....	38.2	8.7	53.1

The proportion of native whites diminished up to 24 year of age, and then increased to 39 years of age, where another decrease was encountered; then a series of increases to 59 years of age, and a fluctuation to the highest age group. The proportion of colored varies slightly up to 60 years of age, and then increases rapidly. This results from two causes,—the larger proportion of children among the native whites, and the tendency among the colored to exaggerate their age.

The proportion of foreign white increased from the youngest age group to 24 years; decreased between 25 and 34 and again increased to 44 years, where it reached its maximum, from which it decreased gradually.

## CHAPTER III

## PERSONS IN THE PRIME OF LIFE

The number of persons between the ages of 18 and 44 years was, in 1919, 1,080,506. This was 37.4% of the population. In 1907, the corresponding proportion was 43%. This decrease was accounted for by the large number of children. In 1919, this class was composed of 55.5% males and 44.5% females—the large excess of males being accounted for by the presence in this age group of the majority of the foreign born.

The following table shows the proportion which this age group formed of the total population of each province and the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Per cent population from 18 to 44 years of age form of total population
Cuba.....	37.4
Pinar del Río.....	33.0
Oriente .....	35.1
Santa Clara .....	35.5
Matanzas .....	36.1
Camagüey .....	41.6
Havana .....	42.4
City of Havana.....	48.5

Havana city and province had the largest proportion, because of their large number of foreign born.

The following table shows the distribution by sex of the population from 18 to 45 years of age for each province and for the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	Males	Females
Cuba.....	55.5	44.5
Pinar del Río.....	51.8	48.2
Havana .....	51.1	45.9
City of Havana.....	51.5	45.5
Matanzas .....	54.6	45.4
Santa Clara .....	55.9	44.1
Oriente .....	56.0	44.0
Camagüey .....	62.2	37.8

Camagüey province contained the largest proportion of males, closely followed by Oriente, which two provinces have the largest percentages of increase in population.



## CHAPTER IV

## POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

The inhabitants of Cuba who were at least 21 years of age in 1919 numbered 1,328,070, and formed 46% of the total population of the Island. In 1907, this age group formed 49.4% of the total population, which indicates an increase in the number of children. In 1919, this group was composed of 737,393 males and 590,677 females, the percentages for the two sexes being 55.5% and 44.5%, respectively. The number of males who were this age, and who were Cuban citizens numbered 496,036, of which number 477,786 were, according to Cuban laws, competent to vote. The number excluded from citizenship by the electoral law 259,607, being composed of persons of foreign citizenship, members of the army, and other groups contemplated in the electoral law.

The following table shows the proportion which the members of this age group formed of the total population for each province and for the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Per cent
Cuba.....	46.0
Pinar del Rio.....	40.7
Havana .....	52.4
City of Havana.....	58.5
Matanzas .....	46.6
Santa Clara .....	44.9
Camagüey .....	47.7
Oriente .....	41.8

The following table presents the relative distribution by sex, of the population 21 years of age and over, for each province and for the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF POPULATION AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE	
	Males	Females
Cuba.....	55.5	44.5
Pinar del Rio.....	54.6	45.4
Havana .....	53.6	46.4
City of Havana.....	52.9	47.1
Matanzas .....	55.1	44.9
Santa Clara .....	56.7	43.3
Camagüey .....	60.9	39.1
Oriente .....	56.4	43.6

## CHAPTER V

## CITIZENSHIP

The subject of citizenship is naturally divisible into two parts, the citizenship of the entire population and that of the potential voters, males at least 21 years of age.

*The total population.*—The citizenship of the entire population is shown in the following table:

CITIZENSHIP	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2,889,004	100.0
Cuban .....	2,353,054	81.5
Spanish .....	404,074	14.0
Other and unknown .....	131,876	4.5

The following table summarizes the total population by citizenship and by sex, color and nativity:

SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total population	CITIZENSHIP	
		Cuban	Other and unknown
Total.....	2,889,004	2,353,054	535,950
Males .....	1,530,509	1,163,001	364,508
Females .....	1,358,495	1,187,053	171,442
Native whites .....	1,816,017	1,601,414	214,603
Males .....	914,022	802,432	111,590
Females .....	901,995	798,982	103,013
Foreign whites .....	272,030	30,884	241,146
Males .....	202,957	15,219	187,738
Females .....	69,073	15,665	53,408
Colored .....	800,957	720,756	80,201
Males .....	413,530	348,360	65,160
Females .....	387,427	372,406	15,021

The following table shows the proportion of Cuban citizens and of all others in the total population, distributed by color and nativity and by sex:

COLOR, NATIVITY AND SEX	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
Total.....	81.5	18.5
Males .....	76.2	23.8
Females .....	87.4	12.6
Native whites .....	88.2	11.8
Males .....	87.8	12.2
Females .....	88.6	11.4
Foreign whites .....	11.3	88.7
Males .....	7.5	92.5
Females .....	22.7	77.3
Colored .....	90.0	10.0
Males .....	84.2	15.8
Females .....	98.1	3.9

Of the total population, over four-fifths were Cuban citizens. The proportion of males was smaller, since the majority of immigrants were males. Approximately nine-tenths of the females were Cuban citizens. Of the native whites, approximately eight-ninths were Cubans. Here the proportion of Cuban citizenship was very nearly equal between the males and females.

Of the foreign whites, only about one-ninth were of Cuban citizenship.

Of all the elements of the population, the colored showed the largest proportion of Cuban citizenship, only one-tenth being foreigners. In the case of the males, because of the inclusion of Chinese immigrants and of the influx of Jamaican laborers into the Oriente sugar fields, the proportion of foreigners was greater, 16 out of every 100 being such, but of the females, only 3.9% was of other than Cuban citizenship.

The following table shows the per cent distribution by age of those of Cuban and those of other citizenship, for the total population, for the males and for the females, by nativity:

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION					
	BOTH SEXES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Cuban citizen-ship	Other and unknown citizen-ship	Cuban citizen-ship	Other and unknown citizen-ship	Cuban citizen-ship	Other and unknown citizen-ship
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	15.0	10.6	15.4	8.0	14.7	16.1
5 to 9 years.....	16.2	10.3	16.6	7.8	15.8	15.7
10 to 14 years.....	14.1	8.5	14.4	6.5	13.8	12.9
15 to 24 years.....	16.3	21.1	15.3	22.2	17.2	18.9
25 to 34 years.....	14.4	21.7	13.8	24.5	15.0	15.6
35 to 44 years.....	10.3	14.0	10.6	15.7	9.9	10.4
45 to 54 years.....	6.7	7.6	6.9	8.5	6.5	5.7
55 to 64 years.....	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	2.9
65 years and over.....	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.8

## NATIVE WHITE POPULATION

AGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	15.6	23.4	15.8	23.1	15.3	23.7
5 to 9 years.....	16.8	22.0	17.0	21.8	16.6	22.3
10 to 14 years.....	14.5	16.9	14.8	16.5	14.2	17.2
15 to 24 years.....	15.8	17.6	14.8	18.0	16.9	17.2
25 to 34 years.....	14.3	10.2	13.8	11.4	14.9	8.8
35 to 44 years.....	10.2	5.6	10.7	5.6	9.7	5.5
45 to 54 years.....	6.5	2.5	6.8	2.0	6.1	3.2
55 to 64 years.....	4.0	1.2	4.2	1.0	3.8	1.4
65 years and over.....	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.6	2.5	0.7

## FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION

AGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	3.7	1.1	3.9	0.7	3.6	2.4
5 to 9 years.....	4.7	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.0	4.2
10 to 14 years.....	5.0	3.0	5.3	2.1	4.7	6.2
15 to 24 years.....	17.0	23.0	15.4	23.4	18.6	21.3
25 to 34 years.....	20.8	28.1	17.7	28.6	23.7	26.4
35 to 44 years.....	19.4	20.7	20.2	21.1	18.6	19.6
45 to 54 years.....	14.9	12.7	17.3	13.2	12.5	10.8
55 to 64 years.....	8.2	6.1	9.9	6.3	6.6	5.7
65 years and over.....	6.3	3.3	5.8	3.2	6.7	3.4

COLORED POPULATION <sup>1</sup>

AGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	14.3	5.0	14.9	3.1	13.8	13.2
5 to 9 years.....	15.5	3.7	16.3	2.1	14.8	10.6
10 to 14 years.....	13.5	2.8	13.9	1.8	13.2	7.2
15 to 24 years.....	17.2	25.2	16.6	25.9	17.8	21.8
25 to 34 years.....	14.4	33.0	13.8	35.0	14.9	24.4
35 to 44 years.....	10.1	16.3	10.0	17.3	10.1	11.9
45 to 54 years.....	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.9	5.0
55 to 64 years.....	4.5	2.7	4.4	2.8	4.5	2.6
65 years and over.....	3.8	5.1	3.6	5.5	4.0	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

Among the provinces, there were considerable differences in the distribution by citizenship of the total population as shown on the following table:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION		
	Cuban citizenship	Spanish citizenship	Other and Unknown citizenship
Cuba.....	81.5	14.0	4.5
Pinar del Río.....	89.2	8.9	1.9
Oriente .....	85.2	7.3	7.5
Matanzas .....	84.2	13.0	2.8
Santa Clara .....	80.3	16.7	3.0
Havana .....	76.6	19.5	3.9
Camagüey .....	75.1	17.8	7.1
City of Havana.....	68.9	27.0	4.1

The highest proportion of Cuban citizens was found in Pinar del Río, and the lowest in Havana city, the low proportion being the result of the presence of a large number of immigrants. The largest proportion of foreigners was found, naturally, in Havana city.

The following table gives the relative composition as regards citizenship, of the race and nativity groups of the population of the provinces and the city of Havana:

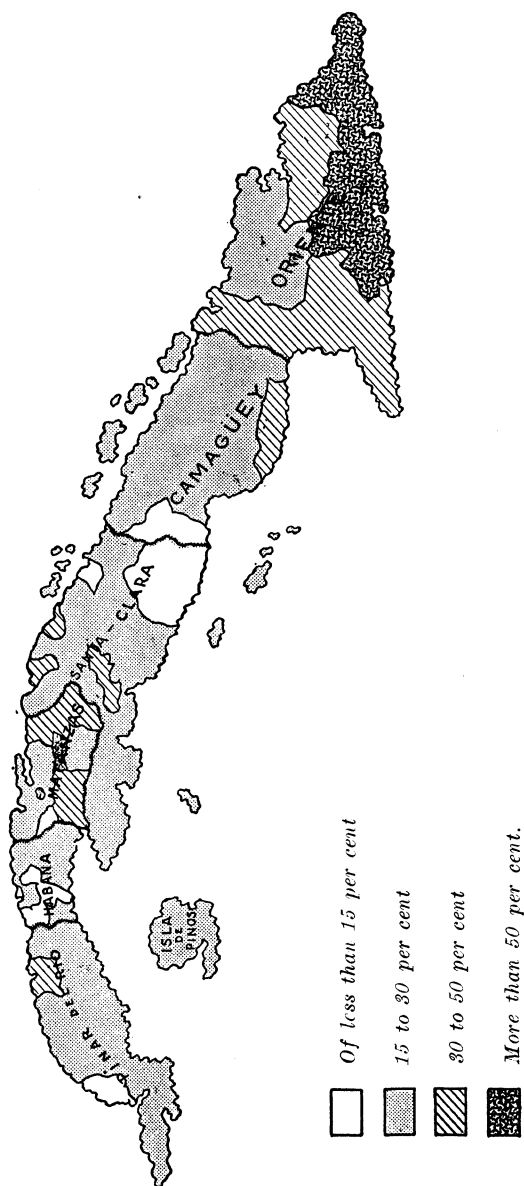
## NATIVE WHITE POPULATION

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
Cuba.....	88.2	11.8
Oriente .....	92.5	7.5
Pinar del Río.....	90.4	9.6
Camagüey .....	88.9	11.1
Matanzas .....	88.4	11.6
Havana .....	89.5	13.5
Santa Clara .....	85.0	15.0
City of Havana.....	84.6	15.4

## FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION

Cuba.....	11.8	88.7
Havana .....	14.4	85.6
Oriente .....	14.4	85.6
City of Havana.....	10.8	89.2
Santa Clara .....	10.4	89.6
Pinar del Río.....	9.2	90.8
Matanzas .....	6.5	93.5
Camagüey .....	3.0	97.0

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA  
*showing per cent colored inhabitants  
 form of total population.*





PRIMITIVE PROCEEDING FOR GRINDING COFFEE.

COLORED POPULATION <sup>1</sup>

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
Cuba.....	90.0	10.0
Pinar del Río.....	97.4	2.6
Matanzas .....	96.8	4.2
Santa Clara .....	95.5	4.5
Havana .....	93.8	6.2
City of Havana.....	91.8	8.2
Oriente .....	84.6	15.4
Camagüey .....	74.6	25.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The largest proportion of Cuban citizens among the native white population was in Oriente, and the smallest in Havana city.

The provinces whose foreign born inhabitants had, to the largest extent, adopted Cuban citizenship were in Havana and Oriente, and the one in which the greatest proportion had remained aliens was Camagüey.

The proportion of Cuban citizens among the colored was 90%, and ranged from 74.6% in Camagüey province to 97.4% in Pinar del Río.

## CHAPTER VI

## MALES OF MILITARY AGE

In discussing the potential man power of a nation, with respect to warfare, the age group from 18 to 44, inclusive, is generally considered the available reservoir. Such age group in Cuba included 600,007.

Experience in the administration of the selective service law in the United States in connection with its participation in the European war demonstrates that approximately 30% of such age group will be immediately available for military service without disrupting to any marked degree the industrial, social or economic conditions of the country, and at the same time allowing a sufficient margin for physical, mental and moral incapacity. Based on this experience, it is seen that Cuba should be able to organize and put into the field an army of 180,000 men without disturbing its agricultural or industrial life, its social and economic life, except, of course, to that extent which is absolutely necessary under war time conditions. Of course, without physical examination of its populace, this computation is merely conjecture, but it is given as an indication of the potencialities of this Republic, and in the light of the experience of the war of Independence, it is highly probable that this number could be reached, if not exceeded.



## CHAPTER VII

## ELECTORS

*Males of voting age.*—The total number of males of voting age was 737,393, or 25.5% of the total population. This is a slightly smaller percentage than found in the Census of 1907. In the United States, in 1910, the males of voting age formed a somewhat larger proportion (29.4%) of the total population of that country.

The following table presents the data concerning the citizenship and literacy of males of voting age:

## CUBA

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	737,393	362,574	157,571	13,433	203,785
Cuban citizenship .....	496,036	333,725	10,008	1,687	150,616
Literate .....	299,308	207,458	8,217	1,479	82,154
Illiterate .....	196,728	126,267	1,791	208	68,462
Degrees received .....	10,923	10,123	281	90	429
Academic .....	7,135	6,826	118	47	144
Professional .....	3,788	3,297	163	43	285
Other and unknown citizenship.....	241,357	28,849	147,563	11,776	53,169
Literate .....	165,613	20,006	112,641	9,487	23,479
Illiterate .....	75,744	8,843	34,922	2,289	29,690
Degrees received .....	1,663	305	909	426	26
Academic .....	871	176	438	242	15
Professional .....	792	129	471	184	11

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	58,032	38,368	6,391	388	12,885
Cuban citizenship .....	46,951	34,818	509	43	11,581
Literate .....	21,479	16,510	416	38	4,515
Illiterate .....	25,472	18,308	93	5	7,066
Degrees received .....	532	487	24		21
Academic .....	318	303	9		6
Professional .....	214	184	15		15
Other and unknown citizenship.....	11,081	3,550	5,882	345	1,304
Literate .....	6,504	1,388	4,472	260	384
Illiterate .....	4,577	2,162	1,410	85	920
Degrees received .....	43	5	27	11	
Academic .....	26	4	14	8	
Professional .....	17	1	13	3	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	195,929	98,902	54,806	5,616	36,605
Cuban citizenship .....	122,592	86,959	4,552	1,124	29,957
Literate .....	91,552	65,963	4,178	987	20,421
Illiterate .....	31,040	20,993	374	137	9,536
Degrees received .....	6,145	5,801	147	65	132
Academic .....	3,995	3,871	57	29	38
Professional .....	2,150	1,930	90	36	94
Other and unknown citizenship.....	73,337	11,943	50,254	4,492	6,648
Literate .....	60,919	8,988	44,371	4,100	3,460
Illiterate .....	12,418	2,955	5,883	392	3,188
Degrees received .....	1,155	203	675	263	14
Academic .....	564	112	308	133	11
Professional .....	591	91	367	130	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	80,199	38,638	15,617	872	25,074
Cuban citizenship .....	59,915	36,681	1,015	51	22,186
Literate .....	33,577	21,760	693	47	11,077
Illiterate .....	26,338	14,921	322	4	11,091
Degrees received .....	854	799	12		48
Academic .....	584	568	4		12
Professional .....	270	231	8		31
Other and unknown citizenship.....	20,284	1,955	14,602	821	2,908
Literate .....	13,382	1,424	10,427	560	971
Illiterate .....	6,902	531	4,175	261	1,936
Degrees received .....	13	1	8	4	
Academic .....	11	1	6	4	
Professional .....	2		2		

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	167,279	87,005	42,127	1,172	36,975
Cuban citizenship .....	112,623	79,368	1,768	93	31,394
Literate .....	62,942	45,084	1,375	83	16,400
Illiterate .....	49,681	34,284	393	10	14,994
Degrees received .....	1,481	1,230	49	10	92
Academic .....	988	906	27	7	48
Professional .....	493	424	22	3	44
Other and unknown citizenship.....	54,656	7,637	40,359	1,079	5,581
Literate .....	34,524	5,211	25,845	827	2,641
Illiterate .....	20,132	2,426	14,514	252	2,940
Degrees received .....	173	155	70	48	
Academic .....	94	82	32	30	
Professional .....	79	23	38	18	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	66,564	31,484	19,121	1,294	14,655
Cuban citizenship .....	38,492	30,037	552	59	7,844
Literate .....	24,894	19,539	453	51	4,851
Illiterate .....	13,598	10,498	99	8	2,993
Degrees received .....	596	559	21	2	14
Academic .....	411	397	11	2	1
Professional .....	185	162	10		13
Other and unknown citizenship.....	28,072	1,447	18,569	1,235	6,821
Literate .....	18,544	1,051	13,229	999	3,265
Illiterate .....	9,528	396	5,340	236	3,556
Degrees received .....	99	8	61	25	5
Academic .....	63	5	45	14	2
Professional .....	33	3	16	11	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE				
	WHITES				COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	All classes	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	169,390	68,179	19,509	4,121	77,581
Cuban citizenship .....	115,463	65,862	1,612	317	47,672
Literate .....	64,864	38,599	1,102	273	24,890
Illiterate .....	50,599	27,263	510	44	22,782
Degrees received .....	1,315	1,147	29	13	127
Academic .....	839	781	10	9	39
Professional .....	476	366	18	4	88
Other and unknown citizenship.....	53,927	2,317	17,897	3,804	29,909
Literate .....	31,740	1,944	14,297	2,741	12,758
Illiterate .....	22,187	373	3,600	1,063	17,151
Degrees received .....	183	33	68	75	7
Academic .....	110	22	33	53	2
Professional .....	73	11	35	22	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Havana, first, the proportion which males of voting age bear to the

total population and second, the proportion which Cuban citizens bear to the total population:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Males at least 21 years of age	Male Cuban citizens at least 21 years of age
Total.....	25.5	17.2
Havana .....	22.2	17.9
City of Havana.....	28.1	17.6
Pinar del Río.....	31.0	16.2
Matanzas .....	25.6	19.1
Santa Clara .....	25.4	17.1
Camagüey .....	29.1	16.8
Oriente .....	23.2	15.8

The smallest proportion of males of voting age was found in the province of Pinar del Río, and is probably due to the fact that the men have been attracted to the sugar fields, and the largest was in the city of Havana as a result of the presence of foreign born adults.

The smallest proportion of Cuban citizens to the total population were found in Oriente and Havana City. In Oriente, the reason for this small proportion is the large number of aliens and children, while in Havana city the very cause which produced the large proportion of males 21 years and over was the small proportion of Cuban citizens, namely, the presence of large numbers of foreign born. The largest proportion was in Matanzas province, where families were small and the decrease of population low. In 1907, the male Cuban citizens formed 21% of the entire population, whereas in 1919 they formed but 17.2%. This large increase in percentage is undoubtedly due to the influx of alien labor in the sugar fields.

*Color and nativity.*—The males of voting age in Cuba in 1919 were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE	
	Number	Per cent distrib- ution
Total.....	737,393	100.0
Whites:		
Born in Cuba.....	362,574	49.2
Born in Spain .....	157,571	21.4
Born in other countries .....	13,463	1.8
Colored .....	203,785	27.6

Nearly three fourths of the males of voting age were white and nearly one half were native white. The colored formed a little more than one fourth and the whites of Spanish birth a little less than one fourth. Of the total number of males of voting age 496,036, or 67%, were Cuban citizens. In 1907, this group formed 78% of the total males of voting age. These were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY	MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE	
	Number	Per cent distribu- tion
Total.....	496,036	100.0
Whites:		
Born in Cuba .....	333,725	67.3
Born in Spain .....	10,008	2.0
Born in other countries .....	1,687	0.3
Colored .....	150,616	30.4

Two thirds of all Cuban citizens were native whites, and nearly one third were colored, the small remainder being practically all of Spanish birth. The natives of other countries have become naturalized in Cuba to only a trifling extent.

Males of voting age who were other than Cuban citizens number 241,357, and formed 33% of all males of voting age. They were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY	MALE ALIENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE	
	Number	Per cent bution distri-
Total.....	241,357	100.0
Whites:		
Born in Cuba .....	28,849	11.9
Born in Spain .....	147,563	61.1
Born in other countries .....	11,776	4.9
Colored .....	53,169	22.1

Naturally, the greater part of the aliens was of Spanish birth. In 1907, the aliens of Spanish birth were 79.7%, whereas in 1919, they were but 61.1% of the male aliens of voting age. The colored now number 22.1%, whereas in 1907 they formed but 10.8% of the males aliens of voting age.

The following table shows the proportions which the aliens of

each of the above elements of the population bore to the total population of voting age of that element:

COLOR AND NATIVITY		Per cent male aliens form of total male population at least 21 years of age
Total.....		32.7
Whites:		
Born in Cuba .....		7.9
Born in Spain .....		93.6
Born in other countries .....		87.5
Colored .....		26.1

92.1% of the native whites had remained Cuban citizens, and 73.9% of the colored owed allegiance to this Island. Of the Spanish born, but 6.4% had become naturalized in Cuba; and of white persons of other birth, the proportion was 12.5%.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Havana the composition of the males of voting age as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF MALE POPULATION AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE			
	WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	49.2	21.4	1.8	27.6
Pinar del Río.....	66.1	11.0	0.7	22.2
Havana .....	50.4	27.9	2.8	18.9
City of Havana.....	42.3	36.5	3.9	18.3
Matanzas .....	48.2	19.4	1.1	31.3
Santa Clara .....	52.0	25.2	0.7	22.1
Camagüey .....	47.3	28.7	2.0	22.0
Oriente .....	40.3	11.5	2.4	45.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

In the city of Havana, the natives of Spain reached the highest proportion, namely 35.5%. The proportion of white Cubans was greatest in Pinar del Río and least in Oriente; that of Spaniards was greatest in Havana and least in Pinar del Río; that of other foreign born was greatest in Havana and least in Pinar del Río and Santa Clara; and the colored were most numerous in Oriente and least numerous in the city and province of Havana.

The following table shows for each province and for Havana city the composition of the body of Cuban citizens as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE			
	WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Total.....	67.3	2.0	0.3	30.4
Pinar del Río.....	74.1	1.1	0.1	24.7
Havana .....	70.9	3.7	0.9	24.5
City of Havana .....	65.5	5.7	1.7	27.1
Matanzas .....	61.2	1.7	0.1	37.0
Santa Clara .....	70.5	1.5	0.1	27.9
Camagüey .....	78.0	1.4	0.2	20.4
Oriente .....	57.0	1.4	0.3	41.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The largest proportion of white Cubans was in Camagüey and the smallest in Oriente, in which the colored were the most numerous. The largest proportion of natives of Spain was naturally in Havana city, where it was more than triple that of any province except Havana, and more than triple the proportion in that province exclusive of the city.

The following table shows for each province and for Havana city the composition of the aliens, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF MALE ALIENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE			
	WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>
	Born in Cuba	Born in Spain	Born in other countries	
Cuba.....	11.9	61.1	4.9	22.1
Pinar del Río.....	32.0	53.1	3.2	11.7
Havana .....	15.3	63.5	6.1	9.1
City of Havana .....	16.9	68.1	6.3	8.7
Matanzas .....	9.6	72.0	4.0	14.4
Santa Clara .....	14.0	73.8	2.0	10.2
Camagüey .....	5.2	66.1	4.4	24.3
Oriente .....	4.3	33.2	7.1	55.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The natives of Spain formed by far the greater part, namely 61.1%, whereas the aliens born in other countries formed but 4.9% of the total number of aliens. In Oriente province, where the Spaniards were found in the smallest proportion, they formed one third of all the aliens; the largest proportion, that for the province of Santa Clara, was about three fourths of the total. The colored aliens were most numerous in Oriente, where they formed 55.4% of the total number of aliens, and



the least numerous in the city of Havana, where they formed about one twelfth of the total.

*Literacy of voters.*—The following table shows the proportion of literate among the Cuban and alien males of voting age, classified by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY	PER CENT LITERATE AMONG MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE		
	Total	Cuban citizen- ship	Other and unknown citizen- ship
Cuba .....	63.1	60.3	68.6
Whites:			
Born in Cuba .....	62.7	62.2	60.3
Born in Spain .....	76.7	82.1	76.3
Born in other countries .....	81.4	87.7	80.6
Colored .....	51.8	54.5	44.1

The total percentage of literate males of voting age was 63.1%, whereas in 1907 it was but 54.8%. The percentage of literate Cuban citizens was 60.3%, whereas in 1907 it was but 49.5%. This indicates a marked advance in the literacy of the voters in Cuba. While but 63.1% of all the males of voting age were literate, among the whites born in Spain and other countries, the proportion of literacy was considerably higher. The highest percent of literacy was in the group born in other countries and adopting Cuban citizenship, which reached 87.7%. The percentage of literates is higher in the case of aliens than in the case of Cuban citizens, except in the colored and in the whites born in Spain, which are both notably less.

In the 26 cities having a population of at least 8,000 inhabitants each, there were 144,978 male Cuban citizens of voting age. Of these, 118,884 were able to read, this number forming 82% of the total, which indicates a very high degree of literacy. In the rest of the Island, which may be regarded as the rural part, the number of such citizens was 351,058, and the number of literates among them 180,424. The percentage of literacy in the rural districts was only 51.4%, being in striking contrast with the corresponding proportion for the cities. In 1907, the corresponding percentages were for the cities 78.8% and for the country 38.4%.

The following table presents for the urban and rural districts of each province the percentages of literacy among male Cuban citizens of voting age:

PROVINCE	PER CENT LITERATE AMONG MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE	
	Cities having 8,000 or more in- habitants	Rural districts
Total.....	84.0	50.6
Havana .....	87.7	53.7
Oriente .....	83.7	51.3
Camagüey .....	80.6	59.4
Matanzas .....	79.6	48.8
Santa Clara .....	77.7	49.3
Pinar del Río.....	75.4	44.2

The highest urban literacy was in Havana. The lowest proportion of literates in the cities was in Pinar del Río. The rural literacy was greatest in Camagüey and least in Pinar del Río. In fact in the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara and Pinar del Río, less than one-half of the voters of the rural districts could read. In every province the literacy was greater in the cities than in the country.

The following table shows for each city of more than 8,000 inhabitants the proportion of literates among male Cuban citizens of voting age:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS	Per cent literate
Havana .....	90.5
Santiago de Cuba .....	87.7
Marianao .....	85.9
Cienfuegos .....	85.0
Guantánamo .....	84.1
Regia .....	83.8
Camagüey .....	82.0
Matanzas .....	81.5
Manzanillo .....	80.8
Guanabacoa .....	79.9
Cárdenas .....	79.7
Santa Clara .....	79.6
Ciego de Avila .....	79.0
Sagua la Grande .....	78.1
Caibarién .....	78.6
Banes .....	76.5
Remedios .....	76.5
Holguín .....	76.1
Pinar del Río.....	75.4
Morón .....	75.0
Trinidad .....	73.7
Placetas .....	71.1
Sancti-Spiritus .....	69.9
Colón .....	68.7
San Antonio de los Baños.....	67.0
Güines .....	67.0

Of male Cuban citizens of voting age, 10,923 hold degrees indicating college or technical education. Of these 7,135 were academic degrees and 3,788 were professional degrees.

The following table shows the proportion of persons holding degrees among the Cuban and alien males of voting age, classified by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY	PER CENT OF MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE WITH DEGREES		
	Total	Cuban citizen- ship	Other and unknown citizen- ship
Total.....	1.7	2.2	0.7
Whites:			
Born in Cuba .....	2.9	3.0	1.1
Born in Spain .....	0.8	2.8	0.6
Born in other countries .....	3.8	5.3	3.6
Colored .....	0.2	0.3	1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CIVIL CONDITION

In its strict sense, family means a group of persons united to each other by links of near relationship, living in the same home under the authority of a common ancestor or head. Family has its origin in marriage, that is in the lawful union of man and woman; but these marriages, even having children, are not generally considered as a family, if they do not live, as already stated, all together in the same home, under the protection of an ancestor. The word family is thereby taken with the meaning already expressed, for the effects of the Census.

Although the origin of family is marriage and in order that the latter may exist it is necessary to celebrate a legal act according to the law, it sometimes happens that a man and woman get together without that legal ceremony and constitute a home, more or less permanently, in which they live with their descendants and other relations in the same manner as a lawful family.

These unions have been frequent in Cuba, more so in past times than at present, and above all among the colored people and in the country, on account of the difficulties afforded by the laws themselves for the celebration of legal marriages. The only one recognized as such, had been for a long time the religious one, celebrated according to the rite of the Roman Apostolic Catholic religion, which was that of the State, notwithstanding the toleration or freedom of worship, lawfully and by theory established since 1878. Civil marriage, that is the one authorized by a functionary of this kind, without any religious rite,

was not established until 1887; but this marriage encountered great difficulties during the first times, some on account of the customs and beliefs, which were in opposition to that form of lawful union, and others arising from the law itself, which authorized that form only for non Roman Catholics.

These circumstances, and that the ceremony had to be celebrated in the Parish church or at the Court of Justice, after paying certain fees, which amounted to more when not celebrated in either of those places made the legalization of those unions a difficult thing for the poor classes, living far away from the town or city districts; and doubtless, to this is due the fact, pointed out before, of the disproportionate number of unlawful unions, to which, juridical language has preserved its roman denomination of "concubinato" (concubinage), which has not been used, however, in this Report, as it has not been used in the former ones either, undoubtedly in order not to hurt public feelings, regarding that this word is generally considered depressive.

However, this condition de facto could not pass unnoticed for the Census when making the classification of the Civil condition of persons, as well as when enumerating families and homes; and therefore the following classifications will be found in this report: 1. Single, comprising those who have never been lawfully married, although it may appear that some of them live in concubinage. 2. Married, that is those who live together by lawful marriage. 3. Those who live together, out of the law, that is those living in concubinage. 4. Widows, that is those who, having been lawfully married, have lost their husband or wife and have not married again.

An abridgement is hereafter inserted, showing off the civil conditions of the population of Cuba, according to the aforesaid classification.

CONJUGAL CONDITION		
	Number	Per cent distribution
Total.....	2,889,004	100.0
Single .....	1,938,374	67.0
Married .....	666,327	23.1
Consensually married .....	177,330	6.1
Widowed .....	108,973	3.8

*The married.*—The number of married persons in Cuba in 1919 was 666,327, or 23.1% of the population. In 1907, the proportion was 20.7%. In 1861, the proportion was 16.5, and in 1841, only 8%; thus there was in 1919 a much larger proportion of the population reported as married than ever before. However, this proportion is less than the proportion reported so in the United States in 1910 (38.2%). In fact nearly every country of Europe has a higher proportion of its popula-

tion married than Cuba has. It must be remembered, however, that in Cuba there is another element to be added, the consensually married, to make these comparisons entirely just. Moreover, as has been shown, the population contains a very large proportion of children, which, of course, tends to reduce the proportion of married in the total population.

The proportion of married to population differed in the different provinces as follows:

PROVINCE	Number married	Per cent
Cuba.....	666,327	23.1
City of Havana .....	97,120	26.7
Havana .....	183,920	26.4
Santa Clara .....	162,604	24.7
Camagüey .....	56,031	24.5
Matanzas .....	71,795	23.0
Pinar del Río.....	56,958	21.8
Oriente .....	135,019	18.5

Oriente, where the proportion of young children was very large, as will be seen later, had the smallest proportion of married in its population, while Havana had the largest proportion. The reason for the differences among the above proportions will be developed later on.

Whether the married persons in Cuba were more numerous in cities or in country districts is shown by the following table:

CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS	Total population	MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent
Total.....	2,889,004	666,327	23.1
Twenty-six cities .....	873,914	214,453	24.5
Rest of Cuba .....	2,015,090	451,874	22.4

From this it will be seen that more persons are married in the cities than in the rural districts. Analysis by provinces brings out differences which were hidden in the summary:

PROVINCE	PER CENT MARRIED	
	In urban districts	In rural districts
Cuba.....	24.5	22.4
Havana .....	26.3	26.5
Camagüey .....	24.4	24.5
Santa Clara .....	23.6	25.0
Matanzas .....	22.9	23.0
Pinar del Río.....	21.6	21.8
Oriente .....	20.7	18.0

In each province, except Oriente, the proportions of the population married were greater in the rural districts, the difference between them ranging from trifling proportions up to 1.4% in Santa Clara. In Oriente, the proportion in cities was decidedly greater.

The 26 largest cities of Cuba stood as follows as to the proportion the married formed of the total population:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS		Per cent
Total.....		24.5
Caibarién .....		27.4
Regla .....		27.2
Havana .....		26.7
San Antonio de los Baños.....		26.6
Morón .....		25.8
Ciego de Avila .....		25.2
Banes .....		24.9
Sancti-Spiritus .....		24.7
Cárdenas .....		24.5
Trinidad .....		23.9
Camagüey .....		23.8
Güines .....		23.8
Guanabacoa .....		23.7
Marianao .....		23.3
Sagua la Grande .....		23.3
Cienfuegos .....		22.9
Matanzas .....		22.6
Santa Clara .....		22.6
Placetas .....		22.3
Remedios .....		22.1
Guantánamo .....		21.6
Pinar del Río.....		21.6
Santiago de Cuba .....		21.3
Colón .....		19.2
Manzanillo .....		18.1
Holguín .....		18.0

The above table shows eight cities with greater percentages of married than the average for Cuba, one with this average and seventeen with smaller percentages. The first group contains Caibarién, Regla, Havana, San Antonio de los Baños, Morón, Ciego de Avila, Banes and Sancti Spiritus. The second group contains most of the second class cities of the Island, including Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Camagüey, Cienfuegos, Marianao and others. There is no apparent relation between the size of the city and the proportion that the married form of the total population.

Of the married, 347,145 were males and 319,182 were females. This excess of married men over married women, 27,963, or 8.1% of the married men, is to be accounted for by the presence of married immigrants who have left their wives behind them.

Following are the number of married men and married women with the excess of one over the other:

PROVINCES	MARRIED		
	Men	Women	Excess of men
Cuba.....	347,145	319,182	27,963
Pinar del Río.....	29,505	27,463	2,062
Havana .....	94,866	89,094	5,792
Matanzas .....	37,155	34,640	2,515
Santa Clara .....	85,708	76,898	8,806
Camagüey .....	30,380	25,651	4,729
Oriente .....	69,543	65,476	4,067

The largest excess of men over women was in Santa Clara province. In 1907, the excess of married men over married women was only 11,485, or 5.3% of married men, while in 1861, it was 7,203, or 6.1% of the married men.

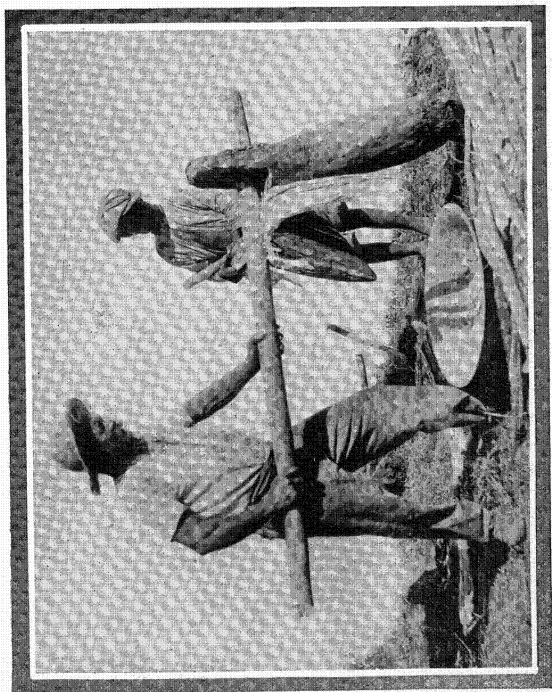
It is commonly assumed that marriage does not begin with either sex below the age of 15. By this census, 511 only, 18 males and 493 females below that age, were reported as married. If children under that age be excluded, the proportion between those of marriageable age and those married becomes more significant. This is shown below with similar figures for Cuba, and Porto Rico and the United States in 1910:

COUNTRY AND CENSUS	Per cent married form of population at least 15 years of age
Cuba, 1919 .....	40.0
Cuba, 1907 .....	32.6
Porto Rico, 1910 .....	36.2
United States, 1910 .....	57.3

The elimination of the large numbers of young children in 1919 greatly increases the proportion.

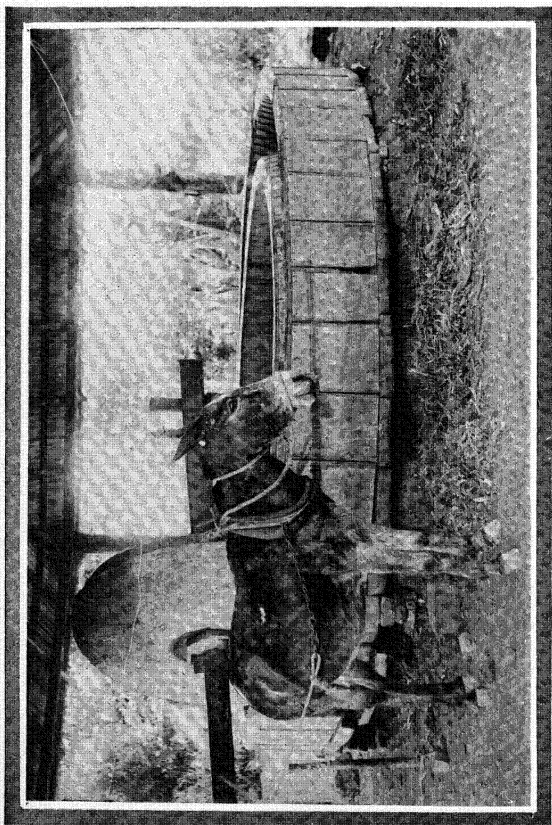
The following table shows the per cent of the population 15 years of age and over, which is married in each age group, in comparison with similar percentages for Cuba in 1907 and for the United States in 1910:

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED		
	Cuba		United States
	1919	1907	1910
Total.....	40.0	32.6	57.3
15 to 19 years.....	7.6	5.8	6.2
20 to 24 years.....	27.1	24.8	36.7
25 to 29 years.....	46.7	41.7	63.3
30 to 34 years.....	55.7	49.9	75.0
35 to 44 years.....	58.3	49.1	79.6
45 to 54 years.....	52.9	42.1	78.4
55 to 64 years.....	42.4	30.0	71.1
65 years and over.....	24.9	16.7	50.4
Unknown .....	35.7	8.3	24.9



"CUNYAYA", PRIMITIVE METHOD FOR PRESSING THE SUGAR CANE





PRIMITIVE SUGAR MILL

From the above, it appears that in but three age groups at least one-half the people were married, namely, between the ages of 30 to 54. The proportions for 1919 were much larger than the corresponding proportions in Cuba for 1907 for each age group. The proportions were smaller than the corresponding proportions in the United States in 1910 in every age group with exception of 15 to 19 and the unknown. The proportion of the total married was greater than in 1907, but considerable less than in the United States in 1910.

The following table shows what proportion of the total number of married was in each age group in Cuba in 1919 and in 1907:

AGE	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MARRIED	
	1919	1907
15 to 19 years.....	3.4	8.2
20 to 24 years.....	8.1	13.7
25 to 29 years.....	16.4	18.2
30 to 34 years.....	18.1	15.9
35 to 44 years.....	27.7	26.2
45 to 54 years.....	15.7	14.9
55 to 64 years.....	7.6	5.8
65 years and over.....	3.0	2.1

The largest proportion in any 5 year age group was in that from 35 to 44. From that age on, there was a steady decline in the proportion of married. Comparison with the figures of 1907 shows that in 1907 the married were relatively more numerous at the ages up to 29 years, and less numerous at more advanced ages.

The following table shows by provinces the per cent, of adults (15 years and over) who were married, both in 1919 and 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT MARRIED FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE	
	1919	1907
Cuba.....	40.0	32.5
Santa Clara .....	43.9	35.1
Camagüey .....	41.4	35.9
Pinar del Río.....	40.9	34.2
Havana .....	40.8	33.4
Matanzas .....	39.5	29.4
City of Havana .....	37.6	30.1
Oriente .....	34.8	28.6

A wide range is noticeable from Santa Clara down to Oriente. In every province, the proportion is greater than in 1907, and in some

cases startlingly so. Two-fifths of all persons of 15 years of age and over were married, as compared with one-third, twelve years earlier.

It is a well known fact that in the great majority of marriages the man is older than the woman. To obtain a measure of this difference in age, it is necessary to analyze the figures of conjugal condition by sex and compute the average ages of married men and married women. The average Cuban husband was 41 years of age and the average wife 34. There is thus a difference of seven years between them.

The following table gives the proportion which the married of each sex in each age group bore to the total population of that group. Corresponding figures from the census of 1907 are introduced for comparison:

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED			
	1919		1907	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
15 to 19 years.....	0.7	14.6	0.4	11.0
20 to 24 years.....	13.2	44.2	11.6	46.2
25 to 29 years.....	35.0	58.1	35.1	49.4
30 to 34 years.....	50.9	62.0	48.3	51.8
35 to 44 years.....	50.8	56.3	52.6	44.8
45 to 54 years.....	59.5	44.4	50.6	31.7
55 to 64 years.....	53.0	29.0	39.7	18.8
65 years and over.....	36.9	12.5	25.4	7.7
Unknown.....	46.1	23.1	9.0	7.4

The percentage of males married in the age group 35 to 44 is the highest. The maximum percent of females was in the age group 30 to 34.

The following table shows by provinces and age groups the per cent of males and females who were married:

## MALES

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED						
	Pinar del Río	Havana	City of Havana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camagüey	Oriente
15 to 19 years.....	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9
20 to 24 years.....	14.2	12.6	10.9	15.7	15.1	10.6	12.5
25 to 29 years.....	40.7	35.2	32.0	38.8	38.1	31.1	30.7
30 to 34 years.....	56.0	50.9	47.2	52.5	54.9	52.0	44.5
35 to 44 years.....	62.1	61.0	57.6	59.5	64.2	61.7	52.4
45 to 54 years.....	57.4	61.6	59.4	55.8	63.3	64.8	52.7
55 to 64 years.....	52.1	55.6	54.8	45.5	56.5	60.9	48.0
65 years and over.....	35.9	39.0	43.3	24.5	40.2	47.4	36.2

## FEMALES

15 to 19 years.....	13.1	12.9	9.4	16.7	16.8	15.0	13.8
20 to 24 years.....	46.6	41.4	36.8	48.1	48.9	47.8	39.9
25 to 29 years.....	61.1	58.8	50.9	60.0	64.6	62.3	50.5
30 to 34 years.....	63.2	61.3	55.6	62.7	68.5	66.1	54.6
35 to 44 years.....	55.2	57.3	52.6	53.6	61.7	63.4	48.8
45 to 54 years.....	46.8	43.8	39.2	40.3	49.7	52.5	38.1
55 to 64 years.....	30.0	27.5	24.8	23.9	32.9	36.7	27.1
65 years and over.....	14.0	12.0	11.2	8.8	13.3	17.9	12.4

Of males, the highest proportion of married at ages 15 to 19 was in Oriente province; age group 20 to 24 was in Matanzas province; age group 25 to 29 was in Pinar del Río; age group 30 to 34 was in Pinar del Río province; age group 35 to 44 was in Santa Clara, and above the age of 45 was in Camagüey province. The highest proportion of any age group was in Camagüey province between the ages 45 and 54. The lowest proportion in the age group 15 to 19 was in the city of Havana, and for the other age groups it was not confined to any one province, but scattered among several of them.

Of the females, the highest proportion of married up to 34 years was in Santa Clara. At more advanced ages, the highest proportions were in Camagüey. The lowest proportion in the age group 15 to 19 was in Havana city, and in the group 65 years and over it was in Matanzas.

The highest proportion of married males was about at the age of 40. Among women, the maximum proportion was at about the age of 32.

Not nearly so large a proportion of the colored were married as of the whites, as is shown below:

COLOR	Total population	MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent
Total.....	2,889,004	666,327	23.1
Whites .....	2,088,047	557,275	26.7
Colored .....	800,957	109,052	13.6

The proportion of colored who were married was about one-half of that of the whites. The different provinces, however, differ in this regard as is seen below:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT MARRIED	
	Whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Cuba.....	26.7	13.6
City of Havana .....	30.3	14.2
Havana .....	29.5	14.2
Matanzas .....	28.2	11.0
Santa Clara .....	27.4	15.6
Camagüey .....	26.2	16.9
Pinar del Río.....	24.5	12.5
Oriente .....	22.6	13.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

In the five former censuses, comparable returns as to the number

of whites and colored who were married were obtained, and from them the following table has been compiled:

CENSUS	PER CENT MARRIED	
	Whites	Colored
1841.....	10.4	6.2
1861.....	22.8	8.1
1899.....	20.4	6.1
1907.....	25.4	9.6
1919.....	26.7	13.6

From the above, it appears that the per cent of married among whites has increased greatly in 78 years, although there was a slight falling off in 1899, due to the war. The per cent of married among the colored has also increased, though by no means so rapidly. However, a very noticeable increase has occurred between 1907 and 1919.

The proportions married of the several classes of population were as follows:

COLOR AND SEX	Total population	MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent
Whites:			
Males .....	1,116,979	291,400	26.1
Females .....	971,068	266,875	27.4
Colored <sup>1</sup>			
Males .....	413,530	55,745	13.5
Females .....	387,427	53,307	13.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

It has already been shown that there was nearly twice as large a proportion of white as of colored. This is equally true when only those of marriageable age are considered, as is seen below.

In the following table similar percentages are given for each province and the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE	
	Whites	Colored
Cuba.....	47.0	22.7
Matanzas .....	50.4	17.5
Santa Clara .....	49.6	26.9
Pinar del Rio.....	46.7	22.6
Havana .....	46.1	21.1
Camagüey .....	45.7	25.3
Oriente .....	44.0	23.5
City of Havana .....	42.3	20.4

Among whites, a larger proportion of the adult population was married in Matanzas province than elsewhere in Cuba, and a smaller proportion in the province of Oriente and the city of Havana. Among colored, the proportion of married was smallest in Matanzas, and largest in Santa Clara. In Matanzas, the proportion married among the whites was nearly three times as great as among the colored.

In the provinces, the proportions of marriages were far more uniform among the whites than among the colored. The range of proportion of the whites was from 42.3% in the city of Havana to 50.4% in the province of Matanzas, while among the colored the range was from 17.5% in Matanzas to 25.9% in Santa Clara. To what extent these wide differences in the proportion of the married are reduced by consensual marriages will appear later.

The following table presents the adult population and the married by color and sex, with percentages:

COLOR AND SEX	Population at least 15 years of age	MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent
Whites:			
Males .....	656,762	291,390	44.4
Females .....	528,750	265,731	50.3
Colored <sup>1</sup>			
Males .....	252,160	55,737	22.1
Females .....	227,293	52,958	23.3

The married among white males was more than twice the proportion of married among colored males, and the married among the white females two and one-seventh as numerous as among the colored females. The proportion of married among white females was decidedly greater than the proportion among the white males; while of colored males, the proportion was slightly less than that of colored females.

In any community, that sex which is weakest numerically contains the largest proportion of married persons, and vice versa. Of the whites of Cuba, the males formed no less than 53.8%, while among the colored the same sex formed 50.8%. Below are similar proportions for each province and Havana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	Whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>	Whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Pinar del Río.....	44.8	23.4	48.8	21.8
Havana .....	43.7	21.3	49.0	20.9
City of Havana .....	40.2	21.8	45.0	19.7
Matanzas .....	43.7	17.3	55.3	17.7
Santa Clara .....	46.5	23.1	53.7	25.7
Camagüey .....	41.5	23.5	51.7	29.2
Oriente .....	42.6	21.7	45.6	25.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The proportion of white females returned as married was larger in each province than the proportion of white males so returned. In each province also the white males were in excess of females. Among the colored, larger proportions of the males than of the females were married in three of the provinces and the city of Havana, but in Matanzas, Camagüey and Oriente Provinces, the reverse was true.

As a general rule, in the provinces in which the proportion of females was the larger, the proportion of males returned as married was larger. The difference in the proportion of sexes returned as married, however, was slight.

In the following table is shown the percentage which the married formed of the total number of persons in each age group, classified by sex and color:

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	Whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>	Whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total.....	44.4	22.1	50.3	23.3
15 to 19 years.....	0.8	0.5	17.0	8.7
20 to 24 years.....	15.0	9.2	51.5	27.6
25 to 29 years.....	40.1	22.5	67.0	38.6
30 to 34 years.....	58.4	32.4	71.7	37.6
35 to 44 years.....	67.5	37.2	67.5	28.8
45 to 54 years.....	67.7	33.4	55.0	20.1
55 to 64 years.....	62.6	20.2	36.6	13.3
65 years and over.....	51.3	14.7	16.8	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The proportion of married was much greater among whites than among colored for each sex in all age groups, and as the age increased the differences between them also increased. The married were proportionally about twice as numerous among white as among colored men, and among women of the two races, the proportion was 2.14%. Taking these ratios as standards, it appears that the colored men were above the standard up to 44 years and colored women up to 34 years. Above these years the proportions for the colored were below the average. The proportion of white males married reached that of white females at the age of 44; and similarly the proportion of colored males reached and passed that of colored females at about the age of 36.

The tables relating to conjugal condition classify the white population also with respect to nativity, as native whites and foreign whites. The native whites numbered 1,816,017. Of these 440,345, or 24.2%, were married. The foreign whites numbered 272,030, and of these 116,930, of 43.0%, were married. Thus it appears that a much larger proportion of the foreign whites was married than of the native whites,

but as among the native whites there was a large number of young children, while there were scarcely any among the foreign whites, the comparison is hardly a just one. It will be fairer to take out from both elements of the population the children under 15 years of age. The number of native whites of 15 years of age and over was 932,375; of these 440,226, of 47.2%, were married. The foreign whites of 15 years and over numbered 253,137, of whom 116,895, or 46.2%, were married. The difference between the proportions is exactly 1%. The following table classified the married white by sex and nativity.

NATIVITY AND SEX	Whites population at least 15 years of age	MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent of total
Natives whites:			
Males .....	463,795	208,634	45.0
Females .....	468,580	231,592	49.4
Foreign whites:			
Males .....	192,967	82,756	42.9
Females .....	60,170	34,139	56.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The above shows that native white males and females were married in nearly equal proportions, but that of the foreign whites, the proportion of women married was much greater than that of men. This is due to the fact that few single women have migrated to the Island.

The following table shows what per cent of the adult white population is married, by nativity, sex, and age group:

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	Native white	Foreign white	Native white	Foreign white
15 to 19 years.....	0.8	0.8	17.0	16.3
20 to 24 years.....	18.9	9.2	51.7	50.2
25 to 29 years.....	45.0	30.0	67.1	66.7
30 to 34 years.....	61.1	50.7	71.6	72.4
35 to 44 years.....	69.3	63.7	63.8	71.9
45 to 54 years.....	67.7	67.9	54.0	62.0
to 64 years.....	62.9	61.8	36.1	40.1
65 years and over.....	51.4	51.1	16.4	20.4

In every age group, except 45 to 54, the proportion of native white males equals or exceeds the proportion of foreign white males married, while, on the other hand, the proportion of foreign white females very nearly equals the proportion of native married females



up to the age of 29 years, and from thence upwards it greatly exceeds same. In other words, a larger proportion of native white men were married than of foreign white men, and a much larger proportion of foreign white women than of native white women. This undoubtedly means that a large proportion of immigrant white women have come to Cuba with their husbands.

*Consensually married.*—The number of persons living consensually married in 1919 was 177,330, or 6.1% of the total. In 1907, the proportion was 8.6%.

A fairer comparison than with population may be made with the number of married. In 1919, for every consensual marriage, there were 3.8% legal marriages.

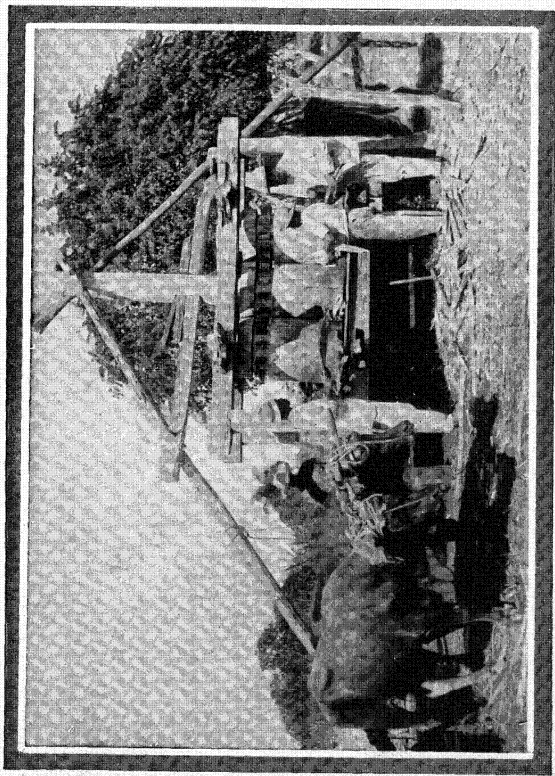
The provinces of Cuba showed the following percentages of persons consensually married to population in 1919 and 1907.

PROVINCE	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORMED OF TOTAL	
	1919	1907
Cuba.....	6.1	8.6
Havana .....	4.1	7.3
Camagüey .....	4.4	5.6
Santa Clara .....	4.7	7.5
Pinar del Río.....	6.9	6.5
Matanzas .....	7.3	12.6
Oriente .....	9.1	11.1

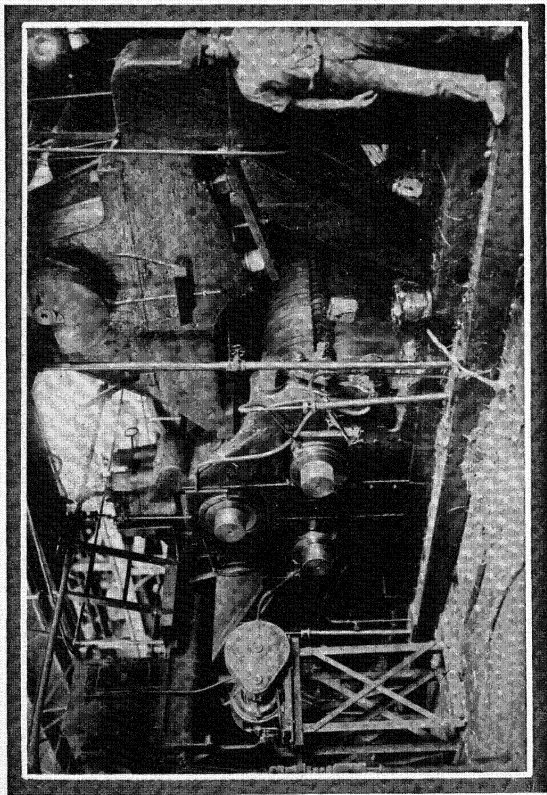
The smallest proportion in 1919 was in Havana. The largest was in Oriente, which, since 1907, has replaced Matanzas in this position. Every province decreased its percentage, except Pinar del Río.

To a considerable extent, consensual marriages supplement legal marriages, being in general more numerous where the proportion of legal marriages is below the average and vice versa. This is shown as follows by percentages of population:

PROVINCE	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION		
	Both classes	Legally married	Consensually married
Cuba.....	29.2	23.1	6.1
Havana .....	30.5	26.4	4.1
Matanzas .....	30.3	23.0	7.3
Santa Clara .....	29.4	24.7	4.7
Camagüey .....	28.9	24.5	4.4
Pinar del Río.....	28.7	21.8	6.9
Oriente .....	27.6	18.5	9.1



OLD SUGAR MILL



MACHINERY OF A MODERN CENTRAL SUGAR PLANTATION

The proportion which those legally and consensually married bore to the total population, 29.2%, does not compare unfavorably with the proportion of married in other countries, as in the United States, 38.2%. The provinces which had the smallest proportions of married, as Pinar del Río and Oriente, had the largest percentages of consensual marriages, while on the other hand, Havana, which had the smallest percentage of consensually married, had the largest proportion of married.

The following are the proportions of those consensually married in the twenty-six largest cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS		Per cent consen- sually married form of total population
Cuba.....		5.0
Morón .....		2.9
Camagüey .....		3.7
Cienfuegos .....		3.8
Havana .....		4.0
Sancti-Spiritus .....		4.4
Santa Clara .....		4.4
San Antonio de los Baños.....		4.5
Trinidad .....		4.8
Caibarién .....		4.9
Ciego de Avila .....		5.0
Regla .....		5.5
Holguín .....		5.8
Marianao .....		6.0
Banes .....		6.1
Remedios .....		6.1
Santiago de Cuba .....		6.2
Matanzas .....		6.4
Manzanillo .....		6.5
Cárdenas .....		6.8
Placetas .....		7.1
Guanabacoa .....		7.2
Sagua la Grande .....		7.2
Pinar del Río.....		7.8
Guantánamo .....		7.9
Colón .....		8.2
Güines .....		8.5

Of the above, the proportion in nine cities is less than the corresponding proportion for Cuba, as a whole and in the remainder, it equals it or is greater.

The distribution of the consensually married in city and country is of interest. This is shown below:

AREA	Total population	Consen- sually married	Per cent
Twenty-six cities .....	8,000 habitantes.....	873,914	43,888
Rest of Cuba .....		2,015,090	133,442
			5.0
			6.6

It is plain that consensual marriage is more prevalent in the rural parts of Cuba than in the cities.

The following table extends this study into the provinces, showing percentages only. Corresponding figures for 1907 are added for comparison:

PROVINCE	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED			
	1919		1907	
	In urban districts	In rural districts	In urban districts	In rural districts
Pinar del Río.....	7.8	6.9	8.0	6.4
Havana .....	4.5	3.6	7.9	6.3
Matanzas .....	6.7	7.6	11.3	13.2
Santa Clara .....	4.9	4.6	7.5	7.4
Camagüey .....	3.9	4.6	4.7	6.0
Oriente .....	6.4	9.6	7.2	11.8

In 1919, the proportion in the rural districts was greater in Matanzas, Camagüey and Oriente, and less in Havana and Santa Clara. The rural parts of Oriente contained the largest proportions of all, while in the cities of Pinar del Río and Matanzas provinces, this mode of life was very prevalent.

Of the 112 municipalities of Cuba, there were two in which the consensually married exceeded the legally married; these were Campechuela and Niquero, both in the province of Oriente. In 1907, out of the 82 municipalities then existing, 8 contained more consensually married, 82,088, or 46.3%, were males, and 95,242, or 53.7%, were females. Considering adults only, the number and proportion of the consensually married, together with similar figures for Cuba in 1907 and Porto Rico in 1910, are given in the following statement:

COUNTRIES	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE		
	Total	Consensually married	
		Number	Per cent
Cuba, 1919 .....	1,664,965	177,330	10.7
Cuba, 1907 .....	1,300,787	176,495	13.6
Porto Rico, 1910 .....	637,849	101,186	15.9

As a result of the increase of young children in Cuba in the twelve years preceding 1919, the increased proportion shown for Cuba in that year, as compared with 1907, is relatively greater than the increase based upon total population would be.

In the following table proportions based upon adult population by provinces are given for 1919 and 1907:

PROVINCE	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED	
	1919	1907
Oriente .....	17.1	18.7
Pinar del Río.....	13.0	11.1
Matanzas .....	12.7	19.4
Santa Clara .....	8.3	11.8
Camagüey .....	7.4	9.1
Havana .....	6.4	10.6
City of Havana .....	5.7	11.0

Owing to the difference in proportions of young children in the different provinces, the above figures for 1919 bear little relation to corresponding percentages based upon total populations. In only one province, namely Pinar del Río, were the proportions greater in 1919 than in 1907. This province, it will be remembered, had the smallest increase in population in the Republic.

In the following table, the proportion which the total, the consensually married, and the legally married formed of the total population in 1919 is given by age periods:

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION		
	Both classes	Consensually married	Legally married
15 to 19 years.....	9.2	1.6	7.6
20 to 24 years.....	33.8	6.7	27.1
25 to 29 years.....	56.3	10.6	45.7
30 to 34 years.....	68.8	13.1	55.7
35 to 44 years.....	73.1	14.8	58.3
45 to 54 years.....	67.9	15.0	52.9
55 to 64 years.....	57.4	15.0	42.4
65 years and over.....	38.8	13.9	24.9

It will be noted that the proportion of the consensually married is relatively largest in the more advanced age groups. In the age group 15 to 19 they formed about one-fifth proportion of the legally married, while in the age group 65 years and over, they formed considerably more than one-half. When those of advanced ages were younger, doubtless the practice of consensual marriage was more common than now; moreover, the colored, among whom consensual marriage is much more common than among whites, are relatively more numerous at advanced ages than at the younger ages.

In the following table, proportions of the legally married and the consensually married are classified by sex and by age groups. The corresponding percentages of married and consensually married in Cuba in 1907 are also shown:

AGE	PER CENT MARRIED OF TOTAL POPULATION							
	MALES				FEMALES			
	1919			1907	1919			1907
	Both classes	Legally married	Consensually married	Both classes	Both classes	Legally married	Consensually married	Both classes
15 to 19 years.....	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	17.5	14.6	2.9	14.1
20 to 24 years.....	16.4	13.2	3.2	16.1	55.3	44.2	11.1	52.0
25 to 29 years.....	42.3	35.0	7.3	46.5	72.6	58.1	14.5	69.2
30 to 34 years.....	61.6	50.9	10.7	63.5	78.2	62.0	16.2	73.2
35 to 44 years.....	72.0	59.8	12.2	71.9	74.6	56.3	18.3	67.4
45 to 54 years.....	73.9	59.5	14.4	72.0	60.1	44.4	15.7	51.0
55 to 64 years.....	69.3	53.0	16.3	60.6	42.4	29.0	13.4	32.9
65 years and over.....	54.2	36.6	17.3	45.7	22.9	12.5	10.4	18.5

The separation of the sexes in the age analysis is very important, since the ages of the married of the different sexes differ widely. Comparing the legally married with the consensually married of the same age periods, it is seen that among the males of 15 to 19 years, the proportion of the legally married was three and one-half times that of the consensually married, and that the ratio between the two increases until about 32 years of age, when it was about five to one. From that age on it decreased, so that among those of 65 and over, the consensually married were very nearly one-half as numerous as the legally married.

The proportion of the legally married to the consensually married among females was largest in the youngest age group, and diminished steadily to the highest age group, at which age the number of consensually married was very nearly five-sixths as numerous as the legally married.

The increase in the proportion of the legally married to consensually married since 1907 was due in part to a general diminution of the latter custom, and in part to a relative reduction in more recent years in the proportion of colored in the total population, among whom the custom is most common.

The maximum proportion of all married is found among males at about 45 years of age, and among the females in the age group 30 to 34. This maximum occurred in 1907 in the same ages.

The number of consensually married among whites was 73,020, or 3.5% of the white population. The number among the colored was 104,310 or 13% of the colored population. Thus the proportion of consensually married among the colored was between three and four times as great as among the white.

Comparing the consensually married with the legally married, it appears that among the whites there were thirteen consensual marriages to each 100 legal marriages, while among the colored there were ninety-

five consensual marriages to each 100 legal marriage. These proportions appear as follows in the provinces and Havana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED TO EACH 100 LEGALLY MARRIED	
	Whites	Colored
Pinar del Río.....	20	112
Havana .....	7	38
City of Havana .....	6	80
Matanzas .....	8	172
Santa Clara .....	9	77
Camagüey .....	12	52
Oriente .....	30	95

This table shows very wide differences among the provinces, from 7 in Havana to 30 in Oriente among the whites, and among the colored from 52 in Camagüey to 172 in Matanzas. This latter province, it will be noted, has very nearly the smallest percentage of whites consensually married, and by far the largest proportion of colored consensually married.

The following table shows the number and the proportion of the population consensually married in the seven largest cities of Cuba:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS	Population	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED	
		Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	604,491	27,822	4.6
Camagüey .....	41,909	1,532	3.7
Cárdenas .....	27,477	1,871	6.8
Cienfuegos .....	37,241	1,402	3.8
Havana .....	363,506	14,678	4.0
Maricao .....	30,701	1,839	6.0
Matanzas .....	41,574	2,648	6.4
Santiago de Cuba .....	62,083	3,852	6.2

The highest percentage of consensually married was found in the city of Cárdenas. In all cases, the percentage was lower for the city than for the corresponding province.

The proportion of the consensually married to the population in these seven large cities was less than the similar proportion for all Cuba; this proves that consensual marriage is more common in the rural districts of Cuba than in its cities.

The following table shows for each of the seven largest cities the proportion of the consensually married of each element of the population, classified by color:



CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION	
	Whites	Colored
Camagüey .....	2.5	7.6
Cárdenas .....	2.6	15.5
Cienfuegos .....	2.0	7.2
Havana .....	1.9	11.4
Marianao .....	2.8	13.8
Matanzas .....	2.9	14.6
Santiago .....	3.1	8.9

In every city, the percent of colored consensually married was more than double that of the whites. Indeed in Cárdenas and Havana it was six times as great.

The total number of native whites 15 years of age and over was 932,375, of which 54,722, or 6.9%, were consensually married. The foreign whites 15 years of age and over numbered 253,137, of whom 8,271, or 3.3%, were consensually married. This percentage is less than one-half as great as that shown for native whites.

Classified by sex, as well as nativity, the proportions of the consensually married appear as follows:

NATIVITY AND SEX	Per cent consensually married form of population at least 15 years of age
Native whites:	
Males .....	6.6
Males .....	7.3
Foreign whites:	
Females .....	3.3
Females .....	3.2

The proportion for native white males and females show that the females are the more numerous, but among the foreign whites the proportion of males consensually married was greater.

The following table classified the native white males and foreign white males consensually married by age groups:

AGE GROUP	PER CENT WHITE MALES CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL WHITE MALE POPULATION	
	Native	Foreign
15 to 19 years.....	0.1	
20 to 24 years.....	2.8	0.7
25 to 29 years.....	5.8	2.0
30 to 34 years.....	8.2	2.9
35 to 44 years.....	9.3	4.5
45 to 54 years.....	10.7	5.8
55 to 64 years.....	11.0	7.0
65 years and over.....	10.3	5.3

In every age group, the proportion of native whites is decidedly the greater. The maximum proportion is reached by both classes in the age group 55 to 64 years.

The following table classifies the consensually married whites of each province and the city of Havana, by nativity, expressing it as a percentage of the population of each class:

PROVINCE	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE	
	Native white	Foreign white
Cuba .....	6.9	3.3
Pinar del Río.....	9.4	6.4
Havana .....	3.6	2.2
City of Havana .....	3.2	2.0
Matanzas .....	4.2	3.2
Santa Clara .....	4.9	3.2
Camagüey .....	7.2	2.2
Oriente .....	14.2	6.6

The proportion for the native whites show great diversity in the different provinces, ranging from 3.6% in Havana to 14.2% in Oriente, showing that the mean for Cuba is a composite of widely differing communities. The proportion of foreign whites also fluctuates, but not to the extent of the native whites, the range being from 2.2% in Havana to 6.6% in Oriente. The proportion of native whites is greater than the proportion of foreign whites in every province.

*The widowed.*—The number of widowed in Cuba in 1919 was 108,973, which was 3.8% of the whole population, or 6.5% of the population 15 years of age and over. In 1907, the number of widowed was 79,458, which was 3.9% of the whole population, and 6.1% of the population 15 years of age and over. The proportion of widowed in 1919 was very small, much less than the proportion in Porto Rico in 1910, 7.3%, or the proportion in the United States in 1910, 7.4%, but in comparison with the proportion in the United States, it must be remembered that Cuba's consensually married were over one-fourth as numerous as the married, and that when such a union is broken by death the survivor is relegated not to the widowed class, but to the single class. Hence, for fair comparison, the proportion of widowed should be increased by one-third, making it approximately 8.7%.

For the above reason, proportions between the widowed and the married will be used in the following discussion instead of proportions between the widowed and the total population or the population 15 years of age and over.

In 1919, the proportion of widowed to married was 16.4%; in 1907, the corresponding proportion was 18.8%. In 1910, the proportion for Porto Rico was 20.5%. The proportion for the United States in 1910 was, however, decidedly less, being 13%.

Below are shown the number of widowers to 100 husbands, and the number of widows to 100 wives in Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States:

COUNTRY AND CENSUS	Widowers to 100 husbands	Widows to 100 wives
Cuba, 1919 .....	8.7	24.6
Cuba, 1907 .....	9.3	28.7
Porto Rico, 1910 .....	10.6	29.9
United States, 1910 .....	8.1	17.0

The proportions of both widows and widowers in Cuba have been reduced in 12 years. Of the native whites, there were 16.3 widowed to 100 married. Of the foreign whites, the corresponding number of widowed was 11.7, and of the colored, 21.7; thus the colored have the largest and the foreign whites the smallest proportion.

Carrying the analysis further, and introducing the distinction of sex, it appears that of the native whites, there were 8 widowers to 100 husbands, and 23 widows to 100 wives; of the foreign whites, the corresponding figures were 8 widowers and 21 widows; of the colored, 11 widowers and 33 widows. Thus the colored showed the largest proportion of widowed in each sex.

In the city of Havana, these were 24.3 widowed to 100 married of the native whites; 14.7 widowed to 100 married of the foreign whites and 51.1 widowed to 100 married of the colored.

The following table presents the proportions of widowed to married, by sex and age groups:

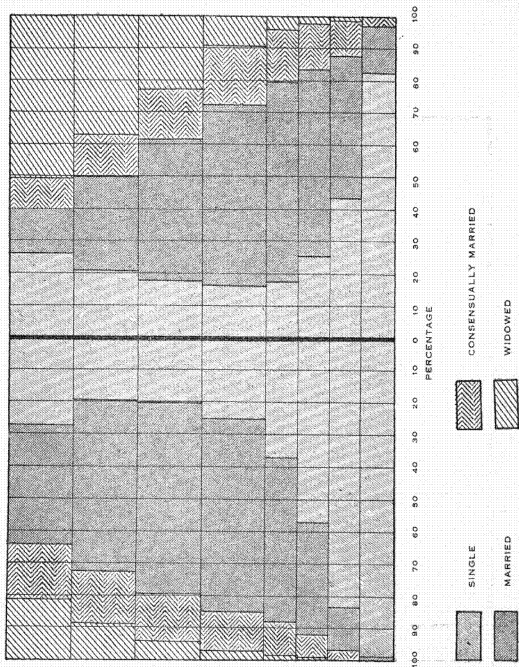
AGE	Widowers to 100 husbands	Widows to 100 wives
15 to 19 years.....	5	1
20 to 24 years.....	2	2
25 to 29 years.....	2	4
30 to 34 years.....	3	6
35 to 44 years.....	5	18
45 to 54 years.....	10	50
55 to 64 years.....	21	127
65 years and over.....	51	404

The above figures show a steady and rapid increase with advancing age in each sex, but with the females the increase is much more rapid. This results, as has been heretofore noted, in a great preponderance of

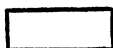
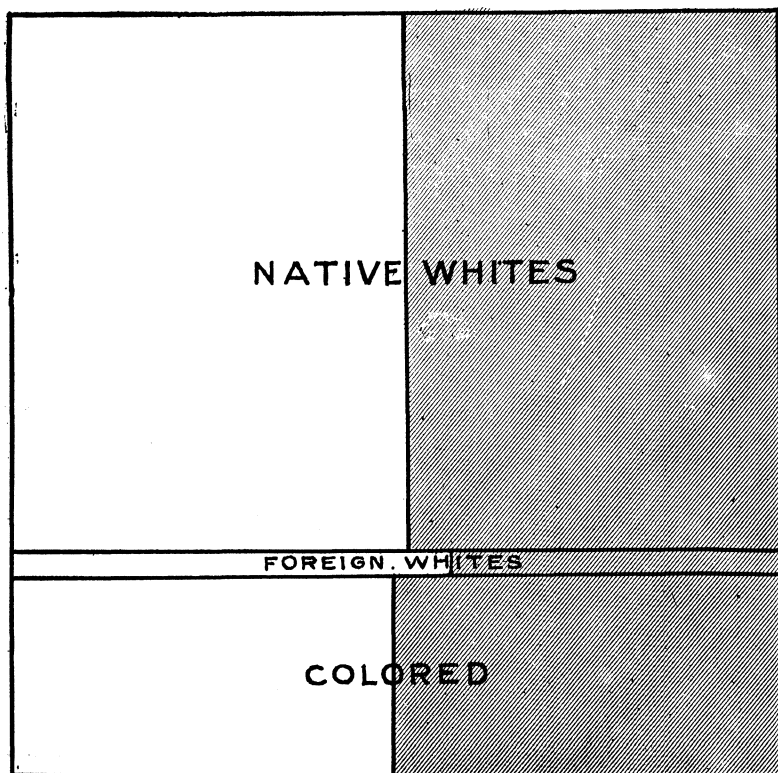
# CIVIL STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX

MALES

FEMALES



CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SEX,  
RACE AND NATIVITY



MALES



FEMALES

widows over widowers. This excess of widows is found in all countries. It may be accounted for in one or both of two ways; first, since husbands are, as a rule, older than their wives, their death rate is necessarily greater, that is, more of them die each year; second, widowers remarry in greater proportion than widows, and in remarrying, often choose maidens rather than widows.

The following table gives, for each province and for the city of Havana, the proportion of widowed to married, by sex, for 1919 and for 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY	1919		1907	
	Widowers to 100 husbands	Widows to 100 wives	Widowers to 100 husbands	Widows to 100 wives
Pinar del Río.....	10	23	9	19
Havana .....	10	30	11	36
City of Havana .....	9	34	11	44
Matanzas .....	10	25	11	33
Santa Clara .....	9	22	9	25
Camagüey .....	7	21	9	29
Oriente .....	7	22	7	25

The proportion of widowers was smallest in Oriente and Camagüey, and largest in Pinar del Río, Havana and Matanzas. Of widows, the proportion was smallest in Camagüey and largest in the city of Havana. The proportion of widowers to widows ranged from more than 2 in Pinar del Río to almost 4 in Havana city.

*The single.*—The small proportion of married in the total population, 23.1%, has been considered. Adding to this the per cent of the consensually married, 6.1%, the total, 29.2%, is by no means large. We should expect, therefore, to find that the proportion of single is large. There were, indeed, in 1919, 1,936,374 single persons in Cuba, 67% or about two-thirds of the total population. In 1907, the corresponding per cent was 66.8%. The proportion in 1919 was larger than in any other country of importance of which we have a census. This is the result of the large percentage of young children. By eliminating those under 15 years of age, a different result is obtained. The population 15 years of age and over was 1,664,965, while the single of those ages numbered 712,889, or 42.8%. The corresponding proportion in 1907 was 47.8%. Of the males 15 years and over in 1919, 49.4% were single, and of the females 34.9%; in 1907, the corresponding proportions were 53.5% and 41.2%. The proportion of single among adults in each sex diminished materially in the twelve years.

Single males were largely in excess of single females, a phenomenon due in part to the excess of males over females in the island, and in part, to the excess of widows over widowers.

The proportion of single in each group and by sex is shown below:

*Population, classified by conjugal condition.—Continuation**Per cent of total*

## SANTA CLARA

AGE	Single or unknown	Legally married	Consensually married	Widowed
to 19 years.....	90.0	9.0	0.9	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	61.3	30.2	4.6	0.6
25 to 29 years.....	41.0	50.3	7.3	1.4
30 to 34 years.....	27.3	60.8	9.4	2.5
35 to 44 years.....	19.5	63.2	11.8	5.5
45 to 54 years.....	16.9	57.6	12.9	12.6
55 to 64 years.....	18.6	46.7	12.4	22.3
65 years and over.....	28.6	27.8	12.5	33.1

## CAMAGUEY

15 to 19 years.....	91.1	7.1	1.7	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	69.9	24.3	5.3	0.5
25 to 29 years.....	47.6	43.2	8.0	1.2
30 to 34 years.....	31.0	57.2	9.5	2.3
35 to 44 years.....	22.6	62.3	10.1	5.0
45 to 54 years.....	17.9	59.7	10.1	12.3
55 to 64 years.....	17.3	50.4	9.4	22.9
65 years and over.....	19.8	33.2	7.9	39.1

## ORIENTE

15 to 19 years.....	89.4	7.4	3.1	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	62.0	24.7	12.7	0.6
25 to 29 years.....	40.1	39.8	18.8	1.3
30 to 34 years.....	27.3	48.8	21.8	2.1
35 to 44 years.....	21.6	50.9	23.3	4.2
45 to 54 years.....	20.6	46.0	23.0	10.4
55 to 64 years.....	22.4	38.2	23.4	16.0
65 years and over.....	29.3	23.9	20.3	26.5

*Population, classified by conjugal condition and sex*

AGE	PER CENT OF TOTAL							
	MALES				FEMALES			
	Singles or unknown	Legally married	Consensually married	Widowed	Singles or unknown	Legally married	Consensually married	Widowed
All ages .....	49.4	38.2	9.0	3.4	34.8	42.2	12.6	10.4
15 to 19 years.....	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	82.3	14.6	2.9	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	83.3	13.2	3.2	0.3	43.6	44.2	11.1	1.1
25 to 29 years.....	57.0	35.0	7.3	0.7	25.2	58.1	14.5	2.2
30 to 34 years.....	37.0	50.9	10.7	1.4	17.9	62.0	16.2	3.9
35 to 44 years.....	25.0	59.8	12.2	3.0	16.3	53.3	18.3	9.1
45 to 54 years.....	20.0	59.5	14.4	6.1	17.6	44.4	15.7	22.3
55 to 64 years.....	19.6	53.0	16.3	11.1	20.7	29.0	13.4	36.9
65 years and over.....	27.0	36.9	17.3	18.8	26.4	12.5	10.4	50.7

## CHAPTER IX

## ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Children born from unions, which are not marriages are comprised under the denomination of illegitimate, according to the laws of Cuba. In this Census, as well as in the former ones, investigations have been

been made as to the origin of the persons enumerated in order to make the corresponding table in relation to that origin.

The total number of illegitimate children enumerated in this Census amounts to 693,455, that is 24% of the entire population. In that of 1907 that proportion only amounted to 12.6%. It must not be inferred from this fact that illegitimate births have increased in such an extraordinary proportion during the last years. Rather on the contrary, it may be considered that they have diminished. What has happened is that in the former Census, the computations were founded on data less complete and exact than in the present one for the investigations were not so carefully done as now, having been limited to state the origin of the children who lived in families which had been formed without any legal sanction, and it was only exceptionally that the origin of elder persons was expressed. In drawing up this Census efforts have been made to discover the origin of everybody who has been enumerated, whatever their age might be, and therefore, although the information gathered may not be absolutely exact, it is undoubtedly much more so than that of the former Censuses.

The following table shows the number and proportion of illegitimate children in each province and in the city of Havana.

PROVINCE OR CITY	Total population	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN	
		Number	Per cent
Cuba.....	2,889,004	693,455	24.0
Pinar del Rio.....	261,198	70,586	27.0
Havana .....	697,583	119,282	17.1
City of Havana .....	363,506	73,916	20.3
Matanzas .....	312,704	80,366	25.9
Santa Clara .....	657,697	128,021	19.5
Camagüey .....	228,913	39,195	17.1
Oriente .....	730,909	255,496	35.0

The proportion of illegitimate children was greatest in Oriente and least in Havana and Camagüey.

The two following tables show the proportion the illegitimate children formed of the total population in the seven largest cities and in the provinces outside of those cities:



CITY OR PROVINCE	Total population	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN	
		Number	Per cent
Aggregate .....	2,889,004	693,455	24.0
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants .....	604,491	117,356	19.4
Camagüey .....	41,909	7,930	18.9
Cárdenas .....	27,477	6,824	24.8
Cienfuegos .....	37,241	7,720	20.7
Habana .....	363,506	73,916	20.3
Marianao .....	30,701	3,604	11.7
Matanzas .....	41,574	8,529	20.5
Santiago .....	62,083	8,833	14.2
Provinces exclusive of cities having 25,000 inhabitants .....	2,284,513	576,099	25.2
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	70,556	27.0
Habana .....	303,376	41,742	13.8
Matanzas .....	243,533	65,542	26.9
Santa Clara .....	620,456	120,301	19.4
Camagüey .....	187,004	31,265	16.7
Oriente .....	668,826	246,663	36.9

In the seven largest cities, the illegitimate children formed 19.4% of the population, while in the rest of Cuba they formed 25.2%, which fact shows that this class was decidedly more numerous in the country districts. Of the cities, Cárdenas showed the largest percentage, and Marianao the smallest percentage. The number of illegitimate children among the native whites was 230,119, or 12.7% of that element of the population; the number among the foreign whites was 26,434, or 9.7%; the number among the colored was 436,902, or 54.5% of all the colored. It thus appears that the number of illegitimate children among the colored was almost twice as great as among the native whites, and that the proportion was four times as great.

The following table shows the percentages which illegitimate children formed of the total, the native white, and the colored population, by age groups:

AGE	PER CENT ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION		
	All classes	Native white	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Under 5 years.....	23.2	13.6	49.9
5 to 9 years.....	23.5	13.5	52.0
10 to 14 years.....	24.1	13.5	53.9
15 to 19 years.....	25.3	14.0	55.2
20 to 24 years.....	25.0	12.8	54.8
25 years and over.....	23.9	11.0	56.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The proportion of illegitimate children in the population 15 to 19 years is larger than any other proportion. Among the native whites,

the same age group contained the largest proportion, but among the colored, the largest proportion was in the age group 25 years and over, which contained the unusually high per cent of 56.8.

In the following table are shown the proportions which illegitimate children under 10 years of age bore to all children of that age, in each province and in the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Per cent illegitimate children form of popu- lation under 10 years of age
Pinar del Río.....	25.7
Havana .....	16.0
City of Havana .....	21.5
Matanzas .....	19.9
Santa Clara .....	15.5
Camagüey .....	16.7
Oriente .....	37.0

Oriente contained the highest proportion and Santa Clara contained the lowest proportion.

## CHAPTER X

### ATTENDANCE TO THE SCHOOLS

*Children of school age.*—The children of school age, 5 to 17 years, numbered 1,000,793, or 34.6% of the total population. In 1907, this proportion was 26.4%. In Porto Rico, the corresponding proportion in 1910 was 32.4%.

Of the children of school age in 1919, 503,935, or 50.4%, were males and 496,858, or 49.6%, were females.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Havana the proportion of school children to total population:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Per cent children 5 to 17 years of age form of total population
City of Havana .....	25.3
Havana .....	30.5
Camagüey .....	32.3
Matanzas .....	35.0
Santa Clara .....	35.8
Havana, excluding the city.....	36.2
Oriente .....	36.3
Pinar del Río.....	39.4

In Pinar del Río and Oriente, the provinces at the extreme end of the Island, the proportion of school children is largest, and it is smallest in the city of Havana.

*Attendance.*—The total number of children of school age, 5 to 17 years, was 1,000,793. Of these, 312,335, or 31.2%, attended school, before september 15, 1919. The corresponding proportion in 1907 was 31.6%, which shows that a smaller proportion of children was attending school than twelve years previously. This is to be accounted for by the large increase in the age group concerned.

The following table gives the proportion of children of that age who attended school:

CITY	Per cent that children attending school form of population from 5 to 17 years of age
Camagüey .....	45.6
Cárdenas .....	41.0
Cienfuegos .....	55.9
Havana .....	40.0
Marianao .....	46.5
Matanzas .....	52.7
Santiago .....	57.1

The following table gives the proportion of children of school age attending school in each province, and the proportion attending school in each province outside of cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more:

PROVINCE	PER CENT THAT CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FORM OF POPULATION FROM 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE	
	In entire province	In province exclusive cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants
Pinar del Río.....	31.3	31.3
Havana .....	39.1	37.5
Matanzas .....	31.9	27.9
Santa Clara .....	29.9	28.5
Camagüey .....	22.0	16.7
Oriente .....	28.3	25.8

Of the male children of school age, 31.7%, and of the female children, 30.5% attended school.

Of white children of school age, 31.1%, and of the colored children, 31.6% attended school. This is surprising, as the proportion of literates among whites was greater than the proportion among colored.

In each of the foregoing groups, the percentage is less than in 1907, indicating that school attendance has decreased among both males and females, and among both white and colored, in proportion to the total population contained in such groups.

The following table shows the proportion of the population in certain age groups who attended school:

AGE	Per cent attending school
5 to 9 years.....	28.7
14 to 14 years.....	43.1
15 to 17 years.....	13.0

This table indicates that school attendance is more popular between the ages of 10 to 14, although the corresponding proportion for this group in 1907 was 52%. In both the other age groups above shown, the percentage of children attending school has increased since 1907.

## CHAPTER XI

### LITERACY

In order to form an idea of the degree of culture of a people, in view of the data of the Census, it is necessary to pay attention principally to those which turn up, in regard to the literacy of the inhabitants, reckoning, as a basis, upon those obtained concerning primary education, such as may be obtained at school.

Although this is not the most important to that object, it suggests better ability for public culture to be allowed to that people, wherein there is a larger proportion of inhabitants, who can read and write, than in those where the proportion is smaller. But even in order to appreciate this circumstance, it is necessary to start from suppositions, and the best founded of these is to consider that all the children who attend school can read and write, and that all those who are less than ten years of age, lack that primary instruction, when they do not go to school; although, this may not be strictly exact, it is necessary to suppose it is, in order to obtain some conjecture approaching the truth, which in any other way would be very difficult, or perhaps impossible to find out.

In 1919, of the 2,041,971 inhabitants 10 years of age and over, 1,245,165, or 61%, were able to read. Of the total population, 47.6%

were able to read; in 1899, the proportion was 36%; in 1887, 27.7% and in 1861, 19.2%, thus showing a steady and rapid increase in literacy.

The following table shows the proportions of literate in the population 10 years of age and over in the case of the native whites, foreign whites, and colored, for each province and for the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT LITERATES FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE		
	Native white	Foreign white	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Pinar del Río.....	46.6	72.5	40.4
Havana .....	76.2	85.0	68.2
City of Havana .....	90.6	87.1	74.2
Matanzas .....	60.4	67.3	53.1
Santa Clara .....	59.5	63.4	57.5
Camagüey .....	61.4	70.4	58.1
Oriente .....	57.6	75.6	44.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

*Literacy.*—Among the native whites, literacy was highest in the city of Havana, where more than 9 out of 10 persons could read. It was lowest in Pinar del Río, where less than one-half could read. This was the only province with less than one-half literates among the native whites. Among foreign whites, the proportion of literates was high, ranging from almost two-thirds in Santa Clara up to eight-ninths in the city of Havana. Among the colored, the proportion of literates was smallest in Pinar del Río, where it was about two-fifths, and highest in the city of Havana, where almost three-fourths of this class were literates.

It is usually the case that literacy is higher in cities than in the country, since, in the former, schools are better, more numerous and more generally attended. In the seven cities of over 25,000 inhabitants each, the literates formed 85.2% of the population 10 years of age and over, while in the rest of Cuba, the proportion of literates was only 53.7%.

The following table gives the proportion of literates in the population at least ten years of age in each of the cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS	Per cent literates form of population at least 10 years of age
Santiago .....	86.5
Havana .....	86.0
Cienfuegos .....	85.3
Camagüey .....	84.3
Marianao .....	83.0
Matanzas .....	81.2
Cárdenas .....	80.2

The following table shows the proportion of the several elements of the population, ten years of age and over, who were able to read:

COLOR AND NATIVITY	PER CENT LITERATES FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
All classes .....	61.6	62.1	61.0
Native whites .....	62.7	62.2	63.1
Foreign whites .....	75.3	77.3	69.3
Colored .....	53.1	51.9	54.4

Of the total population, the proportion of males who could read was larger than that of females. Among the native whites and the colored, the proportion of females who could read was slightly larger than that of males, while among the foreign whites, the proportion of literate males exceeded that of females. The foreign whites had the largest proportion of literates, while the colored had the smallest.

The following table shows, for the total population, the proportion of literates in each age group:

AGE	Per cent literate
10 to 14 years.....	53.4
15 to 19 years.....	71.2
20 to 24 years.....	73.7
25 to 29 years.....	73.2
30 to 34 years.....	67.0
35 to 44 years.....	59.5
45 to 54 years.....	52.8
55 to 64 years.....	46.5
65 years and over.....	37.2

There was a steady and rapid reduction in literacy with advancing age. The proportion increased from 10 to 24 years of age, then gradually decreased to the end of life.

The following table shows the proportion of literates in each age period, of each sex, color and nativity:

AGE	PER CENT LITERATE				
	Males	Females	Native white	Foreign white	Colored <sup>1</sup>
10 to 14 years.....	50.2	56.8	55.1	70.0	47.6
15 to 19 years.....	68.0	74.5	71.6	81.8	67.4
20 to 24 years.....	72.9	74.7	75.5	80.2	66.5
25 to 29 years.....	74.2	72.0	74.7	79.4	66.8
30 to 34 years.....	69.8	63.4	69.4	78.2	61.8
35 to 44 years.....	62.9	54.9	58.5	74.3	51.7
45 to 54 years.....	56.6	47.8	54.1	70.0	38.8
55 to 64 years.....	49.1	43.2	51.4	67.1	26.4
65 years and over.....	38.0	36.4	48.2	60.0	16.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

In the age groups 10 to 24 years, the female literates exceeded the male literates, but beyond that age, the males took the lead and maintained it. In the above elements of population, there was a more or less rapid decrease in literacy in the later ages, but in certain elements the decrease is more rapid than in others. Up to 44 years of age, the ratio between the various groups varies little, but beyond that age the decrease among the colored is much more rapid than among the white. The foreign whites show a high degree of literacy at all ages; even at the most advanced age, three-fifths of them could read.

Literates among the native whites dropped from more than three-fourths at the ages 20 to 24 to a little less at a more advanced age.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Havana the proportion of literates in the total population 10 years of age and over, and in each sex:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT LITERATES FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Pinar del Río.....	46.4	49.3	43.2
Havana .....	76.3	78.0	74.5
City of Havana .....	86.0	88.3	83.6
Matanzas .....	58.8	58.5	59.1
Santa Clara .....	59.6	60.2	58.9
Camagüey .....	64.3	62.6	66.6
Oriente .....	53.3	52.7	54.0

In appreciating the literacy of the total population, divided as males and females, the highest proportions were in Havana city and the lowest in Pinar del Río.

## CHAPTER XII

### OCCUPATIONS

By occupation, in connection with a census, is meant gainful occupation or an occupation by means of which a person gets a livelihood for himself or for himself and others. It is not the head of the family alone, however, who may be thus occupied, as it is quite possible that others or even all the members of the family may be wage-earners. Children at home or at school, housewives, etc., are not considered as being "gainfully employed" so far as census statistics are concerned.

The number of persons in gainful occupations in Cuba in 1919 was 948,821. This was 32.8% of the population. In 1907, the proportion was larger, being 37.7%; in 1899, the proportion was still larger, being 36.6%. The reduction in 1919 was no doubt due to the same cause as in 1907, the increase in the number of young children.

The absolute and relative numbers of persons engaged in gainful occupation were as follows in the provinces and the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Population	WAGE-EARNERS	
		Number	Per cent
Cuba.....	2,889,004	945,821	32.8
City of Havana .....	363,506	156,685	43.1
Havana .....	697,583	261,874	38.0
Camagüey .....	228,913	83,413	36.4
Matanzas .....	312,704	104,513	33.4
Santa Clara .....	677,697	202,474	30.8
Oriente .....	730,909	213,840	29.7
Pinar del Río.....	231,198	76,707	29.4

The smallest proportion of bread-winners was found in Pinar del Río, being 29.4%. The city of Havana had by far the largest proportion, and this fact raises the question whether bread-winners were relatively more numerous in city or country.

In the twenty six cities of more than 8,000 inhabitants, there was a total population of 873,914, of which 319,521, or 36.6%, were bread-winners. Rural Cuba had a population of 2,015,090, of which 629,300, or 31.3% were wage-earners.

The following table gives the proportion of wage-earners to the total population in each of the twenty-six cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS	Per cent of wage- earners in total Population
Havana .....	43.1
Colón .....	38.9
Morón .....	38.2
Sagua la Grande .....	38.0
Ciego de Avila .....	37.7
Marianao .....	37.0
Matanzas .....	35.5
Calbarián .....	35.1
Cienfuegos .....	34.7
Guanabacoa .....	34.3
Regla .....	34.2
San Antonio de los Baños.....	32.3
Remedios .....	32.2
Santa Clara .....	32.1
Cárdenas .....	31.9
Pinar del Río.....	31.8
Güines .....	31.4
Camagüey .....	31.3
Banes .....	30.7
Santiago de Cuba .....	30.1
Trinidad .....	29.6
Guantánamo .....	28.3
Sancti-Spiritus .....	28.2
Manzanillo .....	25.3
Holguín .....	18.4
Placetas .....	16.2

Havana, the largest city, had the greatest proportion, while Pla-



cetas had less than any other city. Of the 26 cities, 11 had proportions greater than that for Cuba as a whole, and 15 had smaller proportions.

The following table shows the proportion of wage-earners in the rural portions of the several provinces:

PROVINCE	Per cent of wage-earners in rural population
Camagüey .....	37.5
Matanzas .....	33.1
Havana .....	31.3
Santa Clara .....	30.6
Oriente .....	30.1
Pinar del Río .....	29.2

These figures indicate unusual uniformity, the smallest proportion, 29.2%, in Pinar del Río, being but 8.3% less than the largest, that of Camagüey, 37.5%.

Comparison of the proportions in the cities of each province with the proportion in the rural parts of the province shows that the proportion of wage-earners was usually greater in the cities than in the rest of the province, but in nine cases it was less.

The number of male wage-earners was 859,165, of 56.1% of all males; that of female wage-earners was 89,656, or 6.6% of all females. In 1907, the corresponding figures were 65% for males and 7.5% for females. There was, therefore, a reduction in the recent census in each case.

In the following table the proportions of bread-winners are given by sex, for each province, and for the city of Havana, for 1919 and 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION			
	1919		1907	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pinar del Río.....	50.6	6.6	61.7	4.8
Havana .....	63.0	10.8	69.7	12.2
City of Havana.....	63.8	15.1	73.5	16.8
Matanzas .....	57.6	6.3	66.7	8.6
Santa Clara .....	53.8	4.8	65.6	8.5
Camagüey .....	60.5	5.0	63.8	5.8
Oriente .....	51.8	4.8	59.9	5.1

In 1919, the maximum proportion among males was in Havana and the minimum in Pinar del Río. Among females also the maximum was in Havana, but the minimum was in Oriente and Santa Clara. Comparing the figures of the two sexes, the proportion of gainfully

employed in both males and females decreased, with the one exception of the females in Pinar del Río. The fact that Havana city contained the largest proportion of wage-earners of each sex, suggests that conditions in the other cities may be similar, and that the rural districts may contain lower proportions of wage-earners of each sex. To test this, the proportions between the population and the wage-earners of the seven cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants have been obtained separately by sex. The male population of these seven cities numbered 306,673 and the male wage-earners 195,697, showing that 63.8% of the males were wage-earners. The female population numbered 297,818, of which total 40,592 were wage-earners, the proportion being 13.6%.

In the sections of Cuba outside of the seven cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants each, the male population was 1,223,836, of which 663,468, or 54.2%, were wage-earners; while the female population numbered 1,060,677, of which 49,064, or 4.6%, were wage earners.

Thus, for each sex, the proportion of wage-earners was greater in the larger cities than in the small cities and country districts.

The following table gives, by sex, the proportion of wage-earners to population, in each of the seven cities with a population of at least 25,000 inhabitants and in each province exclusive of these large cities:

CITY OR PROVINCE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Wage-earners		Total	Wage-earners	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Cuba.....	1,530,509	859,165	56.1	1,358,495	89,656	6.6
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants .....	306,673	195,697	63.8	297,818	40,592	13.6
Camagüey, Camagüey .....	19,991	11,005	55.0	21,918	2,130	9.7
Cárdenas, Matanzas .....	13,253	7,725	58.3	14,224	1,051	7.4
Cienfuegos, Santa Clara .....	17,900	10,595	59.2	19,341	2,342	12.1
Havana, Havana .....	189,655	130,432	68.8	173,848	26,253	15.1
Marianao, Havana .....	17,260	9,621	55.7	13,441	1,739	12.9
Matanzas, Matanzas .....	20,173	11,796	58.5	21,401	2,944	13.8
Santiago, Oriente .....	28,438	14,523	51.1	33,645	4,133	12.3
Provinces exclusive of cities having 25,000 inhabitants .....	1,223,836	663,468	54.2	1,060,677	49,064	4.6
Pinar del Río.....	134,995	68,371	50.6	126,203	8,336	6.6
Havana .....	158,617	89,072	56.2	144,759	7,757	5.4
Matanzas .....	131,938	75,731	57.4	11,715	5,266	4.7
Santa Clara .....	330,865	177,164	53.5	289,591	12,373	4.3
Camagüey .....	109,746	67,476	61.5	77,258	2,802	3.6
Oriente .....	357,675	185,634	51.9	311,151	12,530	4.0

Among the cities, the proportion of wage-earners in both sexes was greatest in Havana.

Considering the males in the districts outside of the large cities, Camagüey had the highest proportion and Pinar del Río, the lowest.

The following table brings together, for comparison, the proportion which female wage-earners bore to the total female population in the large cities of the several provinces and in the remainder of the provinces:

PROVINCE	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION	
	Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	Smaller cities and country districts
Pinar del Río.....	14.9	6.6
Havana .....	5.4	5.4
Matanzas .....	11.2	4.7
Santa Clara .....	12.1	4.3
Camagüey .....	9.7	3.6
Oriente .....	12.3	4.0

The proportion of wage-earners in the cities ranged from more than two to over three times that in the rest of the provinces.

The following tables gives, for each sex, the number and the proportion of wage-earners to the total of that sex for each province and for the city of Havana:

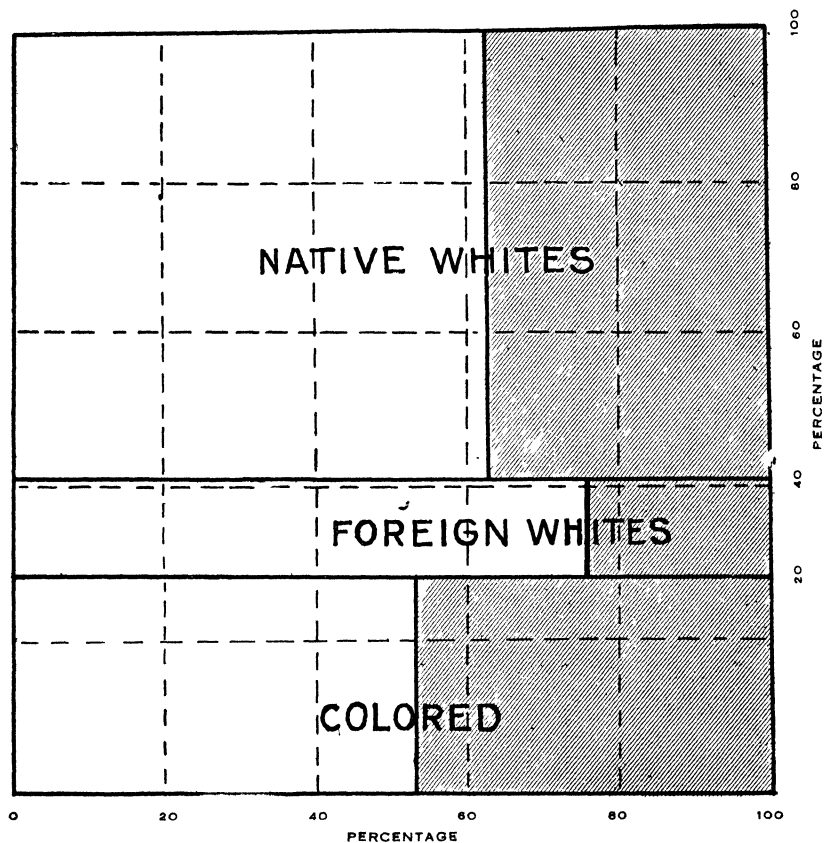
PROVINCE OR CITY	MALES			FEMALES		
	WAGE-EARNERS			WAGE-EARNERS		
	Total	Number	Per cent	Total	Number	Per cent
Cuba.....	1,530,509	859,165	56.1	1,358,495	89,656	6.6
Pinar del Río.....	134,995	68,371	50.6	126,203	8,336	6.6
Havana .....	365,535	229,125	63.0	332,048	35,749	10.8
City of Havana.....	189,638	130,432	68.8	173,848	26,253	15.1
Matanzas .....	165,334	95,252	57.6	147,340	9,231	6.3
Santa Clara .....	348,765	187,759	53.8	308,932	14,715	4.8
Camagüey .....	129,737	78,481	60.5	99,176	4,932	5.0
Oriente .....	386,113	200,177	51.8	344,796	16,693	4.8

Among males, the highest proportions were, of course, in the city and province of Havana. The lowest proportion was in Pinar del Río. Among females, as with males, the city and province of Havana had the highest proportion, while Santa Clara and Oriente had the lowest.

In noting the proportion of persons gainfully employed, it is better to disregard the population under 10 years of age. Persons at least 10 years of age numbered 2,041, 971 in 1919, of which 947,736, or 46.4%, were bread-winners. The corresponding proportion in 1907 was 52.1%.

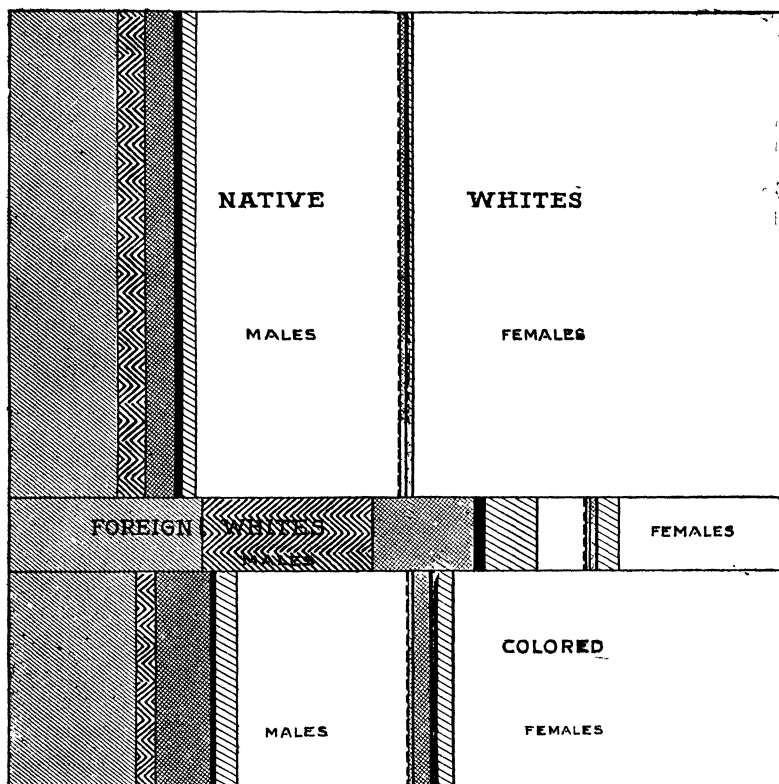
The following table shows the proportion of bread-winners to population 10 or more years of age, for each province and for the city of Havana in 1919 and 1907:

PER CENT ILLITERATES FROM  
OF POPULATION AT LEAST TEN YEARS OF  
AGE AND OVER



THE DOTTED LINES SHOW THE  
ILLITERATES

OCCUPATION,  
BY COLOR, SEX AND NATIVITY



AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, MINING  
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION  
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES



PROFESSIONAL SERVICE  
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE  
WITHOUT GAINFUL OCCUPATION

PROVINCE OR CITY	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE	
	1919	1907
Pinar del Río.....	42.7	52.5
Santa Clara .....	44.0	52.1
Oriente .....	44.6	48.2
Matanzas .....	46.7	52.0
Havana .....	50.2	55.5
Camagüey .....	51.3	49.8
City of Havana.....	53.5	57.7

The range in the proportions of wage-earners to the population at least 10 years of age is from 42.7% in Pinar del Río to 53.5% in the city of Havana.

In the following table, the proportions of wage-earners in different age groups are given for 1919 and 1907:

AGE	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS	
	1919	1907
10 to 14 years.....	8.8	15.5
15 to 19 years.....	42.0	48.8
20 to 24 years.....	58.5	58.2
25 to 29 years.....	56.6	58.6
30 to 34 years.....	59.9	60.1
35 to 44 years.....	60.0	60.4
45 to 54 years.....	59.3	60.6
55 to 64 years.....	56.1	58.9
65 years and over.....	43.1	52.7

In 1919, only about one-twelfth of those between 10 and 14 years of age were wage-earners. In the next age group, 15 to 19 years, the proportion rose to more than two-fifths, and thereafter, up to 65 years, approximately three-fifths were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion diminished at the age of 65, when it was a trifle more than between the ages of 15 to 19. The difference between the proportions for the two censuses is note-worthy in only two points. The proportion in the first age group, 10 to 14 years, was much less at the latter census. This was probably due to the great prosperity of the country at this time. The second note-worthy difference is at the age of 65 years and over.

The following table shows the proportions of wage-earners of each sex in the different age groups for the censuses of 1919 and 1907:

AGE	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS			
	Males		Females	
	1919	1907	1919	1907
10 to 14 years.....	15.4	27.8	2.0	2.6
15 to 19 years.....	73.6	87.1	9.8	11.1
20 to 24 years.....	95.3	98.8	13.3	11.5
25 to 29 years.....	95.8	99.3	11.6	10.5
30 to 34 years.....	97.1	99.3	11.3	11.5
35 to 44 years.....	95.9	99.3	12.2	12.7
45 to 54 years.....	95.6	99.2	12.5	13.6
55 to 64 years.....	92.3	98.7	10.9	12.9
65 years and over.....	77.7	94.7	7.5	10.0

In every age group, both male and female, the proportion in 1919 was smaller than in 1907, with the exception of females between 20 and 29 years of age. The maximum proportion of males was reached in the age group from 30 to 34 years. The maximum for females was reached in the age group 20 to 24 years.

The following table shows the number and proportion of wage-earners in the population, classified by color, nativity and sex:

COLOR NATIVITY AND SEX	Total population	WAGE-EARNERS	
		Number	Per cent
Total.....	2,889,004	948,821	32.8
Whites .....	2,088,047	668,100	32.0
Males .....	1,116,979	623,172	55.8
Females .....	971,068	44,928	4.6
Native .....	1,816,017	471,125	25.9
Males .....	914,022	437,554	47.9
Females .....	901,995	33,571	3.7
Foreign .....	272,030	196,975	72.4
Males .....	202,957	185,618	91.5
Females .....	69,073	11,357	16.4
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	800,957	280,721	35.0
Males .....	413,530	235,993	57.1
Females .....	387,427	44,728	11.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The fact that the proportion of white wage-earners was less than that of colored was due in part to the larger proportion of young children among them, and in part to the larger proportion of colored women workers. The proportion of male bread-winners was slightly greater among the colored than among the whites, but among the females the proportion of colored bread-winners was two and one-half times as great as the whites.

The large proportion of bread-winners among the foreign white males, is, of course, due to the age composition of this class. The proportion of female wage-earners was almost four times as large among the foreign whites as among the native whites.

The following table gives the proportion of bread-winners in each age group, classified by sex, race and nativity:

AGE	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION					
	MALES			FEMALES		
	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
10 to 14 years.....	15.1	37.7	14.9	1.3	4.7	3.4
15 to 19 years.....	69.9	91.6	75.1	6.6	22.5	15.7
20 to 24 years.....	94.1	97.1	95.3	8.4	28.0	18.5
25 to 29 years.....	96.7	97.9	92.2	7.1	22.3	18.0
30 to 34 years.....	97.5	96.9	96.4	6.8	16.9	19.4
35 to 44 years.....	95.4	96.6	96.3	7.2	15.8	21.4
45 to 54 years.....	95.0	96.9	95.8	6.6	15.4	23.4
55 to 64 years.....	91.7	92.0	93.6	5.6	12.1	20.3
65 years and over.....	80.8	72.8	76.5	3.1	6.9	13.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

The proportions of native white and colored males were very similar to one another throughout all ages and contrast strongly with those of the foreign white males. The latter were much the highest in the early age groups, and remained the highest to 30 years of age, after which the proportions ran very similarly in all classes. The large proportions between 15 to 24 years among the foreign whites was caused by the class of domestic servants, mainly immigrants from Spain.

The occupations in which persons are engaged are grouped by the census into five main classes, as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.

Domestic and personal service.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Trade and transportation.

Professional service.

The first class includes all persons engaged in the so-called extractive industries, or those concerned with getting the wealth out of the earth or water; the third class includes those who transform the raw material furnished by the extractive industries into new forms or combinations; the fourth class includes all engaged in giving place or time values to wealth by moving it from a place where it is less needed to a place where it is more needed, or by saving it from a time when it is less needed until a time when it is more needed; while the second and fifth classes include all whose contribution to society is in the form of personal services rather than of goods or of services upon goods. The line of division between these groups or classes is often obscure, and in many individual cases serious difficulties have arisen in selecting the best group to which a person or an occupation should be assigned under the imperfect description found on the schedule.



The population of Cuba engaged in gainful occupations was divided as follows among the five groups:

OCCUPATION GROUP	WAGE-EARNERS		
	NUMBER	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION	
		1919	1907
Total.....	948,821	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fisheries and mining.....	462,471	48.7	48.5
Domestic and personal service.....	115,002	12.1	16.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits .....	189,880	20.0	16.3
Trade and transportation .....	147,854	15.6	17.6
Professional service .....	33,614	3.6	1.6

One-half of all the workers were engaged in agriculture; one-fifth in manufacturing and mechanical industries; less than one-sixth in trade and transportation; one-eighth in domestic and personal service while 3.6% were in professional service.

The comparison of the percentages for 1919 and 1907 shows that the proportion in agricultural pursuits has scarcely changed, but those in domestic and personal service have decreased greatly, while in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and professional service, the increase has been marked. In trade and transportation there has been a decrease, which is accounted for, first by the increase in population without the corresponding increase in transportation facilities, and second in the tendency toward more efficient business methods, requiring less employees in proportion to the amount of business transacted.

The following table shows the distribution of males and females among the great group of occupations:

OCCUPATION GROUP	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS	
	Males	Females
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fisheries and mining.....	52.9	8.5
Domestic and personal service.....	8.6	46.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits .....	18.8	31.8
Trade and transportation .....	16.8	3.8
Professional service .....	2.9	9.9

Of the males, more than one-half were agriculturists; almost one-fifth were in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; about one-sixth were in trade and transportation; about one-eleventh in domestic and personal service and only 2.9% in professional service. The proportions

for females differ widely. Almost one-half were in domestic and personal service; almost one-third were in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; almost one-tenth were in professional service; about one-twelfth were in agriculture, while only a small proportion were in trade and transportation.

The following table shows by sex the distribution of bread-winners among the five great groups of occupations, by percentage of males and females over 10 years of age:

OCCUPATION GROUP	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS	
	Among males at least 10 years of age	Among females at least 10 years of age
Agriculture, fisheries and mining.....	41.3	0.8
Domestic and personal service.....	6.7	4.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits .....	14.7	3.0
Trade and transportation .....	13.1	0.4
Professional service .....	2.2	0.9

The following table shows by sex the distribution of bread-winners among the five great groups of occupation, by percentage of the total population occupied:

OCCUPATION GROUP	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS	
	Males	Females
Agriculture, fisheries and mining.....	47.9	0.8
Domestic and personal service.....	7.8	4.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits .....	17.0	3.0
Trade and transportation .....	15.2	0.4
Professional service .....	2.6	0.9

The following table shows the proportion of males and females in the total number of bread-winners in each of the five great groups of occupations:

OCCUPATION GROUP	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	Males	Females
Agriculture, fisheries and mining.....	98.4	1.6
Domestic and personal service.....	64.1	35.9
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits .....	85.0	15.0
Trade and transportation .....	97.7	2.2
Professional service .....	73.6	26.4

From this table, it appears that practically all agriculturists and practically all of those engaged in trade and transportation were males;

moreover, six-sevenths of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were males, and three-fourths of those in professional service were males. Of those engaged in domestic and personal service, about two-thirds were males and one-third females.

The following table shows for each age period the proportion of wage-earners engaged in each of the five great groups of occupations:

AGE	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS ENGAGED IN				
	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits
Total.....	48.7	3.6	12.1	15.6	20.0
10 to 14 years.....	64.8	0.7	12.4	9.0	13.1
15 to 19 years.....	49.3	1.4	11.3	15.6	22.4
20 to 24 years.....	43.6	3.3	14.2	18.6	20.3
25 to 29 years.....	43.3	4.5	13.2	17.6	21.4
30 to 34 years.....	46.1	4.0	12.0	16.8	21.1
35 to 44 years.....	48.3	4.0	11.4	15.9	20.4
45 to 54 years.....	49.8	4.3	11.8	14.2	19.9
55 to 64 years.....	56.7	4.2	10.9	12.2	16.0
65 years and over.....	62.0	3.1	11.2	9.5	14.2

Much the largest occupational group at all ages was the group for agriculture, fisheries, and mining. This group was largest in the youngest age period; then it diminished up to 30 years of age, from which age it advanced to the most advanced age. Professional service at all ages was very small, increasing up to 30 years of age, and then fluctuating to the end of life. Domestic and personal service varied slightly in the different age groups. Trade and transportation increased up to 24 years, and then gradually decreased to the most advanced age group. Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits fluctuated among the different age groups, the maximum being in the period 15 to 19 years of age, while the minimum was between the age of 10 to 14.

## CHAPTER XIII

### FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS

A family, in the ordinary or popular sense of the word, means a group of persons bound together by ties of kindred. Usually they live together, but this is not necessarily involved in said word, for a married son or daughter occupying a separate house is still regarded as a member of the family. On the other hand, not all persons who live with the family are deemed members, for servants, laborers, or boarders are excluded.

The census finds such a definition of the family inapplicable to its

field of work. The test of kindred can not be applied by the enumerator. In many cases, families of relatives are dispersed through the community, returns about them come through different enumerators, and their names and the facts about them can not be assembled on the schedules or tabulated together. Accordingly in this field, as in several others, the census is forced to abandon the effort to bring together data that belong together and to confine itself to the simpler and more practicable task of tabulating together data that are found by the enumerators conjoined. The census test of a family is not kinship by blood, but association in home life. Persons living in the same home are for census purposes members of the same family.

In census usage, therefore, the word "family" means group of people, whether related by blood or not, who share a common dwelling and table. If a person sleeps and eats alone, he constitutes for census purposes a family. On the other hand, if a large group of people sleep and eat in a common dwelling, like a hotel or convent, they make up a single census family. Census families, therefore, may be divided into two classes: Natural families or families in the popular sense of that word, and "other families." Members of a natural family are bound together primarily by other motives, usually those of an economic character. The latter may perhaps without great violence to the facts be called economic families. These two classes of motives may and often do coexist, but the family should be classed with natural families or with economic families according to the class of motives which is primary. For instance, a family having only one boarder should doubtless be grouped with natural families, but a family in which the boarders largely outnumber the blood relatives should be grouped with economic families.

*Size of family.*—The limits of size are much wider in the economic family than in the natural family. The economic family may consist of one person living alone, of two partners living together at their place of business, or three or more boarders living with a housekeeper, or of hundreds of guests, nuns, or prisoners living together in a hotel, convent, or prison. On the basis of number of members alone, no sharp lines can be drawn between natural families and economic families. Still, the only classification of census families presented in the tables of this volume is that by size, and on this basis, therefore, an attempt may perhaps be made to divide census families into two classes, one of which shall consist mainly of natural families and the other mainly of economic families.

As a natural family can not be composed of a single member, the lower limit of size for a natural family may be drawn with confidence between two members and one. The higher limit is more vague and

uncertain. Yet it seems that if all families of more than ten persons are grouped as economic families, a large proportion, if not a majority, of the persons in them might be assumed to be living apart from their kindred—that is, as farm laborers in their employers' families or as boarders, lodgers, or residents of hotels, schools, prisons, or other institutions treated by the census as a family, but not so regarded in ordinary speech. On this basis, therefore, the families in Cuba may be divided into the following three groups:

1. Families of one member.
2. Families of two to ten members.
3. Families of more than ten members.

Of these groups the second consists mainly of natural families, the first entirely and the third largely, if not mainly, of economic families.

The total number of families in Cuba in 1919 was 511,056, an increase over the number in 1907 of 19.5%, which percentage is much less than the percentage of increase in population, namely 41%. The average number of persons in a family was 5.7%, as compared in 1907 with 4.8%. In 1910, the average family in the United States was 4.5 and the average for Porto Rico was 5.1.

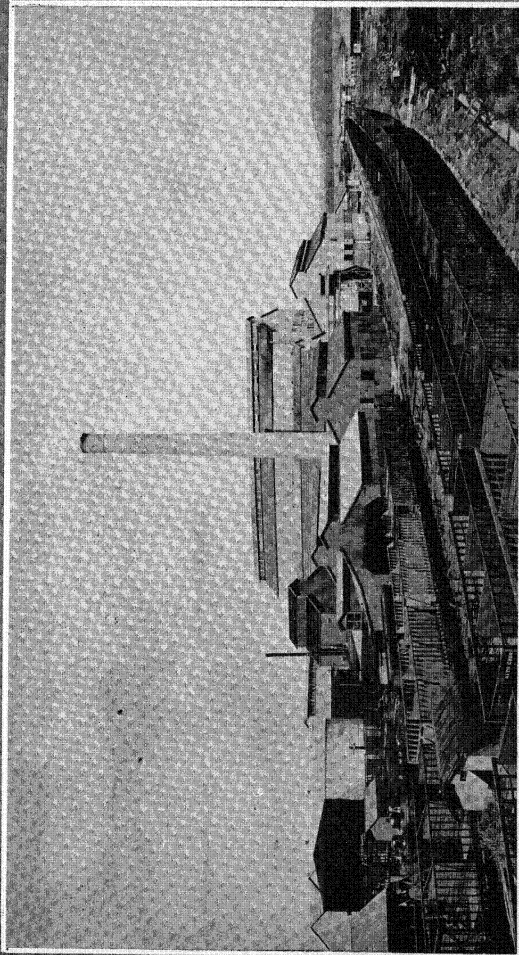
The following table presents the number of families and their average size for each province and for the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Number of families	Average number of persons to a family
Cuba.....	511,056	5.7
Matanzas .....	31,902	4.8
Camagüey .....	41,358	5.5
Santa Clara .....	118,834	5.5
Oriente .....	129,225	5.6
Pinar del Río.....	43,782	5.9
Havana .....	112,955	6.2
City of Havana.....	51,264	7.1

The province of Matanzas had the smallest average family, and the city of Havana the largest.

While the average size of the Cuban family was 5.7, that of families having native white heads was much larger, being 6.6. That of families having foreign white heads was but 2.9, while that of the colored was 5.6.

The following table gives, for each province and the city of Havana, the average size of family in each element of the population, as determined by the race or nationality of its head:



MODERN CENTRAL SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE



PROVINCE OR CITY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY			
	All classes	Native whites	Foreign whites	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Cuba.....	5.7	6.6	2.9	5.6
Pinar del Río.....	5.9	6.7	1.9	5.8
Havana .....	6.2	7.1	3.8	6.7
City of Havana .....	7.1	8.2	4.7	9.0
Matanzas .....	4.8	6.0	2.3	4.3
Santa Clara .....	5.5	6.7	2.6	5.2
Camagüey .....	5.5	6.6	3.2	5.2
Oriente .....	5.6	6.3	2.3	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

In all provinces, the native white families were larger than those of the total population; the foreign white families were smaller in all provinces; while the colored were smaller in Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camagüey, but larger in Havana, city of Havana and Oriente.

The following table presents, for each province and for Havana city, the per cent distribution, by size, of the whole number of families:

Persons to family	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES							
	Cuba	Pinar del Río	Havana	City of Havana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camagüey	Oriente
1	12.1	8.5	12.4	12.3	17.2	11.3	11.8	11.3
2	12.0	9.6	11.9	11.9	14.4	11.9	12.3	11.6
3	11.7	10.9	11.8	11.5	12.7	12.0	12.5	11.0
4	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.5	10.5
5	10.2	10.6	10.3	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3
6	9.3	10.2	9.1	8.3	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4
7	8.1	9.5	7.6	6.7	7.2	8.3	8.0	8.3
8	6.8	8.2	6.3	5.6	5.8	7.2	6.5	7.3
9	5.5	7.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.8	5.1	6.0
10	4.1	5.2	3.5	3.5	2.9	4.2	4.0	4.6
11 to 15	2.9	8.0	6.8	7.9	4.7	7.3	7.1	7.4
16 to 20	1.4	1.2	2.2	3.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.5
21 and over	1.0	0.4	2.4	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8

The number of families of one person each was 61,709. This was 12.1% of the total number of families, and represented 2.1% of the total population. In other words, out of each one hundred people 2.1 persons were living alone. In 1907, the corresponding proportion was 1.8%. The proportion of one person families in the provinces was greatest in Matanzas and least in Santa Clara and Oriente.

This disposition to live alone was more decided in the cities than in the country. Of the total number living alone, no fewer than 19,242, or almost one-third, were living in the 26 largest cities. In these 26 cities, 2.2 out of every 100 were living alone, while in rural Cuba the proportion was slightly less, or 2.1 in every 100.



The following table shows the percentage of persons living alone in each of the 26 largest cities:

CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS		Per cent of persons living alone
Total.....		2.2
Colón .....		5.5
Guantánamo .....		3.9
Cárdenas .....		3.3
Sagua la Grande .....		3.2
Güines .....		3.1
Ciego de Avila .....		3.0
Sancti-Spiritus .....		3.0
Morón .....		2.9
Marianao .....		2.7
Santa Clara .....		2.7
Remedios .....		2.7
Cienfuegos .....		2.7
Santiago de Cuba .....		2.5
Banes .....		2.5
Matanzas .....		2.5
Manzanillo .....		2.4
Caibarién .....		2.1
Pinar del Río.....		2.1
Camagüey .....		1.8
Trinidad .....		1.7
Havana .....		1.7
Guanabacoa .....		1.6
San Antonio de los Baños.....		1.6
Holguín .....		1.6
Placetas .....		1.4
Regla .....		1.3

The proportion of families of more than 10 members was 9.3%, representing a population of 725,425, or 25.1% of the total. As there were 47,468 families in this group, the average number per family was 15.3 persons. In 1907, the proportion of population in this group of families was 10.9%. This suggests an inclination towards hotel life, or living in groups rather than in small families, which fact is proved throughout the world, and is due to the effects of the recent world war.

The following table shows for each province and for Havana city the proportion which the number of families of more than 10 members each formed of the total number of families; the proportion which the population in these families formed of the total population and the average number of persons in such families:

PROVINCE OR CITY	FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN 10 MEMBERS		
	Per cent number forms of total of families	Per cent population forms of total population	Average number of persons to a family
Cuba.....	9.3	25.1	15.3
Pinar del Río.....	9.6	22.2	13.8
Havana .....	11.4	34.8	18.8
City of Havana .....	15.8	49.7	22.3
Matanzas .....	5.8	18.0	15.0
Santa Clara .....	8.7	21.8	13.8
Camagüey .....	9.0	24.2	14.9
Oriente .....	9.7	23.3	13.5

The proportional number of families was largest in the city of Havana and smallest in Matanzas. Families containing from 2 to 10 members constituted 78.6%, or seven-ninths of all families, and represented 72.7% of the total population. In Cuba, in 1907, 87.3% of the population were in this group of families.

The following table presents the percentage which families of each specified size from 2 to 10 persons bore to all families, and the percentage of the population contained in such families:

PERSONS TO A FAMILY	FAMILIES WITH 2 TO 10 MEMBERS	
	Per cent number forms of total number of families	Per cent population forms of total population
Total.....	78.6	72.7
2.....	12.0	4.2
3.....	11.7	6.2
4.....	10.9	7.7
5.....	10.2	9.1
6.....	9.3	9.9
7.....	8.1	10.0
8.....	6.8	9.7
9.....	5.5	8.7
10.....	4.1	7.2

Families of 3 persons were the most numerous, but the families of 7 persons contained the largest proportion of the population. Dividing the above into two groups, first, small families, those with from 2 to 5 members, and second, large families, those from 6 to 10 members, it appears that the small families comprised 44.8% of all families, but represented only 27.2% of the population; while the large families comprised but 33.8% of all families, but represented 45.5% of the total population.

The following table shows, by provinces, the proportion which families of 2 to 10 members bore to all families, and the proportion which the population in them bore to the total population:

PROVINCE	FAMILIES WITH 2 TO 10 MEMBERS	
	Per cent number forms of total number of families	Per cent population forms of total population
Cuba.....	78.6	72.7
Pinar del Río.....	81.9	76.4
Santa Clara .....	80.0	76.2
Camagüey .....	79.3	73.7
Oriente .....	79.0	74.7
Matanzas .....	77.1	78.5
Havana .....	76.2	63.2

In all provinces, with the exception of Matanzas, the percentage of the total number of families containing from 2 to 10 members were greater than the percentages of the total population such groups formed.

*Dwellings.*—The total number of occupied dwellings in Cuba in 1919 was 381,528.

The average number of persons to a dwelling was 7.6, and the average number of families, 1.3.

In 1907, the average number of persons to a dwelling was 5.8, and the average number of families 1.2.

The following table shows the average number of families and the average number of persons to a dwelling in each province and in the city of Havana:

PROVINCE OR CITY	Average number of families to a dwelling	Average number of persons to a dwelling
Total.....	1.3	7.6
Pinar del Río.....	1.2	7.3
Havana .....	1.7	10.5
City of Havana .....	1.6	11.5
Matanzas .....	1.4	6.6
Santa Clara .....	1.2	6.5
Camagüey .....	1.3	7.3
Oriente .....	1.3	7.4

The large number of persons to a dwelling in the city of Havana are notable. The average number of persons to a dwelling has increased in Havana city since 1907, when it was 10.3 persons. In the other cities of Cuba, especially the larger cities, the tendency was in the same direction. In the 26 cities collectively, the persons per dwelling numbered 7.9. Excepting Havana, which is, in a way, in a class by itself, the number is reduced to 6.5. In rural Cuba, the number of persons per dwelling was 7.4.

The average number of families and the average number of persons to a dwelling in each of the 26 cities follows:

CITY	Average number of families to a dwelling	Average number of persons to a dwelling
Havana .....	1.6	11.5
Santiago de Cuba .....	1.4	7.0
Camagüey .....	1.0	5.5
Matanzas .....	1.1	4.7
Cienfuegos .....	1.4	7.0
Marianao .....	3.3	17.3
Cárdenas .....	1.4	6.7
Sancti-Spiritus .....	1.1	5.3
Manzanillo .....	1.1	6.1
Santa Clara .....	1.4	6.9
Sagua la Grande .....	1.1	4.9
Ciego de Avila .....	1.8	8.6
Guanabacoa .....	1.3	7.2
Guantánamo .....	1.4	6.6
Regla .....	1.2	8.2
Holguín .....	1.0	7.4
Pinar del Río .....	1.2	6.1
Güines .....	1.6	7.2
Trinidad .....	1.1	5.5
Caibarién .....	1.1	5.3
San Antonio de los Baños .....	1.3	6.7
Banes .....	1.2	6.1
Morón .....	1.2	7.0
Placetas .....	1.2	7.5
Remedios .....	1.3	6.6
Colón .....	1.5	6.5



# EIGHTH PART

## TABLES OF POPULATION

TABLE 1.—*Population of Cuba, according to different censuses: 1774-1919*

YEAR	Popula- tion	YEAR	Popula- tion
1774.....	171,620	1877.....	1,509,291
1792.....	272,300	1887.....	1,631,687
1817.....	572,363	1899.....	1,572,797
1827.....	704,487	1907.....	2,048,980
1841.....	1,007,624	1919.....	2,889,004
1861.....	1,396,530		

TABLE 2.—*Population of the provinces, according to different censuses: 1887-1919*

PROVINCE	1887	1889	1907	1919
Cuba .....	1,631,687	1,572,797	2,048,980	2,889,004
Pinar del Río .....	225,891	170,354	240,372	261,198
Havana.....	451,928	427,514	538,010	697,583
Matanzas .....	259,578	202,444	239,812	312,704
Santa Clara .....	354,122	356,536	457,431	657,697
Camagüey .....	67,789	88,234	119,269	228,913
Oriente .....	272,379	327,715	455,086	730,909

TABLE 3.—*Population of municipalities*

### PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO

MUNICIPALITIES	Popula- tion	MUNICIPALITIES	Popula- tion
Total of the province .....	261,198	Mantua .....	10,593
Artemisa .....	21,497	Maríel .....	8,614
Cabañas .....	17,645	Los Palacios .....	13,490
Candelaria .....	9,691	Pinar del Río .....	47,858
Consolación del Norte.....	13,597	San Cristóbal .....	13,185
Consolación del Sur.....	32,496	San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214
Guanajay .....	11,745	San Luis .....	10,547
Guane .....	20,046	Viñales .....	12,971

### PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total of the province .....	697,583	Jaruco .....	20,752
Aguaicate .....	9,123	La Salud .....	5,722
Alquízar .....	11,815	Madruga .....	7,787
Batabanó .....	14,510	Marianao .....	37,464
Bauta .....	10,181	Melena del Sur .....	15,369
Bejucal .....	13,239	Nueva Paz .....	15,334
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	Regla .....	14,489
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	San Antonio de los Baños.....	22,834
Güines .....	27,917	San José de las Lajas .....	15,718
Guira de Melena .....	15,179	San Nicolás .....	15,576
Habana .....	383,506	Santa María del Rosario.....	4,913
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	Santiago de las Vegas.....	14,427

TABLE 3.—*Population of municipalities.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

MUNICIPALITIES	Popu- lation	MUNICIPALITIES	Popu- lation
Total of the province .....	312,704	Manguito .....	18,559
Agramonte .....	12,547	Martí .....	23,878
Atrancas .....	9,067	Matanzas .....	62,638
Bolondrón .....	12,516	Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874
Cárdenas .....	32,753	Perico .....	12,068
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943
Colón .....	27,560	San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200
Guamacaro .....	11,369	San José de los Ramos .....	8,313
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	Santa Ana .....	5,927
Jovellanos .....	14,115	Unión de Reyes .....	6,195

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Total of the province .....	657,697	Ranchuelo .....	7,046
Abreus .....	6,183	Rodas .....	23,203
Caibarién .....	14,533	Sagua la Grande .....	21,192
Caibazar de Sagua .....	12,721	Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,741
Camajuaní .....	15,941	San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,067
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	San Diego del Valle .....	12,029
Cifuentes .....	7,152	San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,680
Corralillo .....	9,813	San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043
Cruces .....	13,478	San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,569
Encrucijada .....	11,809	Santa Clara .....	63,151
Esperanza .....	16,043	Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157
Palmira .....	9,443	Santo Domingo .....	24,840
Placetas .....	24,062	Trinidad .....	40,692
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	Yaguajay .....	21,491
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	Zulueta .....	10,224

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

Total of the province .....	228,913	Jatibonico .....	10,911
Camagüey .....	98,193	Morón .....	43,861
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	Nuevitas .....	15,690
		Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Total of the province .....	730,909	Holguín .....	91,267
Alto Songo .....	34,278	Jiguaní .....	22,693
Banes .....	27,391	Manzanillo .....	56,570
Baracoa .....	31,884	Mayarí .....	28,792
Bayamo .....	45,961	Niquero .....	14,186
Campechuela .....	14,895	Palma Soriano .....	49,531
Caney .....	15,048	Puerto Padre .....	40,346
Cobre .....	20,744	Sagua de Tánamo .....	17,499
Gibara .....	28,649	San Luis .....	19,861
Guantánamo .....	68,883	Santiago .....	70,232
		Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios*

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
Total of the province .....	251,198	Municipality of Consolación del Sur Continued:	
Municipality of Artemisa.....	21,497	Río Hondo .....	4,380
Cañas .....	2,014	Rulz .....	621
Capellania .....	693	San Diego de los Baños .....	1,762
Cayajabos .....	2,578	San Pablo .....	1,329
Dolores 1º .....	1,385	Santa Clara .....	1,199
Dolores 2º .....	1,280	Soledad .....	1,208
Guanimar .....	460	Villa .....	3,885
Mojanga .....	1,279	Municipality of Guanajay .....	11,745
Pijirigua .....	1,384	Cabriales .....	1,042
Puerta de la Güira .....	906	Chacón .....	1,214
Rural .....	1,670	Jobo .....	948
Urbano .....	6,696	Norte .....	2,712
Virtudes .....	872	Sur .....	3,833
Municipality of Cabañas .....	17,645	San José .....	891
Aguacate .....	631	Santa Ana .....	1,105
Bahia Honda .....	1,402	Municipality of Guane.....	20,046
Carenero .....	1,928	Cabo de San Antonio .....	529
Ceiba .....	1,193	Catalina .....	1,334
Conchita .....	1,210	Cayuco .....	2,552
Damas .....	277	Cortés .....	935
Dellcias .....	1,737	Grifa .....	2,143
Mani Mani .....	1,215	Hato de Guane .....	720
Orozo .....	2,337	Isabel Rubio .....	2,162
Pueblo .....	1,983	Juan Gómez .....	461
Rosario .....	1,074	La Fe .....	142
San Diego de Núñez .....	303	Los Acostas .....	733
San Miguel .....	2,355	Las Martinas .....	1,764
Municipality of Candelaria .....	9,691	Portales .....	1,005
Barracones .....	538	Pueblo .....	2,522
Bayate .....	791	Punta de la Sierra .....	755
Candelaria .....	2,127	Sábalo .....	1,649
Carambola .....	438	Teneria .....	619
Frias .....	306	Municipality of Mantua .....	10,592
Lomas .....	541	Arroyos .....	1,545
Pasto Rico .....	486	Bartolo .....	120
Pueblo Nuevo .....	292	Cabezas .....	600
Punta Brava .....	1,223	Fidel Pedraja .....	1,044
Río Hondo .....	1,509	Guayabo .....	405
San Juan de Contreras .....	1,106	Lázaro .....	555
San Juan del Norte .....	331	Macuriges .....	1,345
Municipality of Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	Mantua .....	1,536
Arroyo Naranjo .....	907	Montezuelo .....	831
Arroyo Rico .....	1,236	Pablo Suárez .....	2,311
Caiguanabo .....	973	Municipality of Mariel .....	8,614
La Jagua .....	1,054	Boca .....	799
La Lima .....	1,673	Guajabón .....	923
La Mulata .....	729	Macagual .....	706
La Palma .....	1,471	Pueblo .....	2,306
Las Pozas .....	1,580	Quebra Hacha .....	2,675
Río Blanco .....	1,386	San Juan Bautista .....	1,253
Sagua .....	434	Municipality of Los Palacios .....	13,490
San Andrés .....	1,500	Limones .....	588
Vegas Nuevas .....	654	Macuriges .....	1,071
Municipality of Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	Paso Real .....	2,557
Alonso Rojas .....	1,789	Santo Domingo .....	1,570
Arroyo Colorado .....	1,242	Santa Mónica .....	2,102
Ceja de Herradura .....	626	Sierra .....	2,278
Colmenar .....	621	Urbano .....	3,323
Herradura .....	1,463	Municipality of Pinar del Río .....	47,858
Jagua .....	1,402	Cabezas .....	890
Lajas .....	2,548	Oangre .....	3,157
Legua .....	2,459	Gramales .....	731
Leña .....	1,687		
Palenque .....	1,019		
Pilotos .....	3,303		



TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Pinar del Río.—Con- tinued:</b>		<b>Municipality of San Juan y Martínez. Continued:</b>	
Guayabo .....	1,105	Norte .....	689
Isabel María .....	706	Primero de Luis Lazo .....	715
Marcos Vázquez .....	1,279	Pueblo .....	2,303
Matahambre .....	1,783	Río Seco .....	2,422
Nombre de Dios .....	1,410	Sur .....	1,296
Ovas 1º .....	2,224	Segundo de Luis Lazo .....	1,619
Ovas 2º .....	1,108		
Paso Viejo .....	2,477	<b>Municipality of San Luis .....</b>	
Punta de Palma .....	468		10,547
Primero Talronas .....	1,792	Barbacoas .....	1,084
Primero Norte .....	5,016	Barrigonas .....	1,624
Primero Sur .....	3,092	Coloma .....	257
Quemados de Pineda .....	3,553	Llanadas .....	688
Río Feo .....	1,506	Palizadas .....	763
Río Sequito .....	3,314	San Luis (Pueblo) .....	3,677
San José .....	3,090	Río Seco .....	763
Sumidero .....	1,493	Tirado .....	1,686
Segundo Talronas .....	2,045		
Segundo Norte .....	1,510	<b>Municipality of Viñales .....</b>	
Segundo Sur .....	4,110		12,971
<b>Municipality of San Cristóbal .....</b>		Albino .....	485
	13,195	Ancón .....	583
Bermejales .....	1,836	Cayos de San Felipe .....	348
Mayarí .....	2,257	Cuajani .....	1,189
Minas .....	1,225	Laguna de Piedra .....	1,487
Pueblo .....	3,440	Maras Aguas .....	571
Santa Cruz .....	1,770	Merceditas .....	325
Taco Taco .....	2,637	Playuelas .....	750
<b>Municipality of San Juan y Martínez..</b>		Pueblo .....	1,349
	17,214	Puerto Esperanza .....	1,543
Arroyo Hondo .....	1,494	Rosario .....	1,326
Galafré .....	1,154	San Cayetano .....	1,374
Guilón .....	1,224	Santa Fe .....	309
Lagunillas .....	773	Santo Tomás .....	405
Martínez 1º .....	1,628	San Vicente .....	579
Martínez 2º .....	1,897	Yayal .....	350

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total of the province .....	697,583	<b>Municipality of Batabanó.—Con- tinued:</b>	
<b>Municipality of Aguacate .....</b>		Oeste .....	1,517
	9,138	Pueblo de Batabanó .....	2,019
Uno .....	2,557	Pueblo de San Felipe .....	2,086
Dos .....	292	Pueblo Nuevo .....	93
Tres .....	726	Quintanal .....	618
Cuatro .....	993	San Agustín .....	730
Cinco .....	1,833		
Seis .....	1,147	<b>Municipality of Bauta .....</b>	
Siete .....	915		10,181
Ocho .....	680	Anafe .....	588
<b>Municipality of Alquizar .....</b>		Baracoa .....	617
	11,815	Bauta .....	3,522
Cabecera .....	4,575	Cangrejeras .....	879
Guanimar .....	1,670	Corralillo .....	535
La Paz .....	1,894	Guatao .....	805
Playa de Guanimar .....	30	Punta Brava .....	2,579
San Andrés .....	2,010	San Pedro .....	626
Tumbadero .....	1,361		
<b>Municipality of Batabanó .....</b>		<b>Municipality of Bejucal .....</b>	
	14,510		13,239
Aguacate .....	698	1º de la Ciudad .....	1,186
Azcárate .....	1,023	2º de la Ciudad .....	1,298
Cuatro Caminos .....	633	3º de la Ciudad .....	1,506
Este .....	1,546	4º de la Ciudad .....	1,399
Guanabo .....	1,665	Aguas Verdes .....	1,332
Mayaguano .....	582	Beltrán .....	711
Norte .....	1,295	Delicias .....	1,658
		Güiro Marrero .....	1,037
		Pueblo Quivicán .....	2,194

TABLE 4.—Population of Barrios.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Guanabacoa</b> .....	<b>31,389</b>	<b>Municipality of Havana.—Continued:</b>	
Bacuranao .....	2,950	Paula .....	4,142
Campo Florido .....	3,092	Peñalver .....	9,156
Cojimar .....	2,609	Pilar .....	6,534
Cruz Verde .....	2,989	Príncipe .....	11,119
Pepe Antonio .....	1,800	La Punta .....	7,540
San Miguel del Padrón .....	4,583	Pueblo Nuevo .....	12,327
Este de la Asunción .....	1,983	Puentes Grandes .....	14,911
Oeste de la Asunción .....	3,014	San Felipe .....	2,506
Este de Corral Falso .....	2,390	San Francisco .....	3,870
Oeste de Corral Falso .....	2,219	San Isidro .....	6,584
Este de San Francisco .....	2,276	San Juan de Dios .....	5,128
Oeste de San Francisco .....	1,478	San Lázaro .....	13,769
<b>Municipality of Caimito del Guayabal</b> .....	<b>6,112</b>	San Leopoldo .....	8,011
Caimito .....	2,329	S. Nicolás .....	6,480
Guayabal .....	853	Santa Clara .....	4,956
Perfecto Lacoste .....	1,924	Santo Angel .....	4,375
Quintana .....	1,001	Santa Teresa .....	6,262
<b>Municipality of Güines</b> .....	<b>27,917</b>	Santo Cristo .....	4,019
Alderete .....	326	Tacón .....	6,181
Cambre .....	571	Templete .....	3,796
Candela Norte .....	557	Vedado .....	14,531
Candela Sur .....	223	Villanueva .....	8,507
Cruces .....	874	Vives .....	4,920
Catalina Norte .....	672	<b>Municipality of Isle of Pines</b> .....	<b>4,228</b>
Catalina Sur .....	1,085	Cuchilla Alta .....	865
Encarnación .....	735	Nueva Gerona .....	1,184
Guanaja .....	447	Punta del Este .....	105
Lechuga .....	759	Santa Fe .....	1,093
Nombre de Dios .....	2,632	Sierra de Caballos .....	163
Ocaña .....	627	Sierra de Casas .....	228
Primero .....	4,632	<b>Municipality of Jaruco</b> .....	<b>20,753</b>
Rubio .....	1,429	Arroyo Vuelto .....	737
Segundo .....	4,888	Boca de Jaruco .....	727
San José .....	1,476	Casiguas .....	2,643
San Julián .....	811	Castilla .....	947
San Marcos .....	128	Ciudad .....	2,862
S. Blas de Güines .....	516	Don Martín .....	1,590
Tercero .....	4,129	Escalera .....	628
<b>Municipality of Güira de Melena</b> .....	<b>15,179</b>	Jibacoa .....	2,540
Gabriel .....	2,739	Paradero de Jaruco .....	916
Turibacoa .....	1,854	Paradero de Balboa .....	1,354
Norte de Pueblo .....	2,861	San Antonio de Río Blanco .....	2,283
Sur de Pueblo .....	3,283	Santa Ana .....	930
Sibanacán .....	2,725	Santa Cruz de Norte .....	2,625
Tumbadero .....	1,714	<b>Municipality of La Salud</b> .....	<b>5,722</b>
<b>Municipality of Havana</b> .....	<b>363,506</b>	Buenaventura .....	608
Arsenal .....	5,253	Güiro de Bonifal .....	1,197
Arroyo Apolo .....	24,049	Pueblo .....	3,922
Arroyo Naranjo .....	4,472	<b>Municipality of Madruga</b> .....	<b>7,787</b>
Atarés .....	10,431	Cayajabo .....	1,205
Calvario .....	1,328	Concordia .....	417
Casa Blanca .....	4,020	Este .....	1,035
Cayo Hueso .....	14,706	Itabo .....	827
Ceiba .....	7,068	Majagua .....	371
Cerro .....	22,788	Oeste .....	1,876
Colón .....	8,001	Sabana de Robles .....	1,248
Chávez .....	10,065	San Blas .....	808
Dragones .....	6,946	<b>Municipality of Marianao</b> .....	<b>37,494</b>
Guadalupe .....	8,098	Arroyo Arenas .....	1,244
Jesús del Monte .....	10,309	Cano .....	1,710
Jesús María .....	4,270	Ceiba .....	3,847
Luyanó .....	14,439	Coco Solo .....	3,849
Manuel de la Cruz .....	10,858	Columbia .....	3,460
Marte .....	5,140	Lisa .....	1,085
Medina .....	14,247	Playa .....	594
Monserate .....	8,554	Pocito .....	2,833

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Marianao.—Continued:</b>		<b>Municipality of San Antonio de los Baños.—Continued:</b>	
Quemados .....	6,718	Vereda Nueva .....	3,371
Redención .....	9,994	<b>Municipality of San Nicolás .....</b>	
Wajay .....	2,130	15,576	
<b>Municipality of Melena del Sur .....</b>		15,368	
Bayamo .....	330	Babiney Prieto .....	1,945
Costa de Guara .....	598	Barbudo .....	2,480
Costa de Melena .....	1,198	Caimito .....	2,702
Charcos .....	1,307	Gabriel .....	1,491
Lechugas .....	1,589	Jobo .....	774
Navío .....	550	Pipían .....	1,419
Ponce .....	354	Pueblo .....	3,254
Pueblo de Guara .....	1,724	Zaldivar .....	1,511
Pueblo de Melena .....	2,608	<b>Municipality of S. José de las Lajas .....</b>	
Río Blanco .....	430	15,718	
Ruiz .....	349	Canoa .....	224
San Antonio de las Vegas .....	1,162	Cotilla .....	259
S. José de Veitia .....	916	Chávez .....	575
San Julián .....	814	Domingo Pablo .....	558
Taño .....	1,529	Gamuza .....	724
<b>Municipality of Nueva Paz .....</b>		Independencia Norte .....	1,567
15,334		Independencia Sur .....	2,273
Bagaez .....	1,572	Jamaica .....	870
Ciudad .....	3,046	Jaula .....	1,008
Jagua .....	646	Lechuga .....	261
Navarra .....	671	Managua .....	2,250
Palos .....	3,907	Nazareno .....	1,013
San Luis .....	2,032	Portugalete .....	688
Vegas .....	2,967	Pueblo de Tapaste .....	2,217
Yaya .....	493	San Andrés .....	781
<b>Municipality of Regla .....</b>		Santa Bárbara .....	460
14,489		<b>Municipality of Santa Ma. del Rosario .....</b>	
Primero .....	3,057	4,913	
Segundo .....	3,247	Cambute .....	380
Tercero .....	3,985	Capote .....	947
Cuarto .....	4,200	Ciudad .....	890
<b>Municipality of S. Antonio de los Baños .....</b>		Grillo .....	780
22,634		San Antonio .....	612
Celba del Agua .....	2,734	San Pedro del Cotorro .....	1,304
Número Uno .....	1,450	<b>Municipality of Santiago de las Vegas .....</b>	
Número dos .....	1,272	14,427	
Número tres .....	1,572	Aguada del Cura .....	238
Número cuatro .....	1,790	Boyereros .....	3,600
Norte .....	6,559	Calabazar .....	1,866
Sur .....	4,086	Doña María .....	806
		Norte .....	3,487
		Rincón .....	1,830
		Sur .....	2,800

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Total of the province .....	312,704	<b>Municipality of Alacranes.—Conti- nued:</b>	
<b>Municipality of Agramonte .....</b>		Tinajitas .....	1,086
12,547		<b>Municipality of Bolondrón .....</b>	
Asiento .....	2,365	12,516	
Cabequera .....	5,543	Galeón .....	362
Caobillas .....	2,524	Gonzalo .....	865
Jobabo .....	2,115	Güita de Macuriges .....	1,333
<b>Municipality of Alacranes .....</b>		Lucía .....	1,173
9,067		Manuel Alvarez .....	742
Estante .....	1,933	Las Piedras .....	451
Este .....	3,726	Pueblo (Bolondrón) .....	3,708
Oeste .....	2,322	Tienda Nueva .....	1,686
		Zapata .....	806
		Punta Brava .....	890

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Cárdenas</b> .....	<b>32,753</b>	<b>Municipality of Matanzas</b> .....	<b>62,638</b>
Cantel .....	695	Bachicha .....	1,013
Fundición .....	5,220	Bailén .....	2,814
Guásimas .....	2,056	Barracones .....	3,162
Lagunillas .....	2,332	Bellamar .....	883
Marina .....	6,740	Camarioca .....	2,787
Pueblo Nuevo .....	7,948	Canasí .....	5,080
Varadero .....	193	Carcel .....	4,558
Versalles .....	7,571	Corral Nuevo .....	5,257
<b>Municipality of Carlos Rojas</b> .....	<b>8,900</b>	Guanábana .....	3,314
Cabecera .....	2,828	Monserate e.....	71
Madan .....	1,222	Ojo de Agua .....	3,402
San Joaquín .....	2,378	Refugio .....	5,321
Tosca .....	1,791	San Luis .....	2,460
Toscana .....	681	San Severino .....	2,262
<b>Municipality of Colón</b> .....	<b>27,560</b>	Ceiba Mocha .....	4,936
Agüica .....	1,610	Simpson .....	2,750
Arabos .....	2,304	Versalles .....	6,558
Este .....	4,126	Vigía .....	1,372
Oeste .....	3,920	Yumurí .....	4,948
Guareiras .....	1,827	<b>Municipality of Pedro Betancourt</b> ...	<b>18,874</b>
Jacán .....	3,361	Cabecera Norte .....	3,170
Laguna Grande de Pijuán .....	1,926	Cabecera Sur .....	1,592
Macagua .....	1,330	Ciego .....	939
Monte Alto .....	1,486	Claudio .....	2,899
Palmillas .....	3,267	Linche .....	1,161
San Pedro de Mayabón .....	2,403	Navajas .....	2,576
<b>Municipality of Guamacaro</b> .....	<b>11,369</b>	Platanal .....	2,477
Canimar .....	426	Punta Brava .....	719
Caobas .....	2,444	Tramejos .....	3,541
Coliseo .....	1,857	<b>Municipality of Perico</b> .....	<b>12,068</b>
Limonar .....	2,829	Altamisa .....	1,803
Guamacaro .....	2,177	Perico Norte .....	2,740
San Miguel .....	765	Perico Sur .....	2,872
Sumidero .....	881	Quintana .....	1,284
<b>Municipality of Jagüey Grande</b> .....	<b>10,282</b>	Roque .....	1,965
Gallardo .....	2,135	Tinguaro .....	1,434
López .....	2,381	<b>Municipality of Sabanilla del Enco- mendador</b> .....	<b>7,943</b>
Murga Sinú .....	1,471	Cabecera (Norte, Sur y Pueblo) .....	2,643
Pueblo .....	2,629	Canimar .....	870
Rovira .....	1,666	La Palma .....	1,369
<b>Municipality of Jovellanos</b> .....	<b>14,115</b>	Mondéjar .....	1,523
Asunción .....	7,071	Río de Auras .....	1,535
Isabel .....	1,270	<b>Municipality of San Antonio de Ca- bezas</b> .....	<b>9,200</b>
Realengo .....	630	Bermeja .....	2,089
San José .....	5,144	Bija .....	1,525
<b>Municipality of Manguito</b> .....	<b>18,559</b>	Cabecera .....	3,011
Amarillas .....	5,099	Lima .....	1,147
Calimete .....	4,951	Magdalena .....	1,428
Céspedes .....	2,402	<b>Municipality of S. José de los Ramos</b> .....	<b>8,313</b>
Dos Hermanos .....	840	Banagüises .....	3,429
Manguito .....	5,567	Cunagua .....	1,238
<b>Municipality of Martí</b> .....	<b>23,878</b>	San José de los Ramos .....	3,646
Gusmutas .....	2,916	<b>Municipality of Santa Ana</b> .....	<b>5,927</b>
Lacret .....	2,398	Bermejales .....	499
La Teja .....	608	Cidra .....	1,781
Martí .....	3,907	San Cayetano .....	1,152
Máximo Gómez .....	5,834	San Ignacio .....	756
Motombo .....	3,536	Santa Ana .....	1,739
Rancho del Medio .....	2,533	<b>Municipality of Unión de Reyes</b> .....	<b>6,195</b>
Río de la Palma .....	523	Iglesias .....	2,480
Sabanilla de la Palma .....	1,623	Unión .....	3,715

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
Total of the province .....	657,697	Municipality of Cifuentes.—Continued:	
Municipality of Abreus .....	6,183	Cabecera Sur .....	793
Abreus .....	6,183	Sitio Grande .....	973
Municipality of Calbarién .....	14,583	Municipality of Corralillo .....	9,812
Cuarto con Reforma .....	1,175	Ceja de Pablo .....	2,065
Primero .....	2,908	Corralillo .....	2,573
Quinto Guajabana .....	1,257	Palma Sola .....	534
Segundo .....	2,25	Perú .....	777
Tercero .....	6,988	Sabana Grande .....	537
Municipality of Calabazar de Sagua ..	12,721	Santa María .....	1,085
Centro .....	6,969	Sierra Morena .....	2,253
Mata .....	2,172	Municipality of Cruces .....	13,478
Sitio Grande .....	70	Estrada Palma .....	5,671
Viana .....	2,569	Mal Tiempo .....	3,422
Municipality of Camajuaní .....	15,941	Monteristo .....	2,756
Cabecera .....	8,280	Marta .....	1,629
Sabana .....	1,576	Municipality of Eneruejada .....	11,809
Salamanca .....	1,988	Centro .....	6,346
Santa Clarita .....	2,585	Paso Real .....	1,314
Santa Fe .....	1,532	Santo .....	3,152
Municipality of Cienfuegos .....	95,865	Vega Redonda .....	997
Aduana .....	8,623	Municipality of Esperanza .....	16,043
Aguada de Pasajeros .....	7,509	Asiento Viejo .....	1,994
Arimateo .....	1,917	Cabecera .....	3,524
Barajagua .....	2,271	Jabonillar .....	1,518
Ciénaga Zapata .....	2,509	Nuevas .....	2,324
Calmanera .....	25	Purial .....	1,800
Calicito .....	434	San José .....	1,933
Castillo Jagua .....	967	San Vicente .....	2,892
Carreño .....	8,220	Municipality of Palmira .....	9,443
Caunao .....	3,530	Arango .....	1,721
Cayamas .....	1,201	Escarza .....	2,768
Charcas .....	1,281	Primero .....	2,515
Cumanayagua .....	7,604	Segundo .....	2,439
Cayo Carenas .....	257	Municipality of Placetas .....	24,062
Gavilán .....	711	Cabecera .....	11,380
Guanaroca .....	589	Guaracabuya .....	2,297
Guaos .....	3,724	Hernando .....	1,883
Guasimales .....	913	Nazareno .....	2,094
Guayabales .....	1,380	Tibisíal .....	3,454
Gloria .....	6,471	San Andrés .....	2,040
Junco .....	780	Sitio Potrero .....	914
Jagüey Chico .....	1,399	Municipality of Quemado de Güines..	15,904
La Sierra .....	1,573	Caguaguas .....	1,400
Matún .....	1,825	Carahatas .....	1,560
Mercado .....	5,412	Güines .....	1,395
O'Bourke .....	353	Paso Cavado .....	2,581
Ojo de Agua .....	1,828	Poblado .....	6,189
Paradero .....	8,080	San Valentín .....	1,090
Paraiso .....	1,544	Zambumbia .....	1,389
Pueblo Nuevo .....	8,655	Municipality of Rancho Veloz .....	8,356
Punta Gorda .....	1,217	Agua Claras .....	606
Ramírez .....	1,321	Crimea .....	632
Real Campiña .....	3,033	Guanillas .....	1,015
Soto .....	443	Pozos .....	1,338
Venero .....	1,770	Santa Clara .....	2,243
Yaguaramas .....	1,176	Santa Fe .....	1,751
Municipality of Cifuentes .....	7,152	San Vicente .....	771
Alacranes .....	788		
Amaro .....	1,112		
Barro .....	703		
Este .....	741		
Oeste .....	1,148		
Cabecera Norte .....	940		

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Ranchuelo</b> .....	<b>7,046</b>	<b>Municipality of San Diego del Valle.</b> —Continued:	
Norte .....	1,913	Mango .....	1,165
Pozo de la China .....	1,397	Maguaraya de Arriba .....	1,283
Sur .....	1,876	San Diego .....	925
Sitio Viejo .....	1,560	Sitio Nuevo .....	1,508
<b>Municipality of Rodas</b> .....	<b>23,203</b>	Yabú .....	745
Ariza .....	921	<b>Municipality of S. Fdo. de Camarones</b>	<b>9,680</b>
Cabecera .....	4,308	Cabecera .....	1,634
Ciego Montero .....	2,315	Ciego Alonso .....	1,782
Congojas .....	2,521	Lomas Grandes .....	1,381
Cartagena .....	3,387	Paradero .....	1,963
Jabacoa .....	1,008	Rosell .....	1,636
Limones .....	1,035	Villa Patria .....	1,284
Medidas .....	3,218	<b>Municipality of San Juan de los Re-</b> <b>medios</b> .....	<b>25,043</b>
Santiago .....	1,335	Ariosa .....	2,759
Soledad .....	2,544	Lluena Vista .....	3,715
Turquino .....	591	Bartolomé .....	1,221
<b>Municipality of Sagua la Grande</b> ....	<b>31,192</b>	Carolinás .....	1,909
Baire .....	4,690	General Carrillo .....	1,846
Chinchilla .....	1,137	Maney .....	1,904
E te .....	7,914	Manacas .....	2,249
General Nodarse .....	1,715	Primerio .....	2,034
Isabela .....	3,816	Segundo .....	3,170
Jimagua .....	1,240	Tercero .....	1,829
Malpérez .....	1,389	Cuarto .....	1,508
Oeste .....	6,629	Tetuan .....	1,039
Sitiecito .....	2,632	<b>Municipality of S. Juan de los Yeras</b>	<b>10,560</b>
<b>Municipality of Sancti Spíritus</b> .....	<b>79,341</b>	Aguas Bonitas .....	1,718
Banao .....	817	Bernia .....	1,566
Bel'amota .....	3,073	Guayo .....	1,737
Bijabo .....	3,142	Potrerrillo .....	2,316
Cabaiguán .....	8,921	Centro .....	3,229
Guasimal .....	3,243	<b>Municipality of Santa Clara</b> .....	<b>63,151</b>
Guayos .....	5,069	Baez .....	4,051
H'o pital .....	6,057	Carmen .....	4,587
Jibaro .....	988	Condado .....	4,136
Manacas .....	2,333	Egidos .....	4,743
Mapos .....	291	Hoyos .....	2,797
Neiba .....	1,737	La Cruz .....	3,059
Paredes .....	675	Manajuanabo .....	3,574
Paula .....	5,640	Manicaragua .....	6,827
Pedro Barba .....	3,123	Mata .....	2,416
Pelayo .....	1,397	Pa tora .....	4,834
Pueblo Nuevo .....	8,143	Parroquia .....	4,704
San Andrés .....	4,332	Provincial .....	2,853
Santa Lucía .....	5,695	Puente .....	3,133
Taguasco .....	2,837	Quemado Hilario .....	1,562
Tunas de Zaza .....	971	San Gil .....	4,074
Tuinicú .....	2,708	Seibabo .....	5,471
Zaza del Medio .....	8,923	<b>Municipality of Santa Isabel de las</b> <b>Lajas</b> .....	<b>14,157</b>
<b>Municipality of S. Antonio de las Vueltas</b>	<b>24,067</b>	Ajuria .....	1,554
Aguada Moya .....	3,944	Caracas .....	1,332
Bo que .....	1,173	Nuevas .....	823
Cabecera .....	3,733	Parque .....	2,772
Charco Hondo .....	1,637	Paradero .....	2,480
Piedras .....	1,270	Salado .....	714
Quinta .....	1,081	Salto .....	1,517
Sagua la Chica .....	2,771	San Agustín .....	775
Taguayabón .....	2,281	Santa Rosa .....	1,989
Vega Alta .....	3,492	Terry .....	841
Vega de Palma .....	2,685	<b>Municipality of Santo Domingo</b> .....	<b>24,849</b>
<b>Municipality of San Diego del Valle....</b>	<b>12,029</b>	Alvarez .....	1,201
Centro .....	2,211	Arenas .....	1,525
Hatillo .....	2,167	Baracaldo .....	523
Jicotea .....	877		
Maguaraya Abajo .....	1,144		

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Santo Domingo.—Continued:</b>		<b>Municipality of Trinidad.—Continued:</b>	
Cascajal .....	2,813	Gülnia de Miranda .....	3,255
Cerrito .....	1,112	Jiquimas .....	2,863
Este .....	1,627	Primero .....	4,978
Jicotea .....	956	Segundo .....	3,464
Jiquiabo .....	1,543	Tercero .....	4,209
Manacas .....	2,917	Río de Ay .....	3,813
Mordazo .....	1,156	San Francisco .....	1,207
Oeste .....	1,617	San Pedro .....	1,257
Puerto Escondido .....	1,016	Tayaba .....	1,039
Río .....	715	<b>Municipality of Yaguajay .....</b>	<b>21,491</b>
Rodrigo .....	2,310	Bamburanao .....	3,151
San Bartolomé .....	965	Cabecera .....	6,286
San Marcos .....	309	Centeno .....	624
Yabucito .....	2,544	Mayajigua .....	5,911
<b>Municipality of Trinidad .....</b>	<b>40,602</b>	Meneses .....	3,997
Aguacate .....	970	Seibabo .....	1,512
Caracusey .....	1,035	<b>Municipality of Zulueta .....</b>	<b>10,224</b>
Casilda .....	3,577	Cabecera .....	6,530
Cabagán .....	1,431	Floridaños .....	1,907
Fomento Urbano .....	2,797	Guadalupe .....	1,787
Fomento Rural .....	4,084		
Guaniquical .....	823		

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

<b>Total of the province .....</b>	<b>288,913</b>	<b>Municipality of Ciego de Avila.—Continued:</b>	
<b>Municipality of Camagüey .....</b>	<b>98,193</b>	San Nicolás .....	3,744
Altagracia .....	1,424	Sur Urbano .....	6,591
Caobillas .....	1,866	Sur Rural .....	1,941
Cascorro .....	4,125	Simón Reyes .....	3,248
Contramaestre .....	2,897	<b>Municipality of Jatibonico .....</b>	<b>10,911</b>
Ecuador .....	2,161	Arroyo Blanco .....	1,807
Gloria .....	821	General Veloso .....	1,388
Guanaja .....	1,555	Jatibonico .....	5,001
Guáimaro .....	9,759	Las Nuevas .....	1,322
La Yaba .....	1,634	San Felipe .....	695
Limones .....	1,089	Victoria .....	698
Magarabomba .....	3,642	<b>Municipality of Morón .....</b>	<b>43,381</b>
Maraguán .....	1,260	Caoba .....	1,974
Minas .....	2,875	Chambas .....	3,169
Pueblo Nuevo .....	2,815	Cupeyes .....	3,460
Quemado .....	1,750	Este .....	5,214
San Jerónimo .....	7,181	Oeste .....	4,436
Sibanicú .....	3,765	Guadalupe .....	3,045
Vista Hermosa .....	1,332	Mabulla .....	1,968
Yeguas .....	4,288	Marroquí .....	1,929
Primero .....	4,980	Ranchuelo .....	3,870
Segundo .....	4,788	Punta Alegre .....	3,654
Tercero .....	5,563	Santa Gertrudis .....	2,053
Cuarto .....	6,512	Tamarindo .....	2,728
Quinto .....	7,436	Sandoval .....	5,861
Sexto .....	5,044	<b>Municipality of Nuevitás .....</b>	<b>15,690</b>
Séptimo .....	2,998	Alvaro Reynoso .....	914
Octavo .....	3,369	Lugareño .....	2,887
Noveno .....	1,219	Redención .....	1,633
<b>Municipality of Ciego de Avila .....</b>	<b>44,972</b>	Primero .....	1,805
Ángel Castillo .....	1,465	Segundo .....	2,529
Ceballos .....	1,754	Tercero .....	1,717
Guanales .....	3,755	San Miguel .....	495
Jagüeyal .....	2,867	Senado .....	3,710
Jicotea .....	1,479	<b>Municipality of Sta. Cruz del Sur....</b>	<b>15,788</b>
Júcaro .....	1,256	Buenaventura .....	1,303
La Ceiba .....	2,984		
Majagua .....	6,022		
Norte Urbano .....	6,151		
Norte Rural .....	1,725		

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
Municipality of Santa Cruz del Sur.— Continued:		Municipality of Santa Cruz del Sur.— Continued:	
Curajalla .....	548	La Calzada .....	1,455
Doce Leguas .....	50	Playa Bonita .....	741
Junco .....	1,693	San Pedro .....	716
Guacanamar .....	1,698	Yaguabo .....	1,048
Guayabal .....	6,564		
PROVINCE OF ORIENTE			
Total of the province .....	730,909	Municipality of Bayamo.—Continued:	
Municipality of Alto Songo .....	34,278	Cauto .....	1,803
Florida Blanca .....	3,875	Cayamas .....	2,273
Jarahueca .....	2,931	Cristo .....	3,248
La Maya .....	5,767	Dátil .....	2,793
La Sabana .....	2,446	Guisa .....	3,927
Loma del Gato .....	1,233	Guama .....	3,062
Mayarí Arriba .....	2,478	Horno .....	3,127
Morón .....	874	Julia .....	1,979
Norte .....	3,291	La Sal .....	2,571
Palenque .....	3,893	Laguna Blanca .....	4,247
Socorro .....	1,661	San Juan .....	4,175
Sur .....	2,600	Veguitas .....	5,352
Ti Arriba .....	3,199		
Municipality of Banes .....	27,391	Municipality of Campechuela .....	14,895
Angeles .....	942	Cabecera .....	4,817
Berros .....	2,285	Ceiba Hueca .....	2,532
Cañadón .....	1,904	Cieneguilla .....	2,489
Canalito .....	697	La Gloria .....	1,881
Duruthy .....	844	San Ramón .....	1,730
Este .....	4,931	Taño .....	1,446
Flores .....	3,214		
Mulas .....	2,190	Municipality of Caney .....	15,048
Oeste .....	5,199	Barajagua .....	323
Retrete .....	1,400	Cabecera .....	820
Río Seco .....	899	Cristo .....	1,854
Samá .....	1,321	Daiquiri .....	1,432
Veguitas .....	562	Damayajabo .....	1,909
Yaguajay .....	1,000	Dos Bocas .....	1,846
		Guaninién .....	1,311
Municipality of Baracoa .....	31,884	Naranjos .....	468
Asunción .....	1,898	Ramón de las Yaguas .....	3,486
Cabacú .....	2,019	Sevilla .....	796
Duaba .....	805	Zacatecas .....	803
Grantierra .....	1,808		
Guandao .....	2,329	Municipality of Cobre .....	20,744
Güiníao .....	1,555	Aserradero .....	1,259
Imías .....	1,567	Brazo de Cauto .....	573
Jauco .....	2,528	Botija .....	457
Mariana .....	1,084	Caimanes .....	1,924
Matachín .....	2,349	Cambute .....	4,052
Montecristo .....	1,179	Central .....	1,934
Moa .....	395	Dos Palmas .....	907
Nibujón .....	663	Ermitaño .....	310
Playa .....	958	Guamá .....	672
Quemados .....	1,000	Hongolosongo .....	1,760
Sabana .....	801	Manacas .....	1,890
Sabanilla .....	1,412	Nima Nima .....	793
San Antonio .....	731	Río Frio .....	1,516
Sitio .....	896	Santa Rita .....	2,697
Toa .....	762		
Veguitas .....	1,378	Municipality of Gibara .....	28,646
Velázquez .....	2,869	Arroyo Blanco .....	419
Vertientes .....	895	Baríay .....	7,454
		Blanquízal .....	1,447
Municipality of Bayamo .....	45,961	Bocas .....	2,043
Arroyo Blanco .....	1,369	Candelaria .....	893
Barrancas .....	2,573	Cantimplora .....	482
Bueycito .....	3,462	Cupeyllas .....	618
		Fray Benito .....	2,345
		Norte .....	3,793



TABLE 4.—Population of Barrios.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Gibara.—Continued:</b>		<b>Municipality of Holguín.—Continued:</b>	
Rabón .....	1,010	San Andrés .....	2,149
Sur .....	3,075	Sao Arriba .....	3,340
Palmita .....	663	San Juan .....	1,886
Potrerillos .....	2,604	San Lorenzo .....	1,818
Yabazón .....	1,800	San Jerónimo .....	1,750
Bayate .....	1,548	San Francisco .....	1,179
<b>Municipality of Guantánamo</b> .....	<b>68,883</b>	Santa Rita .....	1,177
Arroyo Hondo .....	2,916	Sur .....	6,428
Bano .....	4,226	Tacámara .....	2,003
Baitiquirí .....	970	Tacajó .....	1,237
Caimanera .....	1,114	Ta-ajeras .....	731
Camaronés .....	827	Uñas .....	1,760
Caridad .....	2,546	Uñitas .....	881
Casisey Abajo .....	589	Velazco .....	1,897
Casisey Arriba .....	293	Yareyal .....	2,011
Casimba .....	518	Yayal .....	554
Corralillo .....	688	<b>Municipality of Jiguaní</b> .....	<b>22,693</b>
Cuatro Caminos .....	723	Babiney .....	2,022
Filipinas .....	702	Baire .....	2,752
Glorieta .....	4,555	Bijagual .....	2,465
Gobierno .....	1,800	La Villa .....	5,774
Gua-o .....	1,826	Los Negros .....	2,639
Guayabal .....	2,387	Maffo .....	2,921
Hospital .....	4,551	Rihito .....	963
Indios .....	1,114	Santa Rita .....	3,167
Isleta .....	556	<b>Municipality of Manzanillo</b> .....	<b>56,570</b>
Jaibo Abajo .....	823	Primero .....	2,247
Jamaica .....	2,832	Segundo .....	2,575
Las Lajas .....	4,503	Tercero .....	2,952
Macurgies .....	2,982	Cuarto .....	4,260
Mercado .....	1,532	Quinto .....	2,743
Ocujaí .....	573	Sexto .....	7,584
Palma de San Juan .....	470	Blanquizar .....	1,862
Palmar .....	1,272	El Caño .....	2,033
Parroquia .....	2,877	Calicito .....	1,743
Rastro .....	376	Canabacoa .....	1,015
Río Seco .....	3,582	Ceiba Caridad .....	888
San Andrés .....	1,029	Congo .....	592
Signal .....	1,220	El Plón .....	3,964
Tiguabos .....	5,770	El Remate .....	1,339
Vínculo .....	2,847	Jibacoa .....	2,316
Yateras .....	1,656	Media Luna .....	4,116
<b>Municipality of Holguín</b> .....	<b>91,267</b>	Palmás Altas .....	875
Aguarás .....	1,597	Purial .....	2,274
Aguas Claras .....	1,221	Tranquilidad .....	1,074
Alcalá .....	2,689	Yara .....	2,649
Antilla .....	3,363	Zarzal .....	3,926
Arroyo Blanco del Sur .....	799	Vicana .....	3,243
Auras .....	1,965	<b>Municipality of Mayarí</b> .....	<b>28,792</b>
Baguano .....	913	Barajagua .....	4,312
Bijarú .....	3,325	Birán .....	2,318
Cacocum .....	3,878	Cajimaya .....	190
Calderrón .....	2,041	Cabonico .....	1,112
Camazán .....	679	Chavaleta Norte .....	2,694
Cabezuelas .....	1,597	Chavaleta Sur .....	1,365
Cauto del Cristo .....	732	Guayabo .....	1,743
Corralito .....	1,512	Juan Vicente .....	1,915
Cruces de Purnio .....	694	Mateo Sánchez .....	2,055
Damián .....	1,313	Punta de Tabaco .....	3,809
De'eyte .....	1,758	Río Frio .....	338
Guabasiabo .....	1,022	Sactia .....	663
Guirabo .....	1,188	Santa Isabel .....	2,939
Guayabal .....	1,649	San Gregorio Norte .....	2,027
Haticos del Purial .....	568	San Gregorio Sur .....	1,273
La Aguada .....	1,295	<b>Municipality of Niquero</b> .....	<b>14,186</b>
Las Cañabazas .....	2,409	Belle .....	616
La Cuaba .....	1,005	Gorito .....	1,474
La Palma .....	1,432	Jagua .....	2,224
La Rioja .....	2,988	Norte .....	2,189
Managuaco .....	1,006	Platanito .....	849
Melones .....	1,389	Sevilla .....	1,431
Norte .....	7,340	Sur .....	2,103
Omaja .....	2,301		
Purnio .....	1,404		
San Agustín .....	3,594		

TABLE 4.—*Population of Barrios.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

BARRIOS	Popula- tion	BARRIOS	Popula- tion
<b>Municipality of Palma Soriano</b> .....	49,531	<b>Municipality of Sagua de Tánamo.</b> Continued:	
Alto Cedro .....	4,998	Zabala .....	1,092
Caney del Sitio .....	3,519	Sitios .....	1,798
Concepción .....	4,688		
Cuchillas .....	6,319	<b>Municipality of San Luis</b> .....	19,951
Dorados .....	3,254	Dos Caminos .....	3,812
Guaninao .....	2,139	La Luz .....	1,070
Juan Barón .....	4,280	Majaguabo .....	3,068
Palmarito .....	6,782	Monte Dos Leguas .....	3,382
Remanganaguas .....	3,281	San Luis .....	8,629
San Leandro .....	1,091		
San Ramón .....	1,523	<b>Municipality of Santiago</b> .....	70,232
Santa Filomena .....	997	Belén .....	7,225
Sur .....	2,471	Caimanes .....	697
Norte .....	4,207	Catedral .....	5,831
<b>Municipality of Puerto Padre</b> .....	40,346	Dajao .....	9,581
Alfonso	3,924	Cayo Smith .....	281
Chaparra .....	7,242	Cristo .....	5,308
Delicias .....	2,731	Dolores .....	11,979
Estrada Palma .....	1,371	Lagunas .....	11,137
La Lima .....	2,336	Santo Tomás .....	8,426
Maniabón .....	1,156	Trinidad .....	9,767
Norte .....	2,604		
Sur .....	2,649	<b>Municipality of Victoria de las Tunas</b> .....	34,102
San Manuel .....	3,368	Antonio Machado .....	1,595
Santa María .....	2,111	Arenas .....	2,475
Vedado .....	3,519	Caismú .....	1,191
Yarey .....	3,027	Cauto del Paso .....	1,575
Yaya .....	4,308	Cuaba .....	2,232
<b>Municipality of Sagua de Tánamo</b> .....	15,499	Curana .....	2,718
Bazán .....	2,290	Dumañuecos .....	4,782
Barrederas .....	492	Jobabo .....	2,196
Cananovas .....	1,727	Manatí .....	1,137
Catalina .....	1,840	Ojo de Agua .....	2,537
Esterón .....	1,571	Oriente .....	2,171
Juan Díaz .....	1,384	Palmarito .....	2,000
Miguel .....	1,610	Playuelas .....	1,371
Pueblo .....	1,725	San José de la Plata .....	1,762
		Tunas 1 <sup>a</sup> .....	2,544
		Tunas 2 <sup>a</sup> .....	1,816

## SUMMARY, BY PROVINCES

Total .....	2,889,004	Matanzas .....	312,704
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	Santa Clara .....	657,697
Habana .....	697,583	Camagüey .....	228,913
		Oriente .....	730,909

TABLE 5.—*Population of cities and towns having 1,000 inhabitants or more.*

CITY OR TOWN	Municipal district	Province	Population
Abreus .....	Abreus .....	Santa Clara .....	2,214
Agramonte .....	Agramonte .....	Matanzas .....	2,716
Aguacate .....	Aguacate .....	Habana .....	2,557
Aguada de Pasajeros .....	Cienfuegos .....	Santa Clara .....	3,780
Alacranes .....	Alacranes .....	Matanzas .....	4,178
Alquilzar .....	Alquilzar .....	Habana .....	4,875
Alto Songo .....	Alto Songo .....	Oriente .....	4,301
Amarillas .....	Manguito .....	Matanzas .....	1,108
Antilla .....	Holguín .....	Oriente .....	1,244
Artemisa .....	Artemisa .....	Pinar del Río .....	6,996
Bahía Honda .....	Cabañas .....	Pinar del Río .....	1,402
Baire .....	Jiguaní .....	Oriente .....	1,334
Banaguilises .....	San José de los Ramos .....	Matanzas .....	1,971
Banes .....	Banes .....	Oriente .....	10,130
Baracoa .....	Baracoa .....	Oriente .....	5,205
Batabanó .....	Batabanó .....	Habana .....	2,019
Bauta .....	Bauta .....	Habana .....	3,601
Bayamo .....	Bayamo .....	Oriente .....	7,423

TABLE 5.—*Population of cities and towns having 1,000 inhabitants or more.—Continued*

CITY OR TOWN	Municipal district	Province	Population
Bejucal	Bejucal	Habana	5,889
Bolondrón	Bolondrón	Matanzas	3,708
Cabaiguán	Sancti-Spiritus	Santa Clara	4,361
Cabañas	Cabañas	Pinar del Río	1,983
Caibarién	Caibarién	Santa Clara	12,088
Caimanera	Guantánamo	Oriente	1,114
Caimito del Guayabal	Caimito del Guayabal	Habana	2,329
Calabazar	Calabazar	Santa Clara	1,477
Calimete	Manguito	Matanzas	1,638
Camagüey	Camagüey	Camagüey	41,909
Camajuani	Camajuani	Santa Clara	7,628
Camarioca	Matanzas	Matanzas	1,612
Campechuela	Campechuela	Oriente	4,817
Candelaria	Candelaria	Pinar del Río	2,127
Cárdenas	Cárdenas	Matanzas	27,477
Carlos Rojas	Carlos Rojas	Matanzas	1,946
Cartagena	Rodas	Santa Clara	1,241
Cascajal	Santo Domingo	Santa Clara	1,538
Cascorro	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,264
Casilda	Trinidad	Santa Clara	1,465
Catalina de Güinees	Güinees	Habana	1,757
Céspedes	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,018
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Oriente	4,071
Cidra	Santa Ana	Matanzas	1,781
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	Camagüey	16,408
Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	Santa Clara	37,241
Cifuentes	Cifuentes	Santa Clara	1,742
Cobre	Cobre	Oriente	1,934
Coliseo	Guamacaro	Matanzas	1,143
Colón	Colón	Matanzas	8,046
Consolación del Sur	Consolación del Sur	Pinar del Río	3,885
Cristo	Caney	Oriente	1,864
Cruces	Cruces	Santa Clara	5,671
Cumanayagua	Cienfuegos	Santa Clara	2,955
Dalquirí	Caney	Oriente	1,432
Delicias	Puerto Padre	Oriente	2,204
Dos Caminos	San Luis	Oriente	1,049
Encrucijada	Encrucijada	Santa Clara	3,507
Esperanza	Esperanza	Santa Clara	3,524
Florida	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,736
Fomento	Trinidad	Santa Clara	2,797
Gibara	Gibara	Oriente	6,888
Guáimaro	Camagüey	Camagüey	2,644
Guamutás	Martí	Matanzas	1,847
Guanabacoa	Guanabacoa	Habana	16,832
Guanajay	Guanajay	Pinar del Río	6,545
Guane	Guane	Pinar del Río	1,407
Guantánamo	Guantánamo	Oriente	14,762
Guara	Melena del Sur	Habana	1,724
Guayabal	Santa Cruz del Sur	Camagüey	3,306
Guayos	Sancti-Spiritus	Santa Clara	2,059
Güines	Güines	Habana	13,679
Güira	Bolondrón	Matanzas	1,333
Güira de Melena	Güira de Melena	Habana	6,147
Habana	Habana	Habana	363,506
Hatuey	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,496
Holguín	Holguín	Oriente	13,768
Isabela	Sagua la Grande	Santa Clara	2,842
Jacán	Colón	Matanzas	2,076
Jagüeyal	Ciego de Avila	Camagüey	2,857
Jagüey Grande	Jagüey Grande	Matanzas	2,629
Jamaica	Guantánamo	Oriente	1,350
Jaruco	Jaruco	Habana	2,882
Jatibonico	Jatibonico	Camagüey	5,001
Jibacoa	Jaruco	Habana	2,540
Jiguaní	Jiguaní	Oriente	1,603
Jobabo	Tunas	Oriente	1,715
Jovellanos	Jovellanos	Matanzas	7,282
Júcaro	Ciego de Avila	Camagüey	1,256
Lacret	Martí	Matanzas	1,146
La Maya	Alto Songo	Oriente	2,099
La Palma	Consolación del Norte	Pinar del Río	1,471
La Salud	La Salud	Habana	3,922
Limonar	Guamacaro	Matanzas	2,398
Madriga	Madriga	Habana	2,911
Majagua	Ciego de Avila	Camagüey	2,575
Manacas	Santo Domingo	Santa Clara	1,938
Manguito	Manguito	Matanzas	1,669
Manicayagua	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	1,820
Manzanillo	Manzanillo	Oriente	22,331
Marianao	Marianao	Habana	30,701

TABLE 5.—*Population of cities and towns having 1,000 inhabitants or more.—Continued*

CITY OR TOWN	Municipal district	Province	Population
Maríel	Maríel	Pinar del Río	2,309
Martí	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,798
Martí	Martí	Matanzas	1,582
Matanzas	Matanzas	Matanzas	41,574
Máximo Gómez	Martí	Matanzas	2,816
Mayajigua	Yaguajay	Santa Clara	1,161
Mayarí	Mayarí	Oriente	8,900
Melena del Sur	Melena del Sur	Habana	2,603
Minas	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,526
Morón	Morón	Camagüey	9,650
Navajas	Pedro Betancourt	Matanzas	1,327
Niquero	Niquero	Oriente	2,434
Nueva Gerona	Isla de Pinos	Habana	1,181
Nueva Paz	Nueva Paz	Habana	3,046
Nuevitas	Nuevitas	Camagüey	6,143
Los Palacios	Los Palacios	Pinar del Río	2,612
Palmarito	Palma Soriano	Oriente	2,361
Palma Soriano	Palma Soriano	Oriente	6,673
Palmira	Palmira	Santa Clara	4,954
Palos	Nueva Paz	Habana	3,907
Pedro Betancourt	Pedro Betancourt	Matanzas	4,762
Perico	Perico	Matanzas	4,014
Piedrecitas	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,083
Pinar del Río	Pinar del Río	Pinar del Río	18,728
Placetas	Placetas	Santa Clara	9,402
Pueblo Nuevo	Manzanillo	Oriente	1,123
Puerto Padre	Puerto Padre	Oriente	4,302
Punta Brava	Santa	Habana	2,576
Quemados de Güines	Quemados de Güines	Santa Clara	2,939
Quivicán	Bejucal	Habana	2,194
Rancho Veloz	Rancho Veloz	Santa Clara	1,751
Ranchuelo	Ranchuelo	Santa Clara	3,789
Real Campiña	Chentuegos	Santa Clara	1,448
Regla	Regla	Habana	14,489
Remedios	San Juan de los Remedios	Santa Clara	8,541
Rodas	Rodas	Santa Clara	4,308
Sabanilla del Encomendador	Sabanilla del Encomendador	Matanzas	2,391
Sagua la Grande	Sagua la Grande	Santa Clara	17,487
Sagua de Tánamo	Sagua de Tánamo	Oriente	1,725
San Antonio de los Baños	San Antonio de los Baños	Habana	10,645
San Antonio de Cabezas	San Antonio de Cabezas	Matanzas	3,011
San Antonio de Río Blanco de Norte	Jaruco	Habana	2,283
San Antonio de las Vegas	Melena del Sur	Habana	1,162
San Cristóbal	San Cristóbal	Pinar del Río	1,873
Sancti-Spiritus	Sancti-Spiritus	Santa Clara	23,372
San Felipe	Batabanó	Habana	2,086
San Fernando de Camarones	San Fernando de Camarones	Santa Clara	1,634
San José de las Lajas	San José de las Lajas	Habana	8,830
San José de los Ramos	San José de los Ramos	Matanzas	1,356
San Juan de los Yeros	San Juan de los Yeros	Santa Clara	2,132
San Juan y Martínez	San Juan y Martínez	Pinar del Río	2,303
San Luis	San Luis	Oriente	5,546
San Luis	San Luis	Pinar del Río	1,231
San Nicolás	San Nicolás	Habana	3,254
San Pedro del Cotorro	Santa María del Rosario	Habana	1,304
San Ramón	Campechuela	Oriente	1,108
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	21,694
Santa Cruz del Norte	Jaruco	Habana	2,025
Santa Cruz del Sur	Santa Cruz del Sur	Camagüey	2,196
Santa Fe	Isla de Pinos	Habana	1,893
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Santa Clara	5,252
Santa Lucía	G'bara	Oriente	2,239
Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	Oriente	62,083
Santiago de las Vegas	Santiago de las Vegas	Habana	6,287
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	Santa Clara	3,244
Sibantú	Camagüey	Camagüey	1,128
Surgidero de Batabanó	Batabanó	Habana	3,063
Tapaste	San José de las Lajas	Habana	1,005
Tigüabos	Guantánamo	Oriente	7,152
Trinidad	Trinidad	Santa Clara	13,651
Unión de Reyes	Unión de Reyes	Matanzas	4,868
Veguita	Bayamo	Oriente	1,922
Victoria de las Tunas	Victoria de las Tunas	Oriente	4,360
Vinales	Vinales	Pinar del Río	1,349
Vueltas	San Antonio de las Vueltas	Santa Clara	1,766
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Santa Clara	3,127
Yara	Manzanillo	Oriente	1,325
Zaza del Medio	Sancti-Spiritus	Santa Clara	1,312
Zulueta	Zulueta	Santa Clara	4,482

TABLE 6.—Population classified by sex, general

(The figures in italics are included in

## CUBA

PROVINCES	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Cuba.....	2,889,004	1,530,509	1,358,495	1,816,017	914,022	901,995	272,030	202,957	69,073
Pinar del Río ...	261,198	134,995	126,203	192,408	97,774	94,634	9,072	7,538	1,534
Havana.....	697,583	365,535	332,048	447,004	223,871	223,133	109,727	73,832	35,895
City of Ha- vana.....	363,506	189,658	173,848	197,199	95,928	101,271	85,501	56,061	29,440
Matanzas .....	312,704	165,364	147,340	192,681	97,708	94,973	24,617	19,786	4,831
Santa Clara .....	657,697	348,765	308,932	447,804	224,784	222,820	62,378	50,114	12,264
Camagüey .....	228,913	129,737	99,176	156,884	79,959	76,927	29,566	24,513	5,053
Oriente .....	730,909	386,113	344,796	379,436	189,926	189,510	36,670	27,174	9,496

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

MUNICIPALITIES	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
The province.....	261,198	134,995	126,203	192,408	97,774	94,634	9,072	7,538	1,534
Artemisa .....	21,497	11,202	10,295	16,361	8,381	7,980	865	690	175
Cabañas .....	17,645	9,253	8,392	10,688	5,014	5,074	512	411	101
Candelaria .....	9,931	5,080	4,611	6,634	3,448	3,186	338	270	68
Consolación del Norte...	13,597	6,911	6,686	11,005	5,527	5,478	298	263	35
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	16,638	15,838	23,283	11,872	11,411	676	531	115
Guanajay .....	11,745	6,167	5,578	8,326	4,202	4,124	547	421	126
Guane .....	20,046	10,399	9,647	15,717	7,881	7,836	938	817	121
Mantua .....	10,592	5,425	5,167	8,888	4,488	4,400	231	215	16
Mariel .....	8,614	4,738	3,876	5,792	3,078	2,714	569	455	114
Los Palacios .....	13,490	7,062	6,428	9,557	4,875	4,682	404	334	70
Pinar del Río .....	47,858	24,332	23,526	35,559	17,779	17,780	2,088	7,733	855
City of Pinar del Río .....	13,728	6,600	7,128	8,780	4,125	4,655	868	678	190
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	6,979	6,216	9,716	5,067	4,629	299	281	38
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	8,828	8,386	12,969	6,548	6,421	621	519	102
San Luis .....	10,547	5,398	5,149	7,580	3,844	3,736	306	252	53
Vinales .....	12,971	6,563	6,408	10,333	5,160	5,183	381	336	45

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province.....	697,583	365,535	332,048	447,004	223,871	223,133	109,727	73,832	35,895
Aguncate .....	9,123	4,814	4,309	6,129	3,126	3,003	683	513	170
Alquízar .....	11,815	6,227	5,588	9,006	4,669	4,337	626	487	169
Batabanó .....	14,510	7,615	6,595	10,801	5,631	5,170	1,074	939	135
Bauta .....	10,181	5,289	4,892	8,179	4,141	4,038	569	437	162
Bejucal .....	13,239	6,905	6,334	10,957	5,454	5,503	652	506	146
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	15,772	15,617	22,810	11,338	11,472	2,422	1,594	828
City of Guanabacoa...	16,352	7,855	8,517	10,377	4,933	5,444	1,477	949	528
Calimto del Guayabal .....	6,112	3,171	2,941	5,088	2,567	2,521	329	259	70
Güines .....	27,917	14,663	13,354	19,913	9,974	9,939	1,927	1,528	399
City of Güines .....	13,679	6,765	6,914	3,157	3,839	4,318	857	662	195
Güira de Melena .....	15,179	7,691	7,488	11,574	5,783	5,791	865	641	224
Havana .....	363,506	189,658	173,848	197,199	95,928	101,271	85,501	56,061	29,440
City of Havana .....	363,506	189,658	173,848	197,199	95,928	101,271	85,501	56,061	29,440
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	2,332	1,896	2,853	1,463	1,390	700	434	216
Jaruco .....	20,752	11,047	9,705	16,289	8,297	7,992	1,251	1,073	175
La Salud .....	5,722	2,903	2,819	5,278	2,643	2,635	210	161	49
Madrugá .....	7,787	4,110	3,677	5,921	3,052	2,869	452	342	110
Marianao .....	37,461	21,092	16,372	23,534	13,610	9,954	4,397	2,772	1,625
City of Mariano .....	30,701	17,260	13,441	17,992	10,635	7,357	3,902	2,373	1,529
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	8,352	7,016	12,248	6,382	5,866	820	710	110

*nativity and color, by provinces.*

those of the province or municipality)

## CUBA

BLACK			YELLOW			MIXED		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
323,117	172,681	150,426	16,146	15,518	628	461,694	225,321	235,373
32,235	16,037	16,198	607	573	34	26,876	13,073	13,803
58,866	27,361	31,505	5,010	4,833	177	76,976	35,638	41,338
28,546	12,193	16,353	3,737	3,602	135	48,523	21,874	26,649
47,251	22,920	24,331	2,884	2,802	82	45,271	22,148	23,123
53,013	26,221	26,792	3,734	3,561	173	90,968	44,085	46,883
19,134	12,369	6,765	1,673	1,635	38	21,656	11,261	10,395
112,618	67,783	44,835	2,238	2,114	124	199,947	99,116	100,831

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

BLACK			YELLOW			MIXED		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
32,235	16,037	16,198	607	573	34	26,876	13,073	13,803
2,154	1,088	1,066	52	49	3	2,065	994	1,071
3,409	1,708	1,701	86	81	5	2,950	1,439	1,511
1,578	775	743	38	35	3	1,163	552	611
1,121	571	550				1,173	550	623
4,262	2,118	2,144	42	38	4	4,233	2,069	2,164
1,391	770	621	26	23	3	1,455	711	744
1,955	995	960	28	28		1,408	678	730
973	483	490	2		2	498	239	259
1,425	769	656	7	7		821	429	392
1,577	803	774	105	102	3	1,847	948	899
5,565	2,620	2,945	130	126	4	4,516	2,074	2,442
1,828	776	1,052	101	97	4	2,151	924	1,227
1,910	978	932	31	24	7	1,239	629	610
1,914	867	1,047	37	37		1,673	857	816
1,595	799	796	13	13		1,054	490	564
1,466	693	773	10	10		781	374	407

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

58,866	27,361	31,505	5,010	4,833	177	76,976	35,638	41,338
1,065	516	549	83	80	3	1,163	579	584
1,062	541	521	28	28		1,093	532	561
1,675	825	840	50	49	1	910	461	449
741	375	386	1	1		631	355	306
813	533	280	37	36	1	780	376	404
2,480	1,056	1,424	225	225		3,452	1,559	1,893
1,739	684	1,055	38	38		2,721	1,241	1,480
353	171	182	4	4		338	170	168
3,615	1,820	1,795	54	49	5	2,408	1,192	1,216
2,743	1,300	1,443	48	48	5	1,874	921	953
1,340	589	751	56	56		1,344	622	722
28,546	12,193	16,353	2,737	3,602	135	48,523	21,874	26,649
28,546	12,193	16,353	3,737	3,602	135	48,523	21,874	26,649
330	194	136	34	34		311	157	154
1,880	1,008	872	17	14	3	1,315	672	643
126	48	78	4	3	1	104	48	56
731	351	380	65	63	2	618	302	316
3,762	1,873	1,889	155	148	7	5,533	2,689	2,844
3,460	1,668	1,792	154	147	7	5,193	2,437	2,756
1,415	785	630	46	46		839	429	410

TABLE 6.—Population classified by sex, general

(The figures in italics are included in

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

MUNICIPALITIES	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	8,081	7,253	10,157	5,202	4,955	729	567	162
Regla .....	14,489	7,620	6,869	11,287	5,720	5,567	1,855	1,278	577
City of Regla .....	14,489	7,620	6,869	11,287	5,720	5,567	1,855	1,278	577
S. Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	11,490	11,344	19,391	9,586	9,805	1,264	919	345
City of San Antonio .....	10,645	5,133	5,512	8,328	3,972	4,356	601	425	176
de los Baños .....	15,576	8,600	6,976	10,908	5,658	5,250	1,326	1,080	257
San Nicolás .....	15,718	8,131	7,587	12,792	6,478	6,314	652	513	139
San José de las Lajas .....	4,913	2,394	2,519	4,082	1,928	2,154	196	145	51
Santa María del Rosario .....	14,427	7,378	7,049	10,578	5,241	5,337	1,197	891	336
Santiago de las Vegas..									

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

The province.....	312,704	165,364	147,340	192,681	97,708	94,973	24,617	19,786	4,831
Agramonte .....	12,547	6,913	5,634	7,883	4,145	3,738	950	811	139
Alacranes .....	9,067	4,857	4,210	5,442	2,792	2,650	589	437	102
Bolondrón .....	12,516	6,805	5,711	7,357	3,745	3,612	1,210	954	256
Cárdenas .....	32,753	16,130	16,623	20,615	9,604	11,011	2,853	2,254	599
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	13,253	14,224	15,847	7,349	8,498	2,589	1,994	595
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	4,871	4,029	5,726	2,987	2,739	876	710	166
Colón .....	27,560	15,002	12,558	15,770	8,230	7,540	2,102	1,815	286
City of Colón .....	8,046	4,092	3,954	3,238	1,598	1,640	511	402	109
Guamacaro .....	11,369	6,265	5,104	6,776	3,556	3,220	1,883	1,150	233
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	5,468	4,824	7,313	3,717	3,596	860	673	187
Jovellanos .....	14,115	7,421	6,694	5,891	3,012	2,879	1,088	889	199
Manguito .....	18,559	10,478	8,083	10,626	5,673	5,053	1,805	1,531	274
Martí .....	23,878	12,989	10,889	14,127	7,299	6,828	1,920	1,611	309
Matanzas .....	62,638	31,438	31,200	43,788	21,515	22,273	2,937	2,888	1,049
City of Matanzas .....	41,574	20,173	21,401	26,340	12,396	13,944	2,864	2,100	764
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	10,225	8,649	10,287	5,439	4,848	1,683	1,357	326
Perico .....	12,068	6,706	5,862	6,781	3,577	3,204	1,080	938	142
Sabanilla del Encomen- dador .....	7,943	4,242	3,701	5,316	2,769	2,547	521	405	116
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,206	4,797	4,403	7,489	3,812	3,677	356	261	95
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	4,463	3,850	4,740	2,475	2,265	593	451	142
Santa Ana .....	5,927	3,193	2,734	4,099	2,157	1,942	373	278	95
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	3,113	3,082	2,655	1,304	1,351	438	322	116

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

The province.....	657,697	348,705	308,932	447,604	224,784	222,820	62,378	50,114	12,264
Abreus .....	6,183	3,291	2,892	3,403	1,673	1,730	557	465	92
Caibarién .....	14,588	7,533	7,050	10,427	5,045	5,382	1,638	1,227	411
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	6,220	5,868	8,606	4,139	4,467	1,293	963	330
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	7,069	5,622	8,089	4,135	3,954	1,724	1,327	397
Camajuaní .....	15,941	9,083	6,858	11,000	6,039	4,961	1,924	1,466	458
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	50,827	45,238	60,073	29,215	30,858	10,843	9,054	1,789
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	17,900	19,341	21,503	9,683	11,820	3,398	2,678	720
Cifuentes .....	7,152	3,754	3,398	5,134	2,593	2,541	497	389	108
Corralillo .....	9,813	5,044	4,769	6,805	3,503	3,302	473	392	81
Cruces .....	13,478	6,981	6,497	7,633	3,763	3,877	1,283	1,012	271
Encrucijada .....	11,809	6,205	5,604	7,383	3,477	3,906	1,396	1,226	170
Esperanza .....	10,043	5,355	7,688	12,042	6,264	5,778	271	257	14
Palmira .....	9,443	5,108	4,335	5,463	2,739	2,724	968	848	120
Placetas .....	24,062	12,822	11,240	16,768	8,472	8,296	2,476	1,955	521
City of Placetas .....	9,402	4,542	4,860	5,331	2,430	2,901	763	590	173
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	8,398	7,206	12,002	6,223	5,779	804	689	115
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	4,454	3,902	4,798	2,479	2,319	577	475	102
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	3,731	3,315	4,461	2,238	2,222	487	432	55
Rodas .....	23,208	12,620	10,583	15,745	8,000	7,745	2,226	1,915	307
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	16,235	14,957	18,278	8,900	9,378	3,376	2,713	663
City of Sagua la Grande .....	17,487	8,718	8,769	9,469	4,496	4,972	1,763	1,342	421

*nativity and color, by provinces.—Continued*

those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

BLACK			YELLOW			MIXED		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2,360	1,235	1,125	183	131	2	1,955	946	1,009
569	238	331	83	73	10	695	311	384
569	238	331	83	73	10	695	311	384
998	444	554	49	48	1	1,132	493	639
799	344	455	25	25		892	367	525
1,853	1,047	806	78	75	3	1,411	751	660
1,518	787	731	7	6	1	749	347	402
290	135	155	4	4		341	182	159
1,344	607	737	60	58	2	1,248	611	637

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

47,251	22,920	24,331	2,884	2,802	82	45,271	22,148	23,123
2,128	1,081	1,047	120	120		1,466	756	710
1,637	810	827	110	109	1	1,289	639	650
1,992	1,031	961	94	94		1,863	981	882
4,044	1,721	2,323	310	286	24	4,931	2,265	2,666
4,333	1,772	2,561	292	266	26	4,416	1,872	2,544
1,399	688	711	41	40	1	858	446	412
4,717	2,367	2,350	255	248	7	4,716	2,341	2,375
2,109	983	1,126	129	123	7	2,059	981	1,078
1,779	801	978	74	73	1	1,357	685	672
927	454	473	68	67	1	1,114	547	567
3,942	1,873	2,069	148	144	4	3,046	1,503	1,543
3,076	1,840	1,236	238	236	2	2,814	1,296	1,518
3,799	1,869	1,930	352	336	16	3,680	1,874	1,806
6,456	3,001	3,455	331	324	7	8,126	3,710	4,416
5,145	2,312	2,833	260	254	6	6,965	3,111	3,854
3,673	1,560	2,093	272	264	8	2,859	1,585	1,374
2,140	1,082	1,058	160	154	6	1,907	955	952
1,284	629	655	57	57		765	382	383
600	316	284	39	39		716	369	347
1,172	597	575	107	106	1	1,701	834	867
814	418	396	20	17	3	621	323	298
1,672	762	910	88	88		1,342	637	705

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

53,013	26,221	26,792	3,734	3,561	173	90,908	44,085	46,823
1,171	633	538	74	68	6	978	452	526
821	383	438	171	164	7	1,526	714	812
634	308	326	152	145	7	1,403	665	738
1,604	921	683	184	180	4	1,120	536	584
1,318	671	647	131	122	9	1,568	785	783
8,484	3,849	4,635	815	777	38	15,650	7,732	7,918
4,352	1,608	2,744	347	323	24	7,647	3,608	4,038
664	332	332	41	40	1	816	400	416
958	378	580	45	45		1,532	726	803
1,653	778	875	151	150	1	2,758	1,285	1,473
1,221	619	602	72	65	7	1,737	818	619
1,042	498	544				2,688	1,336	1,352
1,618	799	819	67	65	2	1,327	657	673
1,776	840	936	187	181	6	2,855	1,374	1,481
1,281	549	732	117	112	5	1,940	861	1,049
1,281	667	624	88	86	2	1,429	743	686
1,552	782	770	72	72		1,357	646	711
1,075	520	555	24	22	2	999	519	480
1,859	975	884	103	95	8	3,270	1,631	1,639
4,564	2,244	2,320	247	232	15	4,727	2,146	2,581
2,598	1,210	1,388	193	192	1	3,464	1,478	1,986



TABLE 6.—Population classified by sex, general

(The figures in italics are included in

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

MUNICIPALITIES	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Sancti-Spiritus .....	76,341	41,520	37,821	58,313	28,253	30,060	10,804	8,23	2,573
<i>City of Sancti-Spiritus</i> .....	<i>23,572</i>	<i>11,405</i>	<i>12,167</i>	<i>16,703</i>	<i>7,992</i>	<i>8,711</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>255</i>
San Antonio de las Vuel- tas .....	24,037	13,247	10,820	19,553	10,063	9,489	2,011	1,67	343
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	6,421	5,608	9,664	5,028	4,636	470	371	83
San Fernando de Cama- rones .....	9,680	5,428	4,252	6,813	3,642	3,171	1,066	879	217
S. Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	13,453	11,590	17,522	9,014	8,508	2,623	2,121	502
<i>City of San Juan de los Remedios</i> .....	<i>8,541</i>	<i>3,990</i>	<i>4,551</i>	<i>4,434</i>	<i>1,937</i>	<i>2,497</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>121</i>
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,539	5,573	4,966	7,976	4,074	3,902	601	502	99
Santa Clara .....	63,151	33,079	30,072	44,127	22,434	21,693	4,249	3,330	919
<i>City of Santa Clara</i> .....	<i>21,691</i>	<i>10,416</i>	<i>11,278</i>	<i>13,377</i>	<i>6,786</i>	<i>7,137</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>270</i>
Sta. Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	7,459	6,698	6,006	4,579	4,447	943	771	172
Santo Domingo .....	24,840	13,050	11,799	17,891	9,139	8,752	1,201	1,016	189
Trinidad .....	40,692	20,711	19,891	26,874	13,541	13,311	1,611	1,285	328
<i>City of Trinidad</i> .....	<i>12,65</i>	<i>6,120</i>	<i>6,531</i>	<i>6,507</i>	<i>3,231</i>	<i>3,276</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>36</i>
Yaguajay .....	21,491	11,897	9,549	14,307	7,268	7,039	3,479	2,669	810
Zaluteta .....	10,224	5,587	4,637	6,074	3,012	3,062	1,768	1,413	345

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

The province.....	228,913	120,737	99,176	153,884	79,979	76,921	29,569	24,513	5,053
Camagüey .....	98,193	52,276	45,917	72,682	36,378	36,304	7,679	6,152	1,527
<i>City of Camagüey</i> .....	<i>41,909</i>	<i>19,911</i>	<i>21,918</i>	<i>29,516</i>	<i>13,582</i>	<i>15,934</i>	<i>3,180</i>	<i>2,32</i>	<i>857</i>
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	27,170	17,802	26,435	13,701	12,730	9,233	7,672	1,567
<i>City of Ciego de Avila</i> .....	<i>16,408</i>	<i>9,096</i>	<i>7,312</i>	<i>9,686</i>	<i>4,870</i>	<i>4,816</i>	<i>2,688</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>703</i>
Jatibonico .....	10,911	6,163	4,748	7,974	4,112	3,862	1,524	1,231	292
Morón .....	43,361	26,164	17,197	28,293	14,538	13,755	8,470	7,216	1,254
<i>City of Morón</i> .....	<i>9,650</i>	<i>5,434</i>	<i>4,216</i>	<i>6,072</i>	<i>3,061</i>	<i>3,061</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>1,262</i>	<i>309</i>
Nuevitas .....	15,690	9,135	6,555	11,389	5,995	5,394	1,913	1,612	271
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,788	8,829	6,957	10,111	5,231	4,880	741	599	142

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province.....	730,906	386,113	344,796	379,436	189,926	189,510	36,670	27,174	9,496
Alto Songo .....	34,278	18,070	16,208	7,894	4,121	3,773	1,029	893	223
Banes .....	27,391	14,456	12,935	19,445	9,861	9,584	1,221	919	302
<i>City of Banes</i> .....	<i>10,130</i>	<i>5,213</i>	<i>4,917</i>	<i>5,475</i>	<i>2,619</i>	<i>2,766</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>216</i>
Baracoa .....	31,884	15,574	16,310	15,491	7,615	7,876	224	179	45
Bayamo .....	45,961	22,974	22,987	23,684	11,378	12,326	674	518	156
Campechuela .....	14,891	7,918	6,977	8,747	4,569	4,178	578	431	147
Caney .....	15,048	7,873	7,175	5,885	3,015	2,840	1,170	835	335
Cobre .....	20,744	11,241	9,503	5,146	2,825	2,611	752	552	200
Gibara .....	28,616	14,999	13,617	21,146	10,440	10,706	1,280	909	371
Guantánamo .....	68,883	37,743	31,140	18,193	9,041	9,152	5,207	3,772	1,435
<i>City of Guantánamo</i> .....	<i>14,762</i>	<i>7,254</i>	<i>7,508</i>	<i>5,432</i>	<i>2,527</i>	<i>2,905</i>	<i>1,044</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>324</i>
Holguín .....	91,267	49,013	42,254	73,941	37,962	35,979	3,419	2,692	817
<i>City of Holguín</i> .....	<i>13,768</i>	<i>7,090</i>	<i>6,678</i>	<i>8,711</i>	<i>4,429</i>	<i>4,282</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>400</i>
Jiguani .....	22,693	11,490	11,203	14,137	7,039	7,098	348	277	71
Manzanillo .....	56,570	28,236	28,334	33,200	16,141	17,059	2,143	1,631	482
<i>City of Manzanillo</i> .....	<i>22,431</i>	<i>10,528</i>	<i>11,893</i>	<i>14,349</i>	<i>6,548</i>	<i>7,801</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>289</i>
Mayarí .....	28,792	16,560	12,232	14,962	7,595	7,367	1,790	1,389	401
Niquero .....	14,186	7,541	6,645	8,011	4,098	3,945	371	322	49
Palma Soriano .....	49,511	29,129	20,402	17,821	9,101	8,720	3,386	2,576	816
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	22,405	17,941	30,882	15,708	15,174	2,785	2,163	619
Sagua de Tánamo .....	15,499	8,109	7,399	8,961	4,578	4,383	227	202	25
San Luis .....	19,961	10,618	9,343	8,461	3,222	3,179	1,067	1,147	520
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	32,475	37,757	26,628	12,242	14,386	6,106	3,974	2,132
<i>City of Santiago de Cuba</i> .....	<i>62,083</i>	<i>28,458</i>	<i>33,645</i>	<i>23,492</i>	<i>10,697</i>	<i>12,795</i>	<i>5,392</i>	<i>3,517</i>	<i>1,881</i>
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	19,689	14,413	18,547	9,423	9,124	2,293	1,946	347

*nativity and color, by provinces.*—Continued

those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

BLACK			YELLOW			MIXED		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
3,072	1,553	1,519	197	191	6	6,955	3,292	3,633
1,502	697	805	112	105	7	4,260	1,871	2,389
1,234	842	392	22	22		1,241	640	601
459	247	212	16	16		1,420	753	667
586	317	269	32	30	2	1,153	560	593
2,325	1,086	1,239	135	119	16	2,438	1,113	1,325
1,716	753	963	109	93	16	1,781	791	990
303	164	139	8	8		1,681	825	856
3,160	1,531	1,619	240	236	4	11,385	5,548	5,837
1,964	890	1,074	52	51	1	5,081	2,285	2,796
1,825	897	928	155	146	9	2,228	1,088	1,142
2,207	1,125	1,082	104	100	4	3,442	1,670	1,772
2,815	1,420	1,395	88	71	17	9,232	4,394	4,838
1,295	624	671	46	39	7	4,611	2,067	2,544
1,237	645	592	151	144	7	2,317	1,171	1,146
1,139	515	624	114	114		1,139	533	606

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

19,134	12,369	6,765	1,673	1,635	38	21,656	11,261	10,395
7,954	4,545	3,409	475	460	6	9,403	4,732	4,671
3,693	1,598	2,095	227	222	5	5,293	2,266	3,027
4,140	2,740	1,400	608	597	11	4,550	2,456	2,094
1,404	695	709	418	411	7	2,212	1,135	1,077
418	277	141	47	47		948	495	453
3,492	2,526	966	433	417	16	2,673	1,467	1,206
918	517	401	224	215	9	859	430	429
1,158	801	357	97	92	5	1,133	605	528
1,972	1,480	492	13	13		2,949	1,506	1,443

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

112,618	67,783	44,835	2,238	2,114	124	199,947	99,116	100,831
12,045	6,424	5,621	3	3		13,307	6,719	6,588
3,211	1,736	1,475	156	149	7	3,348	1,791	1,557
2,238	1,069	1,169	54	54		1,755	989	766
2,403	1,148	1,255	4	3	1	13,762	6,629	7,133
3,856	2,445	1,411	61	44	17	17,688	8,609	9,077
815	552	263	15	15		4,740	2,351	2,389
2,862	1,427	1,435	3	2	1	5,153	2,594	2,564
6,339	3,797	2,542	2	2		8,175	4,065	4,110
3,894	2,462	1,442	87	86	1	2,249	1,102	1,147
20,377	12,029	8,348	351	341	10	24,755	12,560	12,195
2,931	1,552	1,579	207	198	9	5,148	2,457	2,691
5,971	4,252	1,719	278	266	13	7,658	3,932	3,725
1,259	631	628	127	124	3	2,703	1,338	1,365
1,093	693	400	8	3	5	7,107	3,478	3,629
2,978	1,615	1,433	130	126	4	18,119	8,763	9,356
997	401	596	100	98	2	5,721	2,606	3,115
4,255	3,421	834	167	162	5	7,618	3,993	3,625
1,084	798	286	17	11	6	4,703	2,344	2,359
11,774	8,803	2,971	231	219	12	16,315	8,432	7,883
3,369	2,436	933	241	233	8	3,069	1,862	1,207
1,882	1,058	824				4,429	2,271	2,158
4,564	2,501	2,063	25	19	6	7,304	3,729	3,575
14,332	6,029	8,303	352	334	18	22,814	9,896	12,918
14,986	6,380	8,606	284	267	17	17,929	7,583	10,346
5,524	4,227	1,297	107	97	10	7,631	3,996	3,636

TABLE 7.—Population, classified by age and sex, by provinces

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCE	Total population	LESS THAN 5 YEARS		FROM 5 TO 17 YEARS		FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS		FROM 21 TO 44 YEARS		FROM 45 YEARS AND OVER	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cuba .....	2,889,004	208,360	201,898	508,935	498,808	81,021	68,912	518,942	411,637	218,251	179,240
Pinar del Río .....	251,198	18,967	19,101	51,123	51,774	6,873	6,996	37,698	34,553	20,334	13,779
Havana .....	697,583	40,533	38,959	107,537	105,495	21,686	17,534	138,488	118,212	57,241	51,848
City of Havana .....	363,508	17,414	17,399	46,050	45,940	13,677	10,155	83,285	70,670	29,232	29,114
Matanzas .....	312,704	21,565	20,841	55,481	54,080	8,119	6,990	53,533	44,245	26,616	21,204
Santa Clara .....	657,697	47,365	47,363	117,292	118,416	16,849	15,277	113,719	87,898	53,560	39,978
Carmagney .....	228,913	16,863	15,837	38,424	35,608	7,883	4,904	51,352	31,038	15,212	11,699
Oriente .....	730,909	63,034	59,797	134,078	131,455	19,611	17,121	124,102	95,691	45,288	40,732

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO											
The province .....	MUNICIPALITIES	LESS THAN 5 YEARS		FROM 5 TO 17 YEARS		FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS		FROM 21 TO 44 YEARS		FROM 45 YEARS AND OVER	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
The province .....		18,967	10,101	51,123	51,774	6,873	6,996	37,698	34,553	20,334	13,779
Artemisa .....		1,313	1,331	4,135	4,113	543	563	3,445	2,992	1,765	1,296
Cabañas .....		1,216	1,986	3,637	3,459	474	433	1,485	2,241	1,441	1,023
Candelaria .....		635	1,692	2,107	1,980	248	255	1,374	1,232	1,716	513
Consolación del Norte .....		1,570	1,198	2,346	2,781	441	316	1,890	1,718	874	633
Consolación del Sur .....		2,069	2,640	6,083	6,519	646	837	5,285	4,937	2,690	1,675
Guantanamo .....		702	1,711	1,361	2,346	294	318	1,870	1,707	1,855	891
Guane .....		1,523	1,484	4,246	4,306	573	556	2,528	2,318	1,526	983
Mantua .....		809	877	4,246	2,344	297	281	1,275	1,253	1,684	486
Maribel .....		608	517	1,769	1,578	297	205	1,315	1,069	719	477
Los Palacios .....		1,012	972	2,797	2,778	364	335	1,911	1,737	978	906
Pinar del Río .....		3,578	3,514	9,263	9,165	1,299	1,478	6,652	6,787	3,530	2,582
City of Pinar del Río .....		834	834	2,300	2,437	377	515	2,190	2,445	899	927
San Cristóbal .....		967	917	2,895	2,766	363	314	1,863	1,632	941	587
San Juan y Martínez .....		1,278	1,278	3,390	3,408	448	448	2,422	2,375	1,269	891
San Luis .....		601	819	1,588	2,074	195	302	1,981	1,438	1,033	521
Vinales .....		1,063	1,039	2,592	2,617	351	315	1,902	1,822	1,932	615

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province	697,583	40,583	38,959	107,537	105,495	21,686	17,534	138,488	118,212	57,241	51,848
Aguacate .....	9,123	664	686	1,683	1,676	179	183	1,519	1,228	769	533
Alquizar .....	11,815	868	738	2,294	2,188	247	308	1,831	1,675	987	679
Batabanó .....	14,510	1,020	994	2,707	2,544	389	333	2,498	1,917	1,301	807
Bauta .....	10,181	748	716	1,936	1,972	211	198	1,479	1,356	915	650
Bejucal .....	13,239	955	874	2,435	2,337	308	304	2,053	1,896	1,161	923
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	1,791	1,857	5,234	5,552	658	752	5,106	4,884	2,903	2,572
City of Guanabacoa .....	16,352	1,478	1,650	1,407	2,628	233	432	3,657	2,904	2,060	1,703
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	420	434	1,195	1,229	148	156	905	787	2,000	1,315
Güines .....	27,917	2,015	1,624	5,208	5,287	618	549	4,478	4,059	2,217	1,842
City of Güines .....	13,679	852	682	2,136	2,725	345	317	2,319	2,133	1,143	1,057
Guira de Melena .....	15,179	1,032	927	2,857	2,846	345	356	2,252	2,237	1,205	962
Havana .....	383,506	17,414	17,389	46,060	45,940	13,677	10,125	83,285	70,270	29,252	30,114
City of Havana .....	363,506	17,414	17,389	46,060	45,940	13,677	10,125	83,285	70,270	29,252	30,114
Isla de Pinos .....	4,223	270	284	676	669	131	78	804	611	451	256
Jarico .....	20,752	1,519	1,615	4,094	4,183	459	387	3,271	2,469	1,704	1,051
La Salud .....	4,416	442	442	1,078	1,086	107	126	826	800	476	335
Matruga .....	5,722	580	501	1,558	1,441	144	137	1,213	1,095	615	512
Marianao .....	7,787	590	501	1,558	1,441	144	137	1,213	1,095	615	512
City of Marianao .....	37,464	2,565	1,964	6,930	5,346	1,332	829	7,725	5,861	2,510	2,372
Melena del Sur .....	30,701	2,065	1,583	6,066	4,264	1,702	688	6,104	4,933	1,803	1,968
Nueva Paz .....	15,383	1,246	1,061	3,068	2,853	348	287	2,404	1,941	1,288	844
Regla .....	15,334	1,108	1,062	2,735	2,785	384	341	2,557	2,043	1,297	991
City of Regla .....	14,489	976	934	2,454	2,273	393	324	2,650	2,318	1,137	1,020
San Antonio de los Baños .....	14,489	976	934	2,454	2,273	393	324	2,650	2,318	1,137	1,020
City of San Antonio de Baños .....	22,834	1,549	1,475	4,198	4,273	525	474	3,381	3,344	1,837	1,575
San Nicolás .....	10,645	626	600	1,761	1,844	249	363	1,617	1,789	1,817	806
San José de las Lajas .....	15,576	1,103	1,090	3,053	2,707	393	327	2,751	1,956	1,595	1,069
Santa María del Rosario .....	15,718	1,194	1,088	3,178	3,092	306	372	2,134	2,116	1,386	1,069
Santiago de las Vegas .....	4,913	362	392	779	763	83	99	708	731	462	334
.....	14,427	788	739	2,146	2,162	282	298	2,667	2,587	1,485	1,273

TABLE 7.—Population, classified by age and sex, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	LESS THAN 5 YEARS		FROM 5 TO 17 YEARS		FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS		FROM 21 TO 44 YEARS		FROM 45 YEARS AND OVER	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
The province .....	312,704	21,565	20,841	55,481	54,060	8,119	6,900	53,583	44,245	26,616	21,204
Agramonte .....	12,547	1,085	884	2,201	2,148	340	297	2,293	1,552	1,092	753
Alicurres .....	9,067	1,705	651	1,872	1,624	244	205	1,236	1,147	1,740	583
Bohondrón .....	12,516	834	839	2,113	2,100	304	219	2,236	1,672	1,258	851
Cardenas .....	32,753	1,967	2,314	5,221	5,088	794	798	5,803	5,728	2,535	2,097
City of Cardenas .....	27,477	1,628	1,786	4,064	4,388	708	653	4,752	5,036	2,401	2,411
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	567	606	1,581	1,488	268	174	1,651	1,094	804	667
Colón .....	27,530	2,046	1,895	4,889	4,648	708	552	4,964	3,753	2,395	1,710
City of Colón .....	8,046	517	404	1,260	1,269	198	200	1,359	1,338	758	743
Guamaco .....	11,369	762	785	2,080	1,930	334	260	2,195	1,513	944	616
Jaguey Grande .....	10,282	805	657	1,942	2,109	247	184	1,706	1,313	753	561
Jovellanos .....	14,115	980	890	2,410	2,355	380	321	2,395	2,118	1,253	1,020
Manguito .....	18,559	1,371	1,298	3,221	3,151	586	372	3,609	2,351	1,690	921
Martí .....	23,873	1,740	1,745	4,174	4,070	679	516	4,841	3,154	2,035	1,404
Matanzas .....	62,638	3,919	3,633	11,464	11,184	1,435	1,562	9,546	8,639	5,064	5,182
City of Matanzas .....	44,574	2,423	2,274	6,744	6,744	1,028	1,125	6,701	7,202	3,307	4,066
Pedro Betancourt .....	16,874	1,312	1,155	3,473	3,274	542	489	3,317	2,698	1,581	1,123
Perico .....	12,068	1,798	823	1,953	1,948	347	250	2,432	1,536	1,176	755
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	577	588	1,438	1,463	196	145	1,340	1,020	1,691	485
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	690	689	1,854	1,929	202	192	1,309	1,105	742	488
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	671	617	1,535	1,436	174	151	1,358	1,098	725	548
Santa Ana .....	5,927	433	420	1,156	1,111	126	107	627	742	511	354
Unión de Reyes .....	6,185	363	372	954	1,004	125	146	1,092	1,064	579	506

## The province

The province .....	47,345	47,383	117,292	118,416	16,849	15,277	113,719	87,898	53,560	39,978
Abreus .....	399	397	1,058	1,036	158	145	1,108	919	568	395
Calbarén .....	807	949	2,454	2,395	475	389	2,671	2,309	1,126	1,008
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	713	2,039	1,905	374	314	2,274	1,967	906	969
Caibazar de Sagua .....	348	910	2,029	2,029	161	288	3,792	1,888	1,888	849
Camajuaní .....	1,056	1,027	2,890	2,819	401	358	3,196	1,900	1,570	754
Cienfuegos .....	6,108	6,308	15,590	16,955	2,731	2,490	18,382	13,540	7,809	5,945
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,211	2,216	5,518	6,346	7,031	1,131	6,418	6,308	2,812	3,221
Cifuentes .....	535	548	1,323	1,314	167	136	1,102	878	627	502
Coralillo .....	799	789	1,747	1,747	205	259	1,560	1,890	737	584
Crues .....	887	967	1,743	1,747	205	325	2,326	1,977	1,175	884
Encrucijada .....	13,478	935	2,231	2,344	363	289	2,189	1,468	681	681
Esperanza .....	11,809	1,913	2,231	2,344	363	289	2,189	1,468	681	681
Palma .....	16,043	1,138	3,402	3,029	382	388	2,094	2,176	1,254	957
Pinar .....	6,6	659	1,905	1,580	296	195	1,687	1,304	863	647
Piaetas .....	24,092	1,712	4,535	4,288	559	524	3,250	3,250	1,428	1,428
City of Placetas .....	5,902	670	1,615	1,601	344	298	1,689	1,612	711	729
Quemados de Güines .....	1,369	1,177	2,923	2,895	344	305	2,488	1,988	1,254	866
Rancho Veloz .....	631	677	1,539	1,463	210	172	1,320	1,086	794	511
Ranchuelo .....	500	527	1,323	1,245	181	138	1,134	883	503	492
Rodas .....	1,747	1,632	4,322	4,184	587	548	3,986	2,988	2,019	1,241
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	1,806	4,976	5,085	923	583	5,672	5,080	2,863	2,620
City of Sagua la Grande .....	17,887	946	2,378	2,674	611	594	3,238	3,266	1,475	1,289
Sancrú-Spiritus .....	79,341	6,572	13,279	14,104	1,964	1,769	14,163	10,537	5,496	4,899
City of Sancti Spiritus .....	23,572	1,511	4,129	4,111	467	519	3,506	3,724	1,687	2,302
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	1,901	1,744	4,772	4,788	684	518	4,153	2,557	1,757	1,213
San Diego del Valle .....	983	891	2,615	2,480	307	293	1,542	1,344	1,974	618
San Fernando de Camarones .....	814	758	1,695	1,695	296	178	1,149	1,149	780	472
San Juan de los Remedios .....	1,971	1,890	4,574	4,234	701	615	4,152	3,958	2,055	1,653
City of San Juan de los Remedios .....	8,511	475	1,376	1,379	780	211	1,382	1,561	925	925
San Juan de los Yeras .....	587	870	2,173	2,080	289	276	1,488	1,242	755	548
Santa Clara .....	4,684	4,290	12,904	11,688	1,693	1,371	9,462	8,438	4,723	4,178
City of Santa Clara .....	21,694	1,904	3,042	3,743	564	585	3,201	3,690	1,610	2,001
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	1,952	570	2,543	2,633	347	292	2,325	1,935	1,281	898
Santo Domingo .....	24,819	1,855	4,819	4,988	561	523	3,690	3,070	3,404	1,887
Trinidad .....	40,612	2,817	7,452	7,722	768	891	6,270	5,661	2,832	2,832
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	656	1,821	2,077	873	857	2,728	2,181	1,252	1,177
Yaguajay .....	2	1,750	3,900	4,740	639	478	4,005	2,627	1,694	999
Zahutela .....	10,224	710	1,818	1,703	298	291	2,047	1,399	771	537

TABLE 7.—*Population, classified by age and sex, by provinces.—Continued*  
 PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY  
 (The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	LESS THAN 5 YEARS		FROM 5 TO 17 YEARS		FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS		FROM 21 TO 44 YEARS		FROM 45 YEARS AND OVER	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
The province .....	228,913	16,863	15,837	38,424	35,608	7,883	4,904	51,352	31,038	15,212	11,699
Camagüey .....	98,103	7,108	6,923	16,853	15,303	2,724	2,484	18,625	14,625	6,875	6,492
City of Camagüey .....	41,009	2,771	2,501	6,773	6,651	1,112	1,193	6,469	7,551	2,833	4,016
City of Avila .....	44,372	3,045	2,685	7,038	6,619	1,886	833	12,375	5,942	2,808	1,713
City of Ciego de Avila .....	16,408	1,652	891	4,098	2,489	875	370	1,881	2,587	589	575
Jatibonico .....	10,911	879	885	1,854	1,896	204	204	2,359	1,822	731	450
Morón .....	43,381	3,139	3,065	6,912	6,660	1,821	774	11,448	5,093	2,834	1,605
City of Morón .....	9,650	628	560	1,454	1,369	354	284	2,311	1,425	637	578
Nuevitas .....	15,690	1,162	1,068	2,598	2,350	515	336	3,689	2,050	1,171	751
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,785	1,435	1,220	3,146	2,690	637	383	2,816	2,006	795	678

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province	730,909	63,084	59,797	134,078	131,455	19,611	17,121	124,102	95,691	45,288	40,732
Alto Songo	34,278	3,465	3,086	6,877	6,349	850	904	4,720	4,105	2,128	1,764
Banes	27,391	2,424	2,399	5,231	5,165	605	631	4,600	3,548	1,505	1,222
City of Banes	10,130	762	877	1,658	1,873	235	265	1,977	1,443	581	519
Baracoa	31,884	3,108	3,084	6,129	6,240	624	872	3,650	4,304	2,063	1,810
Bayamo	45,961	4,318	4,275	8,563	8,678	1,014	1,046	6,543	6,231	2,531	2,777
Campechuela	14,805	1,397	1,312	3,018	2,903	1,374	295	2,968	1,757	863	710
Caney	15,018	1,270	1,219	3,293	2,910	339	326	1,990	1,831	1,071	849
Cobre	20,714	1,627	1,735	3,639	3,773	563	420	3,869	2,461	1,473	1,084
Gibara	28,616	2,498	2,236	5,363	5,200	704	639	4,616	3,860	1,787	1,662
Guantánamo	63,883	5,137	4,839	11,616	11,347	2,057	1,577	13,615	9,395	5,038	3,951
City of Guantánamo	14,762	1,071	918	2,457	2,583	421	448	2,402	2,403	960	1,146
Holguín	91,257	8,261	8,051	17,251	16,485	2,265	2,223	15,263	10,571	5,912	4,924
City of Holguín	13,768	1,159	1,123	2,540	2,004	326	465	2,229	1,924	836	1,222
Jiguaní	22,693	2,323	2,167	4,467	4,444	492	526	3,035	2,821	1,173	1,242
Manzanillo	56,570	4,882	4,598	10,852	11,137	1,313	1,333	7,802	7,746	3,387	3,520
City of Manzanillo	22,331	1,685	1,594	4,050	4,224	543	630	3,018	3,582	1,232	1,763
Mayarí	28,762	2,371	1,978	4,942	4,263	925	586	6,633	4,085	1,659	1,314
Niquero	14,186	1,233	1,235	2,869	2,898	372	351	2,194	1,583	873	578
Palma Soriano	49,731	4,061	3,684	8,421	8,070	1,872	779	11,889	5,633	2,883	2,009
Puerto Padre	40,346	2,584	3,801	7,256	7,223	1,257	779	7,921	4,803	2,387	1,745
Sagua de Tánamo	15,499	1,692	1,724	3,003	2,807	437	350	3,845	1,845	844	634
Sagua	19,931	1,777	1,577	3,602	3,716	487	414	3,920	1,992	1,222	1,087
San Luis	70,232	4,616	4,270	11,525	12,512	1,806	2,039	9,366	12,566	4,352	6,370
Santiago de Cuba	62,683	4,022	3,665	10,192	11,669	1,784	1,773	8,590	11,357	3,860	5,871
City of Santiago de Cuba	34,102	2,909	2,887	6,766	5,350	1,285	809	7,805	3,977	1,954	1,390
Victoria de las Tunas											



TABLE 8.—Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity by provinces  
CUBA

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	2,830,004	1,530,509	1,358,495	1,816,017	914,022	901,995	272,030	202,957	69,073	800,957	413,530	387,427
Cuba.....												
Less than 1 year.....	74,918	37,917	37,001	51,180	28,068	27,112	448	253	195	19,290	9,596	9,694
1 year.....	65,076	32,607	32,469	47,506	23,862	23,624	461	234	227	17,109	8,491	8,618
2 years.....	67,224	34,773	32,451	67,273	34,703	32,570	780	408	372	24,171	12,162	12,009
3 years.....	88,347	44,778	43,569	64,333	32,728	31,605	940	454	486	23,074	11,596	11,478
4 years.....	89,693	45,785	43,908	66,021	33,389	31,632	1,104	546	578	23,508	11,718	11,790
5 to 9 years.....	436,775	221,841	214,934	315,677	160,825	154,851	3,281	3,281	3,034	114,783	58,234	56,549
10 to 14 years.....	377,005	191,386	185,619	285,672	137,131	137,521	6,815	4,814	4,031	99,509	49,441	50,068
15 to 17 years.....	187,012	90,708	96,304	129,136	59,959	69,147	8,845	6,173	3,223	51,480	24,546	26,934
18 to 19 years.....	109,457	55,769	53,688	65,147	32,457	32,690	12,390	9,855	2,714	31,911	16,627	15,284
20 years.....	40,425	22,052	18,374	19,520	8,775	10,745	7,812	6,075	1,737	13,094	7,202	5,892
21 to 24 years.....	159,088	88,081	71,027	80,407	37,905	42,502	31,007	24,404	6,603	47,674	25,362	22,312
25 to 29 years.....	228,822	127,873	110,949	130,080	60,284	69,794	39,116	20,800	9,228	69,617	37,178	32,439
30 to 34 years.....	216,155	122,499	93,656	100,728	62,182	58,544	35,083	26,590	8,543	69,363	33,727	35,636
35 to 39 years.....	185,175	105,157	80,018	105,944	55,300	49,384	29,236	21,001	7,335	49,865	27,296	22,569
40 to 44 years.....	131,383	76,717	54,666	69,190	36,214	32,976	26,673	20,683	6,010	35,530	18,789	16,741
45 to 49 years.....	101,969	60,677	41,292	57,482	30,676	26,816	19,497	15,505	4,292	27,690	14,536	13,154
50 to 54 years.....	92,860	50,695	42,165	52,069	26,515	25,554	15,294	11,838	3,426	25,527	12,272	13,255
55 to 59 years.....	67,973	34,488	26,485	35,741	19,080	16,661	9,172	7,151	2,021	16,089	8,277	7,812
60 to 64 years.....	57,430	31,259	26,191	30,942	16,140	14,802	8,182	6,107	2,075	18,306	8,992	9,314
65 to 69 years.....	28,768	15,791	12,977	15,700	8,004	7,695	4,010	2,924	1,088	9,078	4,893	4,185
70 to 74 years.....	21,774	11,041	10,733	10,378	4,685	5,693	2,743	1,942	801	8,635	4,290	4,345
75 to 79 years.....	11,609	5,903	5,706	5,698	2,483	3,202	1,493	1,047	446	4,428	2,376	2,052
80 to 84 years.....	9,724	4,391	5,333	3,868	1,435	2,433	1,043	785	328	4,913	2,341	2,572
85 to 89 years.....	3,601	1,697	1,904	1,516	683	833	352	234	118	1,733	892	904
90 to 94 years.....	2,887	1,314	1,571	883	285	598	175	106	69	1,827	923	904
95 to 99 years.....	1,082	468	616	352	104	248	65	44	24	1,662	318	344
100 years or more.....	682	331	351	223	87	146	51	43	11	275	201	174
Unknown.....	1,130	616	514	363	144	222	212	130	82	532	342	210

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

The province .....	261,198	184,985	126,203	192,408	97,774	94,684	9,072	7,538	1,834	59,718	29,683	80,085
Less than 1 year.....	6,762	3,401	3,361	5,383	2,723	2,660	13	10	8	1,366	668	668
1 year .....	5,718	2,853	2,865	4,480	2,234	2,246	6	2	4	1,232	617	615
2 years .....	8,503	4,290	4,213	6,993	3,397	3,296	12	5	7	1,798	888	910
3 years .....	8,200	4,011	4,189	6,418	3,163	3,256	16	10	6	1,768	838	928
4 years .....	8,885	4,412	4,473	7,048	3,542	3,603	18	7	11	1,819	863	963
5 to 9 years.....	43,902	22,054	21,848	34,187	17,185	17,097	138	83	53	9,578	4,786	4,793
10 to 14 years.....	40,026	20,158	19,868	30,848	15,611	16,297	170	96	74	9,008	4,451	4,557
15 to 17 years.....	16,969	8,911	10,038	14,305	7,623	7,582	215	146	60	4,449	2,042	2,407
18 to 19 years.....	10,586	5,295	6,289	7,618	3,803	3,813	279	230	49	2,688	1,291	1,497
20 years .....	3,234	1,577	1,707	2,196	1,023	1,173	191	170	21	897	1,384	1,513
21 to 24 years.....	11,028	5,403	5,625	7,709	3,644	4,065	572	474	98	2,747	1,255	1,462
25 to 29 years.....	16,907	7,914	8,993	12,117	5,502	6,615	835	698	137	3,955	1,714	2,241
30 to 34 years.....	16,400	8,807	7,593	12,117	6,125	6,690	864	715	149	3,751	1,997	1,784
35 to 39 years.....	15,749	8,780	6,969	11,310	6,165	5,145	919	761	158	3,520	1,564	1,663
40 to 44 years.....	12,167	6,794	5,373	8,422	4,502	3,920	1,108	953	155	2,637	1,339	1,298
45 to 49 years.....	9,898	6,054	3,844	6,372	4,034	2,838	944	813	131	2,082	1,207	875
50 to 54 years.....	8,071	4,684	3,387	5,434	3,029	2,405	761	696	95	1,876	989	887
55 to 59 years.....	4,987	3,187	1,850	3,423	2,015	1,378	575	497	78	1,980	595	394
60 to 64 years.....	4,750	2,819	1,891	2,849	1,618	1,231	632	531	101	1,269	870	599
65 to 69 years.....	2,125	1,295	827	1,234	732	562	317	272	45	514	294	220
70 to 74 years.....	1,838	1,026	812	931	480	461	215	179	36	692	367	325
75 to 79 years.....	841	476	366	459	242	217	131	104	27	321	180	121
80 to 84 years.....	790	377	413	387	138	249	70	62	14	327	177	150
85 to 89 years.....	248	144	104	104	53	51	32	26	6	112	66	47
90 to 94 years.....	302	208	94	68	33	35	17	15	2	217	160	57
95 to 99 years.....	74	42	32	20	12	8	6	4	2	48	26	22
100 years or more.....	82	42	40	19	6	13	5	4	1	58	32	26
Unknown .....	107	27	80	29	8	21	7	5	2	71	14	57

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 8.—Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	697,583	365,535	332,048	447,004	223,871	223,133	109,727	73,832	35,895	140,852	67,892	73,020
Less than 1 year.....												
1 year.....	16,095	8,078	8,019	13,032	6,563	6,469	152	75	77	2,911	1,438	1,473
2 years.....	11,795	5,970	5,825	9,438	4,770	4,668	175	92	83	2,182	1,108	1,074
3 years.....	17,833	9,211	8,622	14,160	7,324	6,836	351	194	157	3,322	1,683	1,629
4 years.....	16,729	8,562	8,167	13,321	6,821	6,500	333	176	157	3,075	1,565	1,510
5 to 9 years.....	17,090	8,764	8,325	13,399	6,869	6,530	439	229	210	3,252	1,693	1,583
10 to 14 years.....	86,034	44,233	42,701	63,387	34,733	33,654	2,335	1,250	1,085	16,912	8,250	7,992
15 to 17 years.....	80,596	40,670	39,926	61,895	31,378	30,486	3,425	1,871	1,554	15,308	7,421	7,887
18 to 19 years.....	45,552	22,634	22,918	32,213	15,544	16,689	4,478	3,013	1,465	8,861	4,077	4,784
20 years.....	28,758	15,875	12,883	17,122	8,631	8,491	5,602	4,298	1,303	8,064	2,945	3,089
21 to 24 years.....	10,412	5,611	4,801	5,077	2,336	2,741	3,123	2,211	912	2,212	1,064	1,148
25 to 29 years.....	43,333	23,241	20,092	22,716	10,818	11,898	11,988	8,079	3,909	8,629	4,314	4,285
30 to 34 years.....	62,959	32,035	30,924	34,424	16,330	18,094	15,692	10,490	5,202	12,843	6,115	6,728
35 to 39 years.....	58,675	32,400	26,255	32,153	16,524	15,632	14,330	9,602	4,728	12,169	6,274	5,895
40 to 44 years.....	52,917	28,412	23,805	29,653	15,241	14,412	11,963	8,023	3,940	10,601	5,148	5,453
45 to 49 years.....	39,574	21,738	17,893	21,050	10,873	10,177	10,623	7,321	3,302	7,901	3,544	4,357
50 to 54 years.....	32,709	18,069	14,640	18,101	9,431	8,670	7,868	5,591	2,277	6,740	3,047	3,693
55 to 59 years.....	26,650	14,286	12,364	14,702	7,445	7,257	6,157	4,320	1,837	5,761	2,531	3,230
60 to 64 years.....	16,387	8,873	7,514	9,323	4,764	4,529	3,522	2,468	1,056	3,542	1,613	1,929
65 to 69 years.....	13,903	7,076	6,823	7,376	3,820	3,556	3,199	2,116	1,083	3,328	1,414	1,914
70 to 74 years.....	7,412	3,697	3,805	4,016	1,811	2,205	1,636	1,008	583	1,810	793	1,017
75 to 79 years.....	5,346	2,493	2,878	2,806	1,072	1,534	1,141	699	442	1,598	697	902
80 to 84 years.....	2,921	1,311	1,610	1,410	538	874	600	375	242	911	384	494
85 to 89 years.....	1,812	793	1,068	793	273	520	320	175	145	837	141	170
90 to 94 years.....	783	330	453	350	122	228	122	67	55	311	93	168
95 to 99 years.....	485	165	320	163	46	117	61	25	35	261	50	81
100 years or more.....	206	78	128	57	10	39	18	2	8	131	10	22
Unknown.....	253	122	131	84	38	46	122	74	48	47	10	37

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

The province .....	312,704	185,384	147,340	192,681	97,708	94,973	24,617	19,786	4,831	95,405	47,870	47,536
Less than 1 year.....	7,021	3,543	3,472	5,121	2,606	2,515	46	17	29	1,854	926	928
1 year .....	7,316	3,677	3,689	6,197	2,676	2,521	86	41	45	2,033	960	1,073
2 years .....	9,524	4,874	4,670	6,881	3,584	3,297	101	55	46	2,542	1,235	1,307
3 years .....	8,242	4,679	4,563	6,626	3,353	3,273	129	75	54	2,437	1,261	1,238
4 years .....	9,303	4,786	4,517	6,708	3,498	3,208	124	60	64	2,473	1,228	1,245
5 to 9 years.....	46,945	23,924	23,021	33,692	17,123	16,589	793	383	340	12,530	6,418	6,112
10 to 14 years.....	41,814	21,198	20,616	29,243	15,071	14,272	1,087	650	437	11,384	5,477	5,107
15 to 17 years.....	20,782	10,360	10,423	13,914	6,890	7,024	813	511	247	6,065	2,903	3,152
18 to 19 years.....	11,436	6,185	5,281	6,675	3,442	3,233	1,065	589	156	3,665	1,774	1,802
20 years .....	3,673	1,964	1,709	1,804	829	875	511	85	85	1,273	624	649
21 to 24 years.....	15,943	8,688	7,257	7,984	3,682	4,302	2,836	2,508	348	5,103	2,496	2,607
25 to 29 years.....	24,768	12,975	11,813	13,619	6,330	7,289	3,439	2,887	513	7,719	3,738	3,981
30 to 34 years.....	22,998	12,745	10,253	13,011	6,542	6,469	2,815	2,358	457	7,172	3,815	3,827
35 to 39 years.....	19,268	10,909	8,359	11,148	5,949	5,199	2,865	1,939	426	5,755	3,021	2,734
40 to 44 years.....	14,840	8,277	6,563	8,064	4,195	3,869	2,205	1,866	349	4,571	2,225	2,345
45 to 49 years.....	12,885	7,296	5,589	7,095	3,761	3,335	1,791	1,492	299	3,998	2,043	1,935
50 to 54 years.....	10,723	5,938	4,795	5,624	2,905	2,629	1,496	1,235	261	3,613	1,708	1,905
55 to 59 years.....	6,743	3,961	2,794	3,580	1,980	1,591	922	1,783	159	2,243	1,199	1,044
60 to 64 years.....	6,563	3,534	3,001	2,905	1,516	1,389	808	618	190	2,852	1,430	1,422
65 to 69 years.....	3,468	1,972	1,496	1,522	759	763	415	320	96	1,531	893	638
70 to 74 years.....	2,961	1,508	1,453	1,017	479	538	270	196	74	1,674	833	841
75 to 79 years.....	1,678	919	699	555	289	316	187	140	47	1,076	540	336
80 to 84 years.....	1,488	758	730	320	105	215	148	103	45	1,020	550	470
85 to 89 years.....	546	306	241	136	51	85	46	40	9	361	214	147
90 to 94 years.....	430	212	218	71	24	47	19	12	7	340	176	164
95 to 99 years.....	144	78	66	25	7	19	11	6	5	107	65	42
100 years or more.....	171	87	84	28	12	16	13	9	4	130	66	64
Unknown .....	77	39	38	16	1	15	17	7	10	44	31	13

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 8.—*Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
The province .....	657,697	348,765	308,932	447,604	224,784	222,820	62,378	50,114	12,264	147,715	73,867	73,848
Less than 1 year.....	17,318	8,655	8,663	13,817	6,935	6,882	161	116	45	3,840	1,604	1,736
1 year .....	14,036	7,069	6,967	11,168	5,512	5,512	85	46	39	2,783	1,367	1,416
2 years .....	21,346	10,683	10,663	16,910	8,608	8,302	132	61	71	4,304	2,011	2,293
3 years .....	20,754	10,297	10,457	16,527	8,244	8,283	214	77	137	4,043	1,976	2,067
4 years .....	21,224	10,544	10,680	16,758	8,509	8,249	194	86	108	4,272	2,223	2,049
5 to 9 years.....	103,034	52,049	51,015	80,523	40,779	39,744	1,365	664	671	21,196	10,576	10,620
10 to 14 years.....	89,398	45,140	44,458	68,886	35,098	33,788	2,071	1,032	1,006	18,641	8,980	9,661
15 to 17 years.....	43,026	20,103	22,923	31,820	14,444	16,876	1,708	1,081	627	9,908	4,578	5,430
18 to 19 years.....	23,811	12,357	11,454	15,633	7,714	7,979	2,470	1,883	587	5,618	2,760	2,858
20 years .....	8,315	4,492	3,823	4,204	1,792	2,412	2,034	1,709	325	2,077	901	1,083
21 to 24 years.....	32,877	18,313	14,564	17,415	7,740	9,675	7,533	7,394	947	7,829	3,987	3,942
25 to 29 years.....	51,368	27,779	23,589	30,981	14,518	16,465	8,747	7,353	1,393	11,660	5,729	5,931
30 to 34 years.....	47,778	27,098	20,680	28,310	14,768	14,142	7,817	6,407	1,410	11,051	5,923	5,128
35 to 39 years.....	40,518	23,307	17,211	25,239	13,339	11,880	6,424	5,244	1,180	8,875	4,704	4,171
40 to 44 years.....	29,016	17,222	11,834	16,041	8,435	7,586	6,465	5,444	1,021	6,570	3,283	3,287
45 to 49 years.....	24,276	14,332	9,944	14,045	7,398	6,646	4,769	3,976	793	5,462	2,858	2,604
50 to 54 years.....	21,915	12,301	9,614	13,011	6,716	6,295	3,684	3,036	693	5,220	2,529	2,691
55 to 59 years.....	14,982	8,987	5,995	9,401	5,174	4,227	2,274	1,911	393	3,307	1,902	1,405
60 to 64 years.....	13,449	7,645	5,803	7,487	4,027	3,460	1,961	1,533	398	4,001	2,063	1,945
65 to 69 years.....	6,583	3,762	2,821	3,887	2,033	1,804	924	493	198	1,822	1,003	914
70 to 74 years.....	4,908	2,643	2,265	2,382	1,172	1,210	634	287	73	1,892	978	914
75 to 79 years.....	2,710	1,434	1,276	1,378	613	755	310	237	73	1,023	584	438
80 to 84 years.....	2,344	1,115	1,229	1,851	332	519	220	147	82	1,264	636	628
85 to 89 years.....	824	412	412	382	152	210	67	39	28	395	221	174
90 to 94 years.....	608	352	346	201	67	134	51	34	17	446	251	195
95 to 99 years.....	248	106	142	83	21	65	18	12	6	144	73	71
100 years or more.....	170	84	86	75	20	55	4	4	0	91	60	31
Unknown .....	431	286	145	116	62	54	33	26	7	282	198	84

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

The province .....	228,913	129,737	99,176	153,884	79,959	76,925	29,593	24,513	5,053	42,463	25,265	17,198
Less than 1 year.....	5,303	2,602	2,611	4,453	2,248	2,205	14	7	7	836	437	396
1 year .....	5,645	2,883	2,762	4,762	2,449	2,313	65	26	39	818	408	410
2 years .....	7,695	3,943	3,692	6,435	3,271	3,115	87	49	38	1,092	623	460
3 years .....	7,195	3,682	3,483	5,973	3,053	2,920	105	50	55	1,087	579	504
4 years .....	6,985	3,666	3,319	5,842	3,016	2,795	190	65	51	1,023	555	468
5 to 9 years.....	33,831	17,523	16,308	28,012	14,534	13,478	850	447	403	4,969	2,542	2,427
10 to 14 years.....	26,957	14,096	12,891	21,821	11,380	10,432	952	513	409	4,193	2,173	2,020
15 to 17 years.....	13,214	6,805	6,390	9,914	4,809	5,132	808	635	283	2,402	1,331	1,071
18 to 19 years.....	8,768	5,212	3,498	5,383	2,715	2,623	1,546	1,332	191	1,804	1,125	679
20 years .....	4,169	2,671	1,498	2,694	950	1,084	1,016	894	122	1,119	827	292
21 to 24 years.....	16,631	10,482	6,149	12,575	4,126	4,440	4,267	3,821	446	3,789	2,535	1,254
25 to 29 years.....	23,070	14,043	8,967	12,575	6,049	6,526	5,156	4,463	690	5,279	3,528	1,751
30 to 34 years.....	19,006	11,934	7,072	10,896	5,824	5,072	4,152	3,528	624	3,583	2,582	1,375
35 to 39 years.....	14,836	9,199	5,637	8,592	4,610	3,982	3,092	2,557	535	3,152	2,032	1,120
40 to 44 years.....	8,891	5,678	3,213	4,518	2,353	2,162	2,491	2,108	383	1,882	1,214	638
45 to 49 years.....	6,471	4,032	2,439	3,440	1,755	1,635	1,463	1,509	257	1,265	768	497
50 to 54 years.....	6,287	3,487	2,800	4,021	1,948	2,073	1,167	961	206	1,069	578	521
55 to 59 years.....	4,419	2,546	1,873	3,088	1,611	1,457	519	406	105	668	357	311
60 to 64 years.....	4,035	2,224	1,801	2,783	1,460	1,323	238	190	46	733	363	365
65 to 69 years.....	1,998	1,138	890	1,393	738	655	145	114	31	294	150	144
70 to 74 years.....	1,420	675	715	981	411	570	99	78	21	165	100	61
75 to 79 years.....	818	450	268	554	272	282	49	39	8	179	46	88
80 to 84 years.....	281	342	338	414	210	244	22	10	12	94	43	48
85 to 89 years.....	188	99	182	165	43	122	47	7	5	83	26	22
90 to 94 years.....	98	71	117	93	21	72	12	5	1	48	16	14
95 to 99 years.....	65	43	65	44	12	32	6	5	6	30	16	14
100 years or more.....	67	43	22	5	3	2	30	24	9	33	19	14
Unknown .....	167	68	99	111	35	76	23	14	6	33	19	14

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 8.—Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
The province	730,900	386,113	344,796	379,436	189,926	189,510	38,670	27,174	9,496	314,803	169,013	145,790
Less than 1 year	22,419	11,544	10,875	13,374	6,893	6,481	62	28	34	8,983	4,523	4,460
1 year	20,566	10,155	10,411	12,451	6,097	6,354	44	27	17	8,061	4,051	4,080
2 years	27,413	14,275	13,138	16,203	8,519	7,684	97	44	53	11,113	5,712	5,401
3 years	26,227	13,547	12,680	16,468	8,094	7,374	143	66	77	10,616	5,387	5,229
4 years	26,206	13,513	12,693	16,268	7,925	7,343	209	99	110	10,729	5,489	5,240
5 to 9 years	122,068	62,068	60,021	70,875	35,972	34,904	908	424	482	50,297	25,662	24,635
10 to 14 years	98,015	50,124	47,891	55,900	28,593	27,307	1,140	592	548	40,975	20,839	20,036
15 to 17 years	45,439	21,896	23,543	24,410	11,579	12,831	1,284	702	582	19,715	9,615	10,100
18 to 19 years	28,159	13,874	12,285	12,681	6,130	6,551	1,407	982	425	12,071	6,762	5,309
20 years	10,375	5,737	4,638	4,205	1,845	2,360	832	580	272	5,516	3,312	2,204
21 to 24 years	39,273	21,938	17,340	16,008	7,285	8,723	3,791	2,936	855	19,477	11,715	7,762
25 to 29 years	59,810	32,247	27,563	26,393	11,938	14,455	5,256	3,955	1,301	28,161	16,354	11,807
30 to 34 years	57,318	29,445	27,873	23,968	12,390	11,569	5,083	3,910	1,175	22,285	13,186	9,129
35 to 39 years	42,567	24,550	18,017	20,002	10,656	9,346	3,473	3,377	1,066	18,092	10,537	7,555
40 to 44 years	26,855	15,497	10,888	11,065	5,793	5,262	3,781	2,184	900	11,979	7,183	4,786
45 to 49 years	18,730	10,764	7,956	7,928	4,037	3,871	2,659	2,194	535	8,143	4,613	3,530
50 to 54 years	19,234	9,869	9,355	9,277	4,382	4,895	1,999	3,399	399	7,958	3,917	4,041
55 to 59 years	14,728	7,992	6,802	6,946	3,447	3,499	1,196	1,600	280	5,311	2,611	2,700
60 to 64 years	7,182	4,014	3,168	3,638	1,931	1,707	1,063	873	190	4,123	3,034	3,069
65 to 69 years	5,281	2,888	2,393	2,452	1,381	1,072	532	413	119	3,012	1,670	1,342
70 to 74 years	2,701	1,382	1,319	1,332	1,037	1,422	338	291	77	2,484	1,089	1,389
75 to 79 years	967	1,319	1,382	1,432	584	748	165	130	36	1,203	605	598
80 to 84 years	2,442	1,455	1,465	1,063	584	686	93	59	34	1,286	521	705
85 to 89 years	919	407	512	399	150	249	60	52	8	480	295	255
90 to 94 years	782	305	478	287	94	193	15	12	3	480	290	280
95 to 99 years	312	119	193	119	34	85	9	7	2	184	78	108
100 years or more	128	53	75	94	36	58				84	17	17
Unknown	96	74	21	10		10	10	4	6	75	70	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## CITY OF HAVANA

The city .....	383,506	189,053	173,848	197,199	95,928	101,271	85,501	56,061	29,440	80,806	37,669	43,137
Less than 1 year.....	7,179	3,501	3,678	5,472	2,651	2,821	124	63	58	1,583	784	799
1 year .....	5,142	2,576	2,593	3,827	1,902	1,925	132	78	54	1,183	598	587
2 years .....	7,782	3,979	3,803	5,704	2,877	2,827	271	139	112	1,807	943	894
3 years .....	7,310	3,629	3,681	5,386	2,637	2,749	288	143	126	1,665	849	807
4 years .....	7,400	3,729	3,671	5,387	2,661	2,676	354	182	152	1,729	886	843
5 to 9 years.....	25,087	16,197	17,530	25,395	12,676	12,719	1,789	1,017	772	8,503	4,461	4,039
10 to 14 years.....	34,437	16,853	17,584	23,601	11,475	12,126	2,725	1,555	1,170	8,111	3,823	4,298
15 to 17 years.....	21,863	11,040	10,826	13,077	6,138	6,939	3,914	2,720	1,194	4,875	2,182	2,663
18 to 19 years.....	16,693	9,650	7,043	8,063	3,955	4,108	5,090	3,903	1,097	3,630	1,792	1,838
20 years .....	7,109	4,027	3,082	3,082	1,282	1,603	2,853	2,051	802	1,371	604	677
21 to 24 years.....	28,308	15,322	13,044	13,288	6,461	6,827	9,619	6,211	3,408	5,459	2,650	2,809
25 to 29 years.....	39,031	20,893	18,163	18,217	8,895	9,322	12,527	8,052	4,475	8,287	3,921	4,366
30 to 34 years.....	24,394	19,165	15,229	15,633	8,106	7,527	11,296	7,320	3,976	7,465	3,739	3,796
35 to 39 years.....	29,343	15,849	13,494	13,743	6,885	6,878	9,125	5,905	3,290	6,475	3,059	3,416
40 to 44 years.....	22,421	12,051	10,340	9,775	4,876	4,900	7,963	5,179	2,684	4,782	2,098	2,756
45 to 49 years.....	18,041	9,534	8,507	8,300	4,035	4,235	5,708	3,857	1,881	4,033	1,642	2,391
50 to 54 years.....	14,634	7,529	7,105	6,898	3,217	3,651	5,708	2,979	1,459	3,298	1,095	1,391
55 to 59 years.....	9,059	4,590	4,469	4,516	2,103	2,413	4,438	2,079	880	2,039	813	1,296
60 to 64 years.....	7,493	3,508	3,085	3,500	1,471	2,029	2,504	1,674	843	1,723	610	1,113
65 to 69 years.....	3,963	1,710	2,253	1,894	722	1,172	2,270	671	454	944	317	627
70 to 74 years.....	1,132	602	928	1,584	463	826	786	45	331	718	234	484
75 to 79 years.....	1,590	602	928	1,584	463	826	786	245	188	435	161	274
80 to 84 years.....	956	319	637	401	122	279	431	99	107	349	98	251
85 to 89 years.....	361	112	249	152	44	108	83	42	41	126	23	100
90 to 94 years.....	211	54	157	121	21	60	24	9	19	102	24	78
95 to 99 years.....	94	30	64	30	6	24	7	6	1	57	18	39
100 years or more.....	64	26	38	15	9	9	9	7	2	40	10	30
Unknown .....	147	63	81	55	12	43	63	49	17	26	5	21

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 8.—Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued  
CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	62,083	28,438	33,645	23,492	10,967	12,795	5,392	3,511	1,881	33,199	14,230	18,969
The city .....												
Less than 1 year.....	1,421	715	706	616	318	298	8	4	4	797	393	404
1 year .....	1,136	603	533	536	290	245	7	4	3	594	309	285
2 years .....	1,698	904	794	769	414	355	16	10	6	913	480	433
3 years .....	1,710	905	805	766	415	351	16	10	6	928	480	448
4 years .....	1,722	895	827	771	405	366	30	21	9	921	469	452
5 to 9 years.....	8,513	4,217	4,296	3,536	1,785	1,801	161	89	72	4,766	2,343	2,423
10 to 14 years.....	8,090	3,821	4,269	3,381	1,643	1,738	255	159	96	4,424	2,019	2,405
15 to 17 years.....	4,638	2,154	2,504	1,755	783	972	329	228	101	2,574	1,143	1,431
18 to 19 years.....	2,650	1,330	1,320	912	452	460	346	258	88	1,392	620	772
20 years .....	907	454	453	270	118	152	201	152	49	436	184	252
21 to 24 years.....	3,434	1,368	2,065	1,211	464	747	511	293	218	1,712	611	1,101
25 to 29 years.....	5,372	2,190	3,182	1,980	790	1,170	652	401	251	2,760	989	1,761
30 to 34 years.....	4,976	2,120	2,856	1,507	666	841	672	421	251	2,397	1,033	1,364
35 to 39 years.....	3,871	1,721	2,150	1,373	623	747	531	328	203	1,953	767	1,186
40 to 44 years.....	2,708	1,191	1,517	835	332	503	476	329	147	1,397	530	867
45 to 49 years.....	2,293	980	1,289	729	298	431	387	259	128	1,152	423	729
50 to 54 years.....	2,359	982	1,377	782	325	456	288	183	102	1,289	470	819
55 to 59 years.....	1,457	625	831	503	201	302	188	127	59	768	298	470
60 to 64 years.....	1,509	572	937	521	177	344	152	113	36	836	279	557
65 to 69 years.....	734	291	443	275	92	183	81	65	16	378	134	244
70 to 74 years.....	584	175	409	206	51	155	46	30	9	332	94	238
75 to 79 years.....	305	94	211	110	26	84	20	7	11	175	59	116
80 to 84 years.....	252	71	181	75	16	59	14	7	7	163	48	115
85 to 89 years.....	88	26	67	30	8	22	4	3	1	59	15	44
90 to 94 years.....	54	14	40	7	1	7	3	2	1	44	12	32
95 to 99 years.....	27	7	20	6	1	5	3	2	1	21	6	15
100 years or more.....	91	12	7	1		1				18	12	6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

The city .....	41,909	19,991	21,918	29,516	13,582	15,943	3,180	2,323	857	9,213	4,063	5,127
Less than 1 year .....	884	433	401	644	556	288	3	1	2	137	76	111
1 year .....	896	470	428	718	304	324	5	2	3	175	74	101
2 years .....	1,223	681	572	998	542	456	6	3	3	219	106	113
3 years .....	1,153	605	548	901	473	438	5	3	2	247	139	118
4 years .....	1,167	615	552	920	405	433	16	11	5	231	109	112
5 to 9 years .....	5,487	2,865	2,622	4,363	2,334	2,029	76	47	29	1,048	484	534
10 to 14 years .....	5,163	2,591	2,572	4,049	2,070	1,979	87	45	42	1,027	476	551
15 to 17 years .....	2,777	1,317	1,460	2,021	933	1,088	146	111	35	610	273	337
18 to 19 years .....	1,646	796	850	1,063	480	583	200	155	46	383	161	222
20 years .....	689	346	343	423	177	246	107	94	13	159	75	84
21 to 24 years .....	2,751	1,247	1,504	1,771	683	1,088	322	246	76	678	318	340
25 to 29 years .....	3,672	1,625	2,047	2,401	962	1,439	436	290	146	835	373	462
30 to 34 years .....	3,093	1,519	1,874	2,020	903	1,117	346	271	75	727	345	382
35 to 39 years .....	2,766	1,273	1,493	1,827	755	1,072	343	240	103	566	278	318
40 to 44 years .....	1,741	805	936	1,023	429	601	295	199	96	423	184	239
45 to 49 years .....	1,447	682	765	837	345	492	263	192	71	347	145	202
50 to 54 years .....	1,576	643	933	1,043	385	658	172	136	35	381	122	239
55 to 59 years .....	1,112	482	630	783	313	450	102	82	20	247	87	180
60 to 64 years .....	1,101	421	680	718	257	461	106	84	21	278	80	198
65 to 69 years .....	490	205	285	311	107	204	50	43	7	199	55	74
70 to 74 years .....	415	137	278	260	77	192	29	22	7	117	38	79
75 to 79 years .....	250	119	131	158	59	99	29	25	4	63	35	28
80 to 84 years .....	199	68	131	122	36	87	13	11	2	64	22	42
85 to 89 years .....	109	33	76	56	9	47	10	2	8	23	10	21
90 to 94 years .....	61	18	43	33	7	26	2	1	1	8	2	16
95 to 99 years .....	25	6	19	16	3	13	1	3	1	10	5	6
100 years or more .....	35	13	22	22	5	17	3	3	5	5	2	5
Unknown .....	29	6	23	16	1	15	8	3	5	5	2	3

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 8.—Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued  
CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	37,241	17,900	19,341	21,503	9,853	11,820	3,398	2,678	720	12,340	5,539	6,801
The city .....												
Less than 1 year.....	1,083	538	545	736	379	357	14	3	11	333	158	177
1 year .....	554	248	306	338	141	197	3	3	3	213	107	106
2 years .....	942	485	457	616	329	287	13	3	10	213	153	160
3 years .....	884	415	469	576	276	321	11	6	5	297	134	143
4 years .....	891	422	469	530	280	300	8	3	5	303	139	164
5 to 9 years.....	4,806	2,337	2,469	2,994	1,443	1,551	97	75	22	1,715	819	896
10 to 14 years.....	4,618	2,119	2,499	2,953	1,348	1,605	177	90	87	1,488	681	807
15 to 17 years.....	2,469	1,092	1,377	1,485	625	860	153	118	35	831	349	482
18 to 19 years.....	1,526	763	763	875	396	479	163	142	25	483	225	258
20 years .....	619	231	385	316	98	218	76	66	10	227	87	140
21 to 24 years.....	2,338	1,151	1,187	1,212	507	705	398	335	63	728	309	419
25 to 29 years.....	3,111	1,509	1,602	1,713	784	929	360	284	76	1,038	441	597
30 to 34 years.....	3,004	1,549	1,455	1,579	722	857	406	318	88	1,019	509	510
35 to 39 years.....	2,472	1,247	1,225	1,370	600	770	348	283	65	754	351	400
40 to 44 years.....	1,891	872	919	975	448	527	314	264	50	602	280	342
45 to 49 years.....	1,621	848	773	912	458	454	293	183	40	486	207	279
50 to 54 years.....	1,346	643	703	720	319	401	182	145	37	444	179	265
55 to 59 years.....	923	479	444	530	213	317	143	122	21	250	144	106
60 to 64 years.....	847	380	467	446	165	281	125	99	25	276	116	160
65 to 69 years.....	434	197	237	254	98	156	77	60	17	103	39	64
70 to 74 years.....	297	94	203	137	32	105	27	27	8	125	35	90
75 to 79 years.....	170	68	102	72	17	62	27	24	3	64	27	37
80 to 84 years.....	165	53	113	55	11	44	21	14	7	90	28	62
85 to 89 years.....	68	18	48	25	3	22	9	8	1	32	7	25
90 to 94 years.....	51	16	39	15	5	10	4	3	1	36	8	28
95 to 99 years.....	22	9	13	7	3	4	5	2	3	10	4	6
100 years or more.....	9	4	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	4
Unknown .....	77	3	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	1	74

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## CITY OF MATANZAS

The city .....	41,574	20,173	21,401	29,340	12,396	13,944	2,894	2,100	761	12,370	5,077	6,663
Less than 1 year.....	1,178	626	552	865	473	392	7	1	6	306	152	154
1 year .....	588	279	309	391	175	216	1	1	1	196	104	92
2 years .....	1,023	560	463	726	411	315	6	6	6	291	149	142
3 years .....	950	473	477	670	319	351	3	4	2	274	150	134
4 years .....	958	435	473	678	349	329	3	1	2	277	135	142
5 to 9 years.....	5,500	2,811	2,689	3,915	2,050	1,855	42	15	27	1,543	746	797
10 to 14 years.....	5,036	2,464	2,542	3,603	1,824	1,779	63	38	28	1,367	632	735
15 to 17 years.....	2,922	1,409	1,513	2,010	1,095	1,015	72	38	34	840	376	461
18 to 19 years.....	1,674	826	848	1,073	539	544	98	73	23	505	224	281
20 years .....	2,479	202	277	1,282	39	183	57	41	10	140	62	78
21 to 24 years.....	2,499	1,209	1,438	1,438	619	839	289	238	51	772	373	389
25 to 29 years.....	3,985	1,633	1,922	2,161	907	1,234	343	262	86	1,076	494	582
30 to 34 years.....	2,874	1,451	1,423	1,633	778	1,367	281	206	75	990	469	491
35 to 39 years.....	2,832	1,318	1,514	1,749	715	1,004	265	198	67	818	375	443
40 to 44 years.....	2,113	1,039	1,074	1,231	547	684	271	214	57	611	278	333
45 to 49 years.....	1,982	930	1,052	1,150	492	658	228	176	52	604	262	342
50 to 54 years.....	1,580	719	891	910	387	533	218	160	58	452	172	280
55 to 59 years.....	1,172	573	599	644	282	362	180	142	38	348	149	199
60 to 64 years.....	995	415	580	513	189	324	152	110	42	330	116	214
65 to 69 years.....	579	288	293	313	134	179	118	83	35	148	69	79
70 to 74 years.....	398	142	236	164	44	120	57	37	20	177	47	46
75 to 79 years.....	226	100	126	94	23	71	39	30	9	93	47	46
80 to 84 years.....	224	81	143	65	14	51	34	17	17	125	50	75
85 to 89 years.....	86	26	60	30	4	28	13	10	3	43	12	31
90 to 94 years.....	70	21	49	18	6	12	4	1	3	48	14	34
95 to 99 years.....	29	11	18	5	8	2	9	4	5	15	4	11
100 years or more.....	17	1	16	8	1	8	9	1	1	9	1	8
Unknown .....	5	2	3	1		1	2	1	1	2	1	1

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 8.—Population, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO

AGE	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITES			FOREIGN WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
The city .....	80,701	17,290	13,441	17,992	10,635	7,357	3,902	2,373	1,529	8,807	4,252	4,555
Less than 1 year .....	667	391	306	529	305	224	2	1	2	169	85	80
1 year .....	579	339	240	436	243	178	4	4	3	139	80	59
2 years .....	795	445	350	574	346	228	8	1	8	213	99	114
3 years .....	743	443	300	566	344	222	5	1	4	172	98	74
4 years .....	869	477	392	620	364	256	12	1	11	237	112	125
5 to 9 years .....	4,317	2,518	1,799	3,169	1,981	1,188	62	4	48	1,066	533	563
10 to 14 years .....	4,050	2,460	1,600	3,016	1,954	1,062	91	6	85	943	490	483
15 to 17 years .....	1,993	1,128	865	1,387	862	525	75	6	69	531	290	271
18 to 19 years .....	1,407	901	506	944	686	258	63	10	53	400	205	195
20 years .....	443	231	182	255	175	80	43	4	39	145	82	63
21 to 24 years .....	2,194	1,367	827	999	621	378	426	267	159	769	479	290
25 to 29 years .....	2,738	1,469	1,269	1,200	646	554	674	417	257	894	406	458
30 to 34 years .....	2,399	1,291	1,108	1,078	540	538	609	396	213	712	355	357
35 to 39 years .....	1,083	1,063	1,005	944	488	456	517	329	188	627	296	341
40 to 44 years .....	1,618	894	724	683	337	331	491	343	148	459	214	245
45 to 49 years .....	1,133	626	497	475	248	227	291	218	73	367	170	197
50 to 54 years .....	875	432	443	386	178	208	182	130	52	307	124	183
55 to 59 years .....	536	253	283	237	102	136	115	90	25	184	61	123
60 to 64 years .....	459	201	258	199	62	137	113	75	38	147	64	83
65 to 69 years .....	269	111	158	125	48	77	52	33	19	92	30	62
70 to 74 years .....	146	65	81	94	37	57	46	25	21	101	33	68
75 to 79 years .....	208	29	79	43	13	30	17	7	10	48	9	39
80 to 84 years .....	75	23	52	27	6	21	7	4	3	13	13	28
85 to 89 years .....	37	10	27	14	2	12	2	1	1	21	7	14
90 to 94 years .....	25	8	17	5	1	4	4	4	4	16	8	13
95 to 99 years .....	10	3	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	6
100 years or more .....	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

## CITY OF CARDENAS

The city .....	27,477	13,253	14,224	15,847	7,349	8,498	2,589	1,994	595	9,041	3,910	5,131
Less than 1 year.....	834	416	418	573	305	238	13			248	103	142
1 year.....	430	188	242	239	115	154	4	5	2	157	71	86
2 years.....	728	371	357	482	264	215	11	3	8	225	104	131
3 years.....	686	326	359	447	268	241	19	16	3	220	105	115
4 years.....	686	326	360	431	225	225	9	6	3	225	95	131
5 to 9 years.....	3,457	1,685	1,819	2,171	1,047	1,324	165	81	84	1,151	540	671
10 to 14 years.....	3,165	1,553	1,612	1,935	957	973	178	100	78	1,051	495	535
15 to 17 years.....	1,800	843	937	1,115	529	586	77	45	32	608	269	339
18 to 19 years.....	978	497	481	659	290	299	58	39	19	361	168	193
20 years.....	383	211	172	197	109	88	31	23	8	155	79	76
21 to 24 years.....	1,638	812	825	808	342	465	310	209	41	520	201	319
25 to 29 years.....	2,472	1,163	1,309	1,328	538	790	385	318	67	750	307	452
30 to 34 years.....	2,404	1,155	1,249	1,330	529	801	338	290	48	736	336	400
35 to 39 years.....	1,855	926	940	1,032	505	525	250	197	53	584	223	391
40 to 44 years.....	1,408	696	712	768	364	404	184	154	30	456	178	278
45 to 49 years.....	1,239	609	630	659	314	345	150	123	27	430	172	258
50 to 54 years.....	1,057	475	582	605	258	317	124	98	26	328	119	209
55 to 59 years.....	651	338	313	389	191	198	88	58	16	174	75	99
60 to 64 years.....	592	290	332	310	128	182	84	62	22	168	70	128
65 to 69 years.....	329	165	165	177	71	106	52	44	5	100	48	82
70 to 74 years.....	233	87	146	99	28	71	21	17	4	113	42	71
75 to 79 years.....	134	62	72	60	18	42	15	13	2	59	31	28
80 to 84 years.....	129	50	79	38	8	30	10	7	3	81	35	43
85 to 89 years.....	52	17	35	17	2	15	7	6	1	28	9	19
90 to 94 years.....	43	15	28	9	3	6	3	2	1	11	11	21
95 to 99 years.....	13	6	7	2	1	1	2	2	1	8	3	5
100 years or more.....	13	1	12	6	1	6	3	1	1	7	1	6
Unknown .....	27	18	9	10	1	9	1	1		16	16	

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 9.—Population, classified by place of birth, by provinces

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCE	Total population	Cuba	Spain	United States	China	Africa	Other and unknown countries
Cuba .....	2,889,004	2,549,922	245,644	9,555	10,300	2,700	70,883
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	251,242	8,329	291	305	183	848
Havana .....	697,583	581,046	97,539	5,542	2,298	344	10,814
City of Havana .....	363,506	273,120	76,390	3,955	1,938	207	7,896
Matanzas .....	312,704	284,549	23,079	308	1,759	849	2,180
Santa Clara .....	657,697	589,442	60,195	604	2,937	860	3,659
Camagüey .....	228,913	188,421	27,439	724	1,309	136	10,884
Oriente .....	730,909	655,222	29,063	2,086	1,692	328	42,518

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO

The province .....	261,198	251,242	8,329	291	305	183	848
MUNICIPALITIES							
Artemisa .....	21,497	20,304	802	23	23	11	334
Cabañas .....	17,645	17,053	466	13	49	38	26
Candelaria .....	9,691	9,337	295	11			48
Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	13,282	293	3		16	3
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	31,771	610	60	11	31	13
Guanajay .....	11,745	11,197	461	33	13	4	37
Guane .....	20,046	19,067	909		12	9	49
Mantua .....	10,592	10,360	226	1		2	3
Mariel .....	8,614	7,960	478	60	5	8	103
Los Palacios .....	13,490	13,021	362	19	55	1	32
Pinar del Río .....	47,568	45,657	1,894	48	82	31	146
City of Pinar del Río .....	13,728	12,746	763	21	51	5	142
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	12,889	264	17	17		18
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	16,564	611	1	19	16	3
San Luis .....	10,547	10,212	289	1	9	7	29
Vinales .....	12,971	12,568	379	1	10	9	4

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province .....	697,583	581,046	97,539	5,542	2,298	344	10,814
Aguaicate .....	9,123	8,381	598	11	30	6	97
Alquízar .....	11,815	11,190	581	6	6	3	29
Batabanó .....	14,510	13,414	976	2	10	6	102
Bauta .....	10,181	9,597	503	18	2	12	49
Bejucal .....	13,239	12,566	560	62	17	1	33
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	28,294	2,331	270	23	6	465
City of Guanabacoa .....	16,352	14,759	1,238	233	23	5	94
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	5,787	299	6		7	13
Güines .....	27,917	25,965	1,724	71	19	14	124
City of Güines .....	13,679	12,797	744	22	16	10	90
Güira de Melena .....	15,179	14,272	806	20	4	4	73
Habana .....	363,506	273,120	76,390	3,955	1,938	207	7,896
City of Havana .....	363,506	273,120	76,390	3,955	1,938	207	7,896
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	3,161	137	386	25	1	498
Jaruco .....	20,752	19,470	1,075	42	3	6	156
La Salud .....	5,722	5,491	225				6
Madrugá .....	7,787	7,240	409	16	24	2	96
Marianao .....	37,484	32,366	4,220	307	138	19	414
City of Marianao .....	30,701	26,482	3,381	277	136	16	409
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	15,092	203	18	10	6	39
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	14,402	740	8	3	5	86
Regla .....	14,489	12,603	1,527	133	17	1	208
City of Regla .....	14,489	12,603	1,527	133	17	1	208
San Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	21,479	1,209	62	14	6	66
City of San Antonio de los Baños .....	10,645	10,011	581	61	13		39
San Nicolás .....	15,576	14,140	1,234	61		5	166
San José de las Lajas .....	15,718	15,082	581	16		13	26
Santa María del Rosario .....	4,913	4,718	188	5		8	14
Santiago de las Vegas .....	14,427	13,126	993	117	15	7	169

TABLE 9.—*Population, classified by place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Cuba	Spain	United States	China	Africa	Other and unknown countries
The province .....	312,704	284,549	23,079	308	1,759	849	2,160
Agramonte .....	12,547	11,396	934	12	43	62	100
Alacranes .....	9,067	8,304	602	1	103	41	16
Bolondrón .....	12,516	11,920	375	10	55	50	106
Cárdenas .....	32,753	29,305	2,730	62	233	49	374
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	24,357	2,441	60	215	37	367
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	7,899	883	9	20	58	31
Colón .....	27,560	24,875	2,248	10	180	100	167
City of Colón .....	8,046	7,298	464	7	79	36	162
Guamacaro .....	11,369	9,854	1,389	5	41	56	24
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	9,303	851	7	74	14	33
Jovellanos .....	14,115	12,889	1,022	6	40	72	89
Manguito .....	18,559	16,448	1,811	2	102	11	185
Martí .....	23,878	21,493	1,891	22	165	82	225
Matanzas .....	62,638	57,923	3,804	120	210	71	510
City of Matanzas .....	47,574	38,180	2,527	117	203	45	502
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	17,014	1,603	15	135	28	79
Perico .....	12,038	11,169	642	9	144	56	48
Sabanilla del Encomendador..	7,943	7,298	520	5	43	43	34
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	8,773	372	1	12	9	33
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	7,549	597	2	102	42	21
Santa Ana .....	5,927	5,509	382	6	10	5	15
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	5,631	423	4	67		70

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

The province .....	657,697	589,442	60,196	604	2,937	860	3,659
Abreus .....	6,183	5,440	631	2	71	4	35
Caibarién .....	14,583	12,683	1,524	39	159	11	167
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	10,541	1,215	27	137	9	159
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	10,617	1,710	3	64	30	297
Camajuaní .....	15,941	13,922	1,774	19	101	5	120
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	84,206	10,512	157	571	35	384
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	33,483	3,476	94	279	12	197
Cifuentes .....	7,152	6,582	470	1	7	20	72
Corralillo .....	9,813	9,283	437	2	26	13	52
Crucos .....	13,478	12,021	1,224	6	146	41	40
Encrucijada .....	11,809	10,209	1,464	1	63	29	43
Esperanza .....	16,043	15,678	340	1	15		9
Palmira .....	9,443	8,382	945	2	63	24	27
Placetas .....	24,062	21,269	2,381	36	172	26	178
City of Placetas .....	9,402	8,427	706	14	96	19	140
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	14,492	780	5	103	30	194
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	7,629	540	1	70	80	36
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	6,474	505	3	23	22	19
Rodas .....	23,203	20,876	2,193	22	83		29
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	27,275	3,089	73	243	75	437
City of Sagua la Grande..	17,487	15,423	1,562	31	146	46	279
Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,341	68,495	10,273	77	118	100	278
City of Sancti Spiritus .....	23,572	22,468	885	21	67	29	102
San Antonio de las Vueltas..	24,067	21,522	2,052	8	7	12	466
San Diego del Valle .....	12,020	11,537	463	1	16	5	7
San Fernando de Camarones..	9,680	8,536	1,101		82	8	3
San Juan de los Remedios ..	25,043	22,209	2,509	20	67	59	179
City of San Juan de los Remedios	8,541	7,858	464	13	62	35	109
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,589	9,924	596		9		40
Santa Clara .....	63,151	58,619	4,080	43	244	48	137
City of Santa Clara .....	21,694	20,352	1,145	29	58	29	101
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	12,991	894	12	123	46	91
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	23,489	1,142	23	97	40	58
Trinidad .....	40,602	38,936	1,448	32	47	53	86
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	12,383	165	12	13	23	50
Yaguajay .....	21,491	17,814	3,419	3	115	23	117
Zulueta .....	10,224	8,832	1,719	12	82	21	58



TABLE 9.—Population, classified by place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Cuba	Spain	United States	China	Africa	Other and unknown countries
The province .....	228,913	188,421	27,439	724	1,309	136	10,884
Camagüey .....	98,193	80,992	4,635	350	332	95	2,789
City of Camagüey .....	<i>41,909</i>	<i>37,789</i>	<i>2,574</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>1,062</i>
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	29,027	11,405	205	633	6	3,696
City of Ciego de Avila .....	<i>16,408</i>	<i>12,924</i>	<i>2,437</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>538</i>
Jatibonico .....	10,911	9,188	1,390	17	21	3	292
Morón .....	43,361	33,038	7,766	87	268	4	2,198
City of Morón .....	<i>9,650</i>	<i>7,618</i>	<i>1,487</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>284</i>
Nuevitas .....	15,690	13,128	1,882	39	50	16	575
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786	14,048	361	26	5	12	1,334

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province .....	730,909	655,222	29,063	2,086	1,692	328	42,518
Alto Songo .....	34,278	31,971	806	21	2	9	1,469
Banes .....	27,391	24,073	856	81	129	20	2,232
City of Banes .....	<i>10,130</i>	<i>8,012</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,522</i>
Baracoa .....	31,884	31,768	102	3			11
Bayamo .....	45,961	44,327	556	37	36	7	998
Campechuela .....	14,895	14,121	519	11	9		235
Caney .....	15,048	13,784	1,020	35	2	4	203
Cobre .....	20,744	19,003	570	210		2	959
Guibara .....	28,646	25,963	1,080	4	29	6	1,564
Guantánamo .....	63,883	57,461	4,090	233	303	32	6,734
City of Guantánamo .....	<i>14,762</i>	<i>13,369</i>	<i>757</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>210</i>		<i>233</i>
Holguín .....	91,237	84,538	2,703	342	237	5	3,442
City of Holguín .....	<i>13,768</i>	<i>12,575</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>122</i>		<i>225</i>
Jiguaní .....	22,693	22,061	258				376
Manzanillo .....	59,570	53,805	1,793	67	98	14	733
City of Manzanillo .....	<i>22,331</i>	<i>21,054</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>197</i>
Mayarí .....	28,792	23,007	1,361	140	142		4,142
Niquero .....	14,186	13,243	351		11	1	580
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	38,916	2,658	168	134	21	7,634
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	34,817	2,144	99	196	54	3,031
Sagua de Tánamo .....	15,499	15,019	170	6			304
San Luis .....	19,961	17,591	1,562	15		7	786
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	61,759	4,545	301	293	17	3,317
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	<i>62,081</i>	<i>54,218</i>	<i>3,983</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3,527</i>
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,192	27,685	1,916	283	71	129	3,768

TABLE 10.—*Population, classified by place of birth according to sex and race, by provinces*

## CUBA

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	BOTH CLASSES			WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males
Total countries.	2,889,004	1,530,509	1,358,495	2,088,047	1,116,979	971,068	800,957	413,530	387,427
Cuba .....	2,549,922	1,271,074	1,278,848	1,816,017	914,022	901,995	733,905	357,052	376,853
Jamaica .....	18,539	14,389	4,150	417	277	140	18,122	14,112	4,010
Porto Rico .....	5,450	2,187	1,263	2,510	1,631	879	940	556	384
Other W. Indies .....	22,620	19,715	2,905	1,605	929	676	21,015	18,788	2,227
Mexico .....	3,469	1,607	1,862	3,174	1,482	1,692	235	12	170
Central and South America .....	5,353	3,881	1,472	2,383	1,449	934	2,970	2,432	538
United States .....	9,555	5,278	4,277	8,096	4,381	3,712	1,459	894	565
Spain .....	245,644	187,172	58,472	245,377	187,068	58,309	267	104	163
France .....	2,340	1,507	833	1,430	796	634	910	711	199
England .....	1,089	646	443	942	591	351	147	53	92
Other European countries .....	5,619	4,376	1,243	3,572	2,508	1,064	2,047	1,868	179
Africa .....	2,700	1,772	928	200	130	70	2,500	1,642	858
China .....	10,300	10,016	284				10,300	10,016	284
Other and unknown countries.	8,404	6,889	1,515	2,324	1,712	612	6,080	5,177	903

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	BOTH CLASSES			WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males
Total countries .....	261,198	134,99	126,207	201,489	105,312	96,168	59,718	25,68	30,035
Cuba .....	251,242	126,632	124,590	192,408	97,774	94,634	58,834	28,878	29,956
Jamaica .....	78	61	17				78	6	17
Porto Rico .....	24	19	5	24	19	5			
Other W. Indies .....	27	22	5	24	19	5			
Mexico .....	63	28	35	6	28	3			
Central and South America .....	31	13	18	28	11	17	3	2	1
United States .....	291	172	119	269	153	113	2	19	6
Spain .....	8,329	7,041	1,288	8,324	7,038	1,286	5	3	2
France .....	74	58	16	74	58	16			
England .....	33	27	6	27	21	6	6	6	
Other European countries .....	260	228	32	170	141	29	90	87	3
Africa .....	183	140	43	6	6		177	134	43
China .....	305	305					305	305	
Other and unknown countries .....	258	229	29	60	44	22	192	186	7

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total countries .....	697,583	365,575	332,048	566,737	297,703	259,028	140,852	67,832	73,020
Cuba .....	581,043	286,333	294,713	447,004	223,871	223,133	134,042	62,462	71,580
Jamaica .....	708	426	282	114	82	32	594	344	250
Porto Rico .....	222	135	87	213	128	85	9	7	2
Other W. Indies .....	445	239	206	149	98	51	296	171	125
Mexico .....	2,314	996	1,318	2,148	967	1,181	166	31	135
Central and South America .....	1,331	766	575	1,144	653	491	187	103	84
United States .....	5,512	2,784	2,728	4,982	2,519	2,463	560	285	275
Spain .....	97,539	67,263	30,276	97,506	67,249	30,257	33	14	19
France .....	769	348	421	732	329	403	37	19	18
England .....	598	308	290	457	259	198	141	49	92
Other European countries .....	1,923	1,349	574	1,572	1,038	534	351	311	40
Africa .....	344	221	123	30	13	17	314	208	106
China .....	2,298	2,066	212				2,298	2,066	212
Other and unknown countries .....	2,504	2,291	213	680	529	151	1,824	1,762	62

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 10.—*Population, classified by place of birth according to sex and race, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	BOTH CLASSES			WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Total countries .....	312,704	165,364	147,340	217,298	117,494	99,804	95,406	47,870	47,536
Cuba .....	284,549	142,449	142,100	192,681	97,708	94,973	91,868	44,741	47,127
Jamaica .....	41	31	10				41	31	10
Porto Rico .....	30	14	16	15	7	8	15	7	8
Other W. Indies .....	6	38	26	36	13	23	28	27	3
Mexico .....	23	106	12	198	90	108	33	16	17
Central and South Ame- rica .....	135	91	44	124	85	39	11	6	5
United States .....	308	169	139	300	161	139	8	5	3
Spain .....	23,079	18,757	4,322	23,055	18,750	4,305	24	7	17
France .....	86	60	26	85	59	26	1	1	
England .....	61	48	13	61	48	13			
Other European countries ..	468	334	134	441	311	130	27	23	4
Africa .....	819	562	287	77	52	25	772	50	262
China .....	1,759	1,737	22				1,759	1,737	22
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	1,044	968	75	225	207	18	819	761	58

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Total countries .....	657,607	348,765	308,932	509,982	274,898	235,084	147,715	73,867	73,848
Cuba .....	589,442	293,490	295,952	447,604	224,784	222,820	141,838	68,706	73,132
Jamaica .....	1,126	1,039	87	20	18	2	1,106	1,021	85
Porto Rico .....	51	39	12	44	32	11	7	6	1
Other W. Indies .....	564	425	139	98	85	13	466	340	125
Mexico .....	379	229	150	358	209	149	21	20	1
Central and South Ame- rica .....	296	194	102	257	161	96	39	30	9
United States .....	604	364	240	544	316	228	60	48	12
Spain .....	60,197	48,672	11,525	60,146	48,643	11,503	49	9	40
France .....	143	101	42	138	96	42	5	5	
England .....	97	57	40	97	57	40			
Other European countries ..	496	420	76	347	279	68	149	141	8
Africa .....	839	511	319	38	26	12	822	515	307
China .....	2,937	2,907	30				2,937	2,907	30
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	507	307	200	291	183	108	216	119	97

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

Total countries .....	228,913	129,737	99,176	185,450	104,472	81,978	42,463	25,265	17,198
Cuba .....	188,421	95,749	92,672	156,884	79,959	76,925	31,537	15,790	15,747
Jamaica .....	3,220	2,455	765	31	26	5	3,180	2,429	760
Porto Rico .....	143	108	35	143	108	35			
Other W. Indies .....	5,290	4,787	503	198	114	84	5,092	4,673	419
Mexico .....	202	99	103	175	80	95	27	19	8
Central and South Ame- rica .....	599	417	182	303	217	86	293	200	93
United States .....	724	415	309	574	324	250	150	91	59
Spain .....	27,439	23,170	4,269	27,400	23,140	4,260	39	30	9
France .....	295	223	72	84	47	37	211	176	35
England .....	108	80	28	108	80	28			
Other European countries ..	393	298	9	279	194	85	114	104	10
Africa .....	138	101	37	19	17	2	117	81	33
China .....	1,309	1,305	4				1,309	1,305	4
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	634	530	104	257	163	86	382	361	18

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 10.—*Population, classified by place of birth according to sex and race, by provinces.*—Continued  
PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	BOTH CLASSES			WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Total countries .....	730,909	388,113	344,793	416,106	217,100	199,006	314,803	169,013	145,790
Cuba .....	635,222	323,401	328,821	379,433	189,929	189,510	275,786	136,475	139,311
Jamaica .....	13,363	10,377	2,989	252	151	101	13,114	10,225	2,888
Porto Rico .....	2,980	1,872	1,108	2,071	1,335	735	909	536	373
Other W. Indies .....	16,230	14,204	2,026	1,100	630	470	15,130	13,574	1,556
Mexico .....	280	149	131	232	110	122	48	39	9
Central and South Ame- rica .....	2,96	2,410	551	527	319	208	2,434	2,091	343
United States .....	2,085	1,371	712	1,430	908	522	6 6	466	190
Spain .....	29,054	22,289	6,774	28,946	22,248	6,698	117	41	76
France .....	973	717	256	317	207	110	656	510	146
England .....	192	126	65	192	126	66			
Other European countries..	2,079	1,747	332	763	545	218	1,316	1,202	114
Africa .....	328	207	121	30	16	14	298	191	107
China .....	1,692	1,676	16				1,692	1,676	16
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	3,457	2,564	893	810	578	232	2,647	1,986	661

## CITY OF HAVANA

Total countries .....	363,506	189,658	173,848	282,700	151,989	130,711	80,806	37,639	43,167
Cuba .....	273,120	129,751	143,369	197,199	95,928	101,271	75,921	33,823	42,098
Jamaica .....	380	191	191	2	1	1	384	190	194
Porto Rico .....	333	159	174	308	150	158	35	9	16
Other W. Indies .....	337	180	157	124	59	6	213	121	92
Mexico .....	1,883	829	1,054	1,762	803	959	101	26	75
Central and South Ame- rica .....	1,015	556	459	809	508	391	116	48	68
United States .....	3,955	1,910	2,044	3,586	1,739	1,847	399	171	198
Spain .....	76,390	51,323	25,067	76,362	51,312	25,050	28	11	17
France .....	644	271	373	610	255	355	34	16	18
England .....	297	172	125	25	139	116	42	33	9
Other European countries..	1,437	1,009	428	1,118	727	391	319	282	37
Africa .....	207	142	65	16	5	11	19	137	54
China .....	1,938	1,727	211				1,938	1,727	211
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	1,584	1,438	146	459	363	96	1,125	1,075	50

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Total countries .....	62,033	28,438	33,645	28,884	14,208	14,676	33,199	14,230	18,969
Cuba .....	54,218	23,920	30,298	23,492	10,607	12,795	30,723	13,223	17,503
Jamaica .....	883	253	6 5	79	30	49	789	223	566
Porto Rico .....	573	229	344	352	154	198	221	75	146
Other W. Indies .....	1,070	422	648	227	112	115	843	310	533
Mexico .....	89	31	58	84	29	55	5	2	3
Central and South Ame- rica .....	314	125	189	177	86	91	137	39	98
United States .....	113	60	53	76	40	36	37	20	17
Spain .....	3,983	2,793	1,187	3,974	2,792	1,182	9	4	5
France .....	127	61	63	8	49	36	42	12	30
England .....	124	60	64	81	39	42	43	21	22
Other European countries..	211	151	60	121	65	36	90	63	24
Africa .....	229	229					229	229	
China .....	13	5	8	7	2	5	6	3	3
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	151	96	55	129	93	36	22	3	19

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 10.—*Population, classified by place of birth according to sex and race, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	BOTH CLASSES			WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males
Total countries .....	41,909	19,991	21,918	32,696	15,905	16,791	9,213	4,086	5,127
Cuba .....	37,789	17,073	20,716	29,516	13,582	15,934	8,273	3,491	4,782
Jamaica .....	198	72	126	8	3	5	190	69	121
Porto Rico .....	24	14	10	23	14	9	1		1
Other W. Indies .....	281	80	192	85	32	53	196	57	139
Mexico .....	56	17	39	54	15	39	2	2	
Central and South America .....	98	34	64	48	26	22	50	8	42
United States .....	238	102	136	198	86	112	40	16	24
Spain .....	2,574	2,009	565	2,570	2,007	563	4	2	2
France .....	33	18	15	25	10	15	8	8	
England .....	59	44	15	33	22	11	26	22	4
Other European countries..	107	89	18	69	52	17	38	37	1
Africa .....	49	45	4	16	16		33	29	4
China .....	197	197					197	197	
Other and unknown countries .....	206	188	18	51	40	11	155	148	7

## CITY OF MATANZAS

Total countries .....	41,574	20,173	21,401	29,204	14,496	14,708	12,370	5,677	6,693
Cuba .....	38,180	17,578	20,602	26,340	12,396	13,944	11,840	5,182	6,658
Jamaica .....	2	2					2	2	
Porto Rico .....	18	8	10	8	3	5	10	5	5
Other W. Indies .....	31	12	19	16	3	13	15	9	6
Mexico .....	52	20	32	44	16	28	8	4	4
Central and South America .....	18	11	7	17	11	6	1		1
United States .....	117	47	70	114	46	68	3	1	2
Spain .....	2,527	1,934	593	2,523	1,933	593	1	1	
France .....	43	27	16	43	27	16			
England .....	8	3	5	8	3	5			
Other European countries..	67	47	20	66	46	20	1	1	
Africa .....	45	29	16	1			44	29	15
China .....	203	203					203	203	
Other and unknown countries .....	263	252	11	21	12	9	242	240	2

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

Total countries .....	37,241	17,900	19,341	24,901	12,361	12,540	12,340	5,539	6,801
Cuba .....	33,483	14,890	18,603	21,503	9,683	11,820	11,980	5,197	6,783
Jamaica .....	7	6	1				7	6	1
Porto Rico .....	7	4	3	6	3	3	1	1	
Other W. Indies .....	12	10	2	3	3		9	7	2
Mexico .....	25	18	7	22	15	7	3	3	
Central and South America .....	27	21	6	23	17	6	4	4	
United States .....	94	51	43	84	47	37	10	4	6
Spain .....	3,176	2,534	642	3,176	2,534	642			
France .....	18	11	7	18	11	7			
England .....	25	15	10	18	9	9	7	6	1
Other European countries..	49	39	10	41	33	8	8	6	2
Africa .....	12	11	1				12	11	1
China .....	279	279					279	279	
Other and unknown countries .....	27	21	6	7	6	1	20	15	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 10.—*Population, classified by place of birth according to sex and race, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MARIANAO

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	BOTH CLASSES			WHITES			COLORED <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Total countries .....	30,704	17,260	13,441	21,894	13,008	8,886	8,807	4,262	4,555
Cuba .....	26,482	14,636	11,847	17,992	10,635	7,357	8,490	4,000	4,490
Jamaica .....	3		3				3		3
Porto Rico .....	22	10	12	21	9	12	1	1	
Other W. Indies .....	1		5	5		5			
Mexico .....	86	22	64	84	22	62	2		2
Central and South Ame- rica .....	47	17	30	44	16	28	3	7	2
United States .....	271	147	130	230	128	102	47	19	28
Spain .....	3,381	2,125	1,256	3,379	2,124	1,255	2	1	1
France .....	38	16	22	37	15	22	1		
England .....	47	25	22	28	17	11	19	8	11
Other European countries..	48	26	22	47	25	22	1	1	
Africa .....	16	6	10				16	6	10
China .....	136	130	6				136	130	6
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	113	101	12	27	17	10	86	84	2

## CITY OF CARDENAS

Total countries .....	27,477	13,253	14,224	18,436	9,343	9,093	9,041	3,910	5,131
Cuba .....	24,357	10,776	13,581	15,847	7,349	8,498	8,510	3,427	5,083
Jamaica .....	2	1	1				2	1	1
Porto Rico .....	2	1	1				2	1	1
Other W. Indies .....	7	2	5	2		2	5	2	3
Mexico .....	23	10	13	22	9	13	1	1	
Central and South Ame- rica .....	17	5	12	15	5	10	2		2
United States .....	90	27	33	54	23	31	6	4	2
Spain .....	2,441	1,925	516	2,441	1,925	516			
France .....	7	4	3	7	4	3			
England .....	3	3		3	3				
Other European countries..	45	25	20	45	25	20			
Africa .....	37	16	21				37	16	21
China .....	215	215					215	215	
Other and unknown coun- tries .....	261	243	18				261	243	18

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 11.—Population, classified by citizenship, by provinces

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCE	Total population	Cuban	Spanish	Other and unknown countries
Cuba .....	2,889,004	2,353,054	404,074	131,876
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	232,940	23,294	4,964
Havana .....	697,583	534,369	135,917	27,297
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>363,506</i>	<i>250,286</i>	<i>98,200</i>	<i>15,020</i>
Matanzas .....	312,704	263,333	40,351	8,820
Santa Clara .....	657,697	527,891	110,293	19,543
Camagüey .....	228,913	171,996	40,676	16,241
Oriente .....	730,909	622,525	53,373	55,011

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Cuban	Spanish	Other and unknown countries
The province .....	261,198	232,940	23,294	4,964
Artemisa .....	21,497	19,681	1,650	166
Cabañas .....	17,645	16,295	830	512
Candelaria .....	9,691	8,975	601	115
Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	12,427	978	192
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	30,143	1,934	419
Guanajay .....	11,745	10,463	1,055	227
Guane .....	20,046	17,813	2,226	207
Mantua .....	10,592	9,769	584	242
Maríel .....	8,614	7,515	733	366
Los Palacios .....	13,490	12,474	776	240
Pinar del Río .....	47,858	39,367	6,966	1,525
<i>City of Pinar del Río</i> .....	<i>13,725</i>	<i>10,832</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>508</i>
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	12,322	650	223
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	15,066	2,021	137
San Luis .....	10,547	9,614	667	236
Vinales .....	12,971	11,229	1,585	157

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province .....	697,583	534,369	135,917	27,297
Aguacate .....	9,123	7,961	988	174
Alquízar .....	11,815	10,344	1,223	248
Batabanó .....	14,510	12,970	1,270	270
Bauta .....	10,181	8,665	1,250	276
Bejucal .....	13,230	11,752	1,166	321
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	26,872	3,757	760
<i>City of Guanabacoa</i> .....	<i>16,352</i>	<i>14,169</i>	<i>1,780</i>	<i>403</i>
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	5,297	741	74
Güines .....	27,917	24,113	2,809	995
<i>City of Güines</i> .....	<i>13,679</i>	<i>11,853</i>	<i>1,361</i>	<i>465</i>
Güira de Melena .....	15,179	13,051	1,978	150
Havana .....	363,506	250,286	98,200	15,020
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>363,506</i>	<i>250,286</i>	<i>98,200</i>	<i>15,020</i>
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	3,012	263	953
Jaruco .....	20,752	18,532	1,642	578
La Salud .....	5,722	5,501	217	4
Madrugá .....	7,787	6,593	1,106	88
Marianao .....	37,464	29,681	6,651	1,132
<i>City of Marianao</i> .....	<i>30,701</i>	<i>23,996</i>	<i>5,667</i>	<i>1,038</i>
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	13,535	1,335	443
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	13,322	1,426	588
Regla .....	14,489	10,440	2,950	1,099
<i>City of Regla</i> .....	<i>14,489</i>	<i>10,440</i>	<i>2,950</i>	<i>1,099</i>
San Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	19,747	2,810	777
<i>City of San Antonio de los Baños</i> .....	<i>10,645</i>	<i>9,673</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>183</i>
San Nicolás .....	15,576	13,028	2,193	355
San José de las Lajas .....	15,718	14,539	646	533
Santa María del Rosario .....	4,913	4,353	440	120
Santiago de las Vegas .....	14,427	10,735	1,366	2,336

TABLE 11.—*Population, classified by citizenship, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Cuban	Spanish	Other and unknown countries
The province .....	312,704	263,333	40,551	8,820
Agramonte .....	12,517	10,985	1,266	266
Alacranes .....	9,067	7,415	1,103	549
Bolondrón .....	12,516	10,250	1,951	315
Cárdenas .....	32,753	25,985	5,619	1,149
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	21,529	4,925	1,023
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	7,276	1,498	126
Colón .....	27,560	23,590	3,505	465
City of Colón .....	8,046	6,896	914	236
Guamacaro .....	11,369	8,911	2,310	148
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	8,533	1,475	274
Jovellanos .....	14,115	11,921	1,590	604
Manguito .....	18,759	15,667	2,547	345
Martí .....	23,878	20,660	2,699	519
Matanzas .....	62,638	54,042	6,754	1,842
City of Matanzas .....	41,574	35,576	4,774	1,225
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	15,727	2,618	499
Perico .....	12,068	10,104	1,549	415
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	7,045	751	147
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	8,313	710	177
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	6,642	1,352	319
Santa Ana .....	5,927	5,037	618	272
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	5,230	693	269

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

The province .....	657,697	527,891	110,263	19,543
Abreus .....	6,183	5,135	853	195
Caibarién .....	14,583	10,140	2,557	1,886
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	8,608	1,931	1,549
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	10,470	1,846	405
Camajuaní .....	15,941	10,077	4,302	1,562
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	75,309	17,943	2,610
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	29,685	6,103	1,453
Cifuentes .....	7,152	6,028	963	161
Corralillo .....	9,813	8,706	841	266
Cruces .....	13,478	10,777	2,283	318
Encrucijada .....	11,809	9,127	2,293	386
Esperanza .....	16,043	15,769	273	1
Palmira .....	9,443	7,416	1,808	219
Placetas .....	24,062	16,861	5,996	1,203
City of Placetas .....	9,402	6,969	1,879	554
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	13,083	1,665	856
Rancho Veloz .....	8,366	6,918	1,174	264
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	6,069	873	104
Rodas .....	23,203	18,133	4,610	460
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	26,371	3,739	1,082
City of Sagua la Grande .....	17,487	15,377	1,458	652
Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,341	56,842	20,321	2,178
City of Sancti Spiritus .....	23,572	21,234	1,892	596
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,067	19,890	3,183	994
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	11,009	903	117
San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,680	7,888	1,570	222
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,569	9,543	975	51
San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	18,344	5,397	1,302
City of San Juan de los Remedios .....	8,541	7,028	1,095	418
Santa Clara .....	63,151	54,723	7,703	725
City of Santa Clara .....	21,694	20,225	1,250	219
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	12,263	1,531	373
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	22,067	2,085	707
Trinidad .....	40,602	38,039	2,228	335
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	12,312	222	117
Yaguajay .....	21,491	13,549	7,605	337
Zulueta .....	10,224	7,362	2,638	224



TABLE 11.—*Population, classified by citizenship, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Cuban	Spanish	Other and unknown countries
The province .....	228,913	171,996	40,676	16,241
Camagüey .....	98,193	82,209	10,673	5,311
<i>City of Camagüey</i> .....	<i>41,909</i>	<i>34,986</i>	<i>5,139</i>	<i>1,784</i>
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	29,227	11,728	4,017
<i>City of Ciego de Avila</i> .....	<i>16,408</i>	<i>11,973</i>	<i>3,191</i>	<i>1,244</i>
Jatibonico .....	10,911	7,926	2,462	523
Morón .....	43,361	27,534	11,886	3,941
<i>City of Morón</i> .....	<i>9,650</i>	<i>6,877</i>	<i>2,111</i>	<i>1,662</i>
Nuevitas .....	15,690	11,810	2,924	956
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,788	13,290	1,003	1,493

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province .....	730,909	622,525	53,373	55,011
Alto Songo .....	34,278	30,938	1,556	1,784
Banes .....	27,391	22,011	2,554	2,826
<i>City of Banes</i> .....	<i>10,130</i>	<i>6,740</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>2,276</i>
Baracoa .....	31,884	30,987	759	138
Bayamo .....	46,661	43,230	1,195	1,536
Campechuela .....	14,895	13,492	1,036	367
Caney .....	15,048	12,484	2,133	431
Cobre .....	20,744	17,884	882	1,978
Gibara .....	28,646	24,170	2,264	2,212
Guantánamo .....	68,883	50,939	8,196	9,748
<i>City of Guantánamo</i> .....	<i>14,762</i>	<i>10,876</i>	<i>2,089</i>	<i>1,797</i>
Holguín .....	91,257	82,688	4,049	4,530
<i>City of Holguín</i> .....	<i>13,768</i>	<i>12,117</i>	<i>1,135</i>	<i>516</i>
Jiguani .....	22,603	21,977	362	354
Manzanillo .....	53,570	52,081	3,364	1,125
<i>City of Manzanillo</i> .....	<i>22,331</i>	<i>19,839</i>	<i>2,066</i>	<i>426</i>
Mayarí .....	28,792	21,827	2,399	4,765
Niquero .....	14,186	12,867	677	662
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	37,038	3,954	8,539
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	33,401	3,398	3,517
Sagua de Tanamo .....	15,499	14,709	403	327
San Luis .....	19,961	16,096	3,112	753
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	56,190	8,637	5,355
<i>City of Santiago de Cuba</i> .....	<i>62,083</i>	<i>49,670</i>	<i>7,534</i>	<i>4,879</i>
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	27,716	2,353	4,033

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## NATIVE WHITES

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees	
				Academic	Professional			Academic	Professional
Province .....	38,368	16,510	18,308	303	184	1,388	2,162	4	1
Artemisa .....	3,457	1,770	1,612	20	12	54	27		
Cabañas .....	2,178	878	1,207	11	3	32	6		
Candelaria .....	1,255	586	639	6	4	18	15		
Consolación del Norte.....	1,954	719	1,169	4	3	46	27		
Consolación del Sur.....	5,540	1,752	2,285	24	26	357	1,146	1	
Guanajay .....	1,697	939	638	26	8	53	17		
Guane .....	2,689	1,256	1,377	12	10	43	15		
Mantua .....	1,486	594	870	9	3	15	7		
Maríel .....	1,175	576	565	11	23	20	14		
Los Palacios .....	1,802	827	944	6	6	23	8		
Pinar del Río .....	6,601	3,176	2,848	145	73	380	197	3	1
City of Pinar del Río.....	1,637	1,296	285	123	66	60	7	2	
San Cristóbal .....	1,979	935	995	8		35	14		
San Juan y Martínez.....	2,558	1,194	1,265	9		68	31		
San Luis .....	2,172	674	783	6	3	175	540		
Vinales .....	1,825	634	1,061	6	10	69	61		

## WHITES BORN IN SPAIN

Province .....	6,391	416	93	9	15	4,472	1,410	14	18
Artemisa .....	583	34	15		2	444	90	1	1
Cabañas .....	336	14	2			290	60		
Candelaria .....	235	39	11			133	52	4	1
Consolación del Norte.....	231	16	3		3	146	65		1
Consolación del Sur.....	473	51	22	1	2	316	84	1	1
Guanajay .....	335	28	3			264	40		
Guane .....	708	38	4		1	523	143		1
Mantua .....	186	17	3		1	124	42	1	
Maríel .....	323	25	4			224	70		1
Los Palacios .....	275	7		1		207	61	2	
Pinar del Río .....	1,524	79	2	7	5	1,099	344	3	5
City of Pinar del Río.....	596	69		7	2	495	36	2	4
San Cristóbal .....	199	8	2			144	45		
San Juan y Martínez.....	452	11			1	273	165	1	1
San Luis .....	242	38	21			181	52		
Vinales .....	289	11	1			184	93	1	1

## WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Province .....	388	38	5			260	85	8	5
Artemisa .....	30	2	1			23	4		
Cabañas .....	41					21	20		
Candelaria .....	18	2	1			12	3		
Consolación del Norte.....	6	1	1			3	1	1	
Consolación del Sur.....	47	27	1			14	5		
Guanajay .....	29					15	14	1	
Guane .....	12					9	3		
Mantua .....	4					4			
Maríel .....	49	1				46	2	1	
Los Palacios .....	21					17	4		
Pinar del Río .....	96	3				78	15	4	2
City of Pinar del Río.....	52	2				42	8		2
San Cristóbal .....	16					7	9		
San Juan y Martínez.....	9	1				6	2	1	
San Luis .....	7	1	1			3	2		
Vinales .....	3					2	1		

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

COLORED <sup>1</sup>

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees	
				Aca-demic	Profes-sional			Aca-demic	Profes-sional
Province .....	12,885	4,515	7,088	6	15	384	920		
Artemisa .....	1,041	440	563	1	1	28	11		
Cabañas .....	1,371	461	797			21	94		
Candelaria .....	582	230	318			26	8		
Consolación del Norte.....	363	119	228		2	1	15		
Consolación del Sur.....	2,165	604	1,047	1	3	103	413		
Guanajay .....	864	472	388			10	13		
Guane .....	615	210	407	1		2	26		
Mantua .....	283	77	204		1		2		
Maríel .....	487	161	271		2	61	6		
Los Palacios .....	791	270	427		1	27	6		
Pinar del Río .....	1,877	754	1,076	3	5	59	82		
City of Pinar del Río.....	810	440	296	3	5	35	39		
San Cristóbal .....	600	249	331			4	13		
San Juan y Martínez.....	672	217	418			22	17		
San Luis .....	613	141	306			18	148		
Vinales .....	437	110	318			2	7		

PROVINCE OF HAVANA

NATIVE WHITES

Province .....	98,902	65,966	20,933	3,871	1,930	8,988	2,955	112	91
Aguacate .....	1,244	664	519	10	23	21	10		
Alquízar .....	1,836	967	789	7	11	57	23		
Batabanó .....	2,219	1,207	952	13	25	46	14	1	2
Bauta .....	1,659	894	679	15	10	53	33		1
Bejucal .....	2,315	1,299	987	33	19	27	2		1
Guanabacoa .....	5,005	3,231	1,323	86	92	368	88	3	5
City of Guanabacoa.....	3,509	2,595	541	76	80	323	50	13	3
Caimito del Guayabal....	983	468	501	3	4	13	3		
Guines .....	3,929	2,247	1,573	45	11	85	24		
City of Guines .....	1,677	1,186	425	6	7	58	8		
Guira de Melena .....	2,281	1,210	1,019	16	18	41	11		1
Habana .....	47,674	38,596	2,019	3,329	1,457	7,021	2,038	106	79
City of Havana .....	47,674	38,596	2,019	3,329	1,457	7,021	2,038	106	79
Isla de Pinos .....	612	374	237	6	6		1		
Jaruco .....	3,169	1,591	1,510	18	7	49	19		
La Salud .....	1,101	594	524	3		9	4		
Madriga .....	1,161	569	530	13	8	47	15		
Marianao .....	4,927	3,793	656	123	129	447	31		
City of Marianao .....	3,330	2,551	354	94	126	411	14		
Melena del Sur .....	2,427	1,098	1,294	12	8	29	6		
Nueva Paz .....	2,055	1,164	821	30	9	53	14		
Regla .....	2,298	1,682	280	20	5	289	47	1	1
City of Regla .....	2,298	1,682	280	20	5	289	47	1	1
San Antonio de los Baños..	3,907	2,211	1,494	14	26	128	74	1	1
City of San Antonio de los Baños.....	1,759	1,204	495	12	25	51	9	1	
San Nicolás .....	2,142	972	1,048	7	7	79	43		
San José de las Lajas.....	2,538	1,275	1,234	22	12	21	5		
Santa María del Rosario...	901	438	438	4		16	9		
Santiago de las Vegas.....	2,517	1,422	566	42	44	86	443		

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## WHITES BORN IN SPAIN

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees	
				Aca-demic	Profes-sional			Aca-demic	Profes-sional
Province .....	54,806	4,178	374	57	90	44,371	5,883	308	387
Aguacate .....	410	47	19		2	270	74	2	2
Alquizar .....	406	20		1		242	144		
Batabanó .....	828	139	34			495	160		
Bauta .....	360	19				233	108	4	4
Bejucal .....	426	23	3		1	316	84	1	
Guanabacoa .....	1,528	101	13	2	1	1,255	159	19	9
City of Guanabacoa....	924	87	2	2	1	810	37	19	2
Calmito del Guayabal....	248	12	11		1	140	85	1	2
Güines .....	1,059	25	6		2	723	302		1
City of Güines .....	520	22	1		2	423	74		
Güira de Melena .....	524	23	11			333	157	2	6
Havana .....	39,999	3,254	145	48	74	34,115	2,485	275	276
City of Havana .....	39,999	3,254	145	48	74	34,115	2,485	275	276
Isla de Pinos .....	152	15	1	2	1	119	17		
Jaruco .....	780	34	12	1	1	514	220		
La Salud .....	141	35	34			46	26		
Madrugá .....	291	4	2			191	94		
Marianao .....	2,635	90	2			2,143	400		
City of Marianao .....	2,258	77	2			1,885	283		
Melena del Sur .....	614	23	6			406	179		
Nueva Paz .....	516	74	16			296	160		
Regla .....	1,044	130	30	1	2	725	159	1	
City of Regla .....	1,044	130	30	1	2	725	159	1	
San Antonio de los Baños ..	752	32	9		2	467	244	1	1
City of San Antonio de los Baños.....	536	18	3		2	280	35	1	1
San Nicolás .....	825	30	8		1	528	259	2	1
San José de las Lajas.....	422	13	8	2		298	103		
Santa María del Rosario....	119	1	1			93	24		65
Santiago de las Vegas.....	700	34	3		2	423	240		1

## WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Province .....	5,616	987	137	29	36	4,100	392	133	120
Aguacate .....	34	3	1	1		12	18		
Alquizar .....	11					7	4		
Batabanó .....	29	5				14	10		
Bauta .....	14		1			4	9		
Bejucal .....	28					21	7		1
Guanabacoa .....	163	31	3			108	24	1	
City of Guanabacoa....	144	30	3			97	20	1	
Calmito del Guayabal....	10	1				6	3	1	1
Güines .....	79	1				52	26		1
City of Güines .....	67	1				47	19		1
Güira de Melena .....	20	2				14	3	1	
Havana .....	4,388	887	127	28	36	3,199	175	217	111
City of Havana .....	4,388	887	127	28	36	3,199	175	217	111
Isla de Pinos .....	269	2				259	8		1
Jaruco .....	121	2				96	20		
La Salud .....	3	1				1	1		
Madrugá .....	13	1				6	6		
Marianao .....	103	6				94	3		
City of Marianao .....	92	6				83	3	1	1
Melena del Sur .....	12					7	5		
Nueva Paz .....	16					9	7		
Regla .....	120	32	4			73	11	2	5
City of Regla .....	120	32	4			73	11	2	5
San Antonio de los Baños ..	37	3				26	8	1	
City of San Antonio de los Baños.....	28	2				20	6		
San Nicolás .....	41	1				30	10		
San José de las Lajas.....	23					16	7		
Santa María del Rosario....	10					5	5		9
Santiago de las Vegas.....	69	9				38	22		1

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

COLORED <sup>1</sup>

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees	
				Aca- demic	Profes- sional			Aca- demic	Profes- sional
Province .....	38,605	20,421	9,536	38	94	3,460	3,188	11	3
Aguacate .....	600	246	287		2	23	44		
Alquizar .....	565	257	282			5	21		
Batabanó .....	723	313	363			19	26		
Bauta .....	361	158	190	1	3	4	9		
Bejucal .....	438	239	177		8	22			
Guanabacoa .....	1,400	763	402	3	1	40	195		
City of Guanabacoa .....	1,140	761	330	3	1	33	16		
Caimito del Guayabal .....	167	72	9		2				
Güines .....	1,632	825	764			13	30		
City of Güines .....	1,204	668	498			11	27		
Güira de Melena .....	612	25	310		5	23	24		
Havana .....	20,676	12,689	3,27	27	48	2,723	1,977	11	3
City of Havana .....	20,656	12,689	3,271	27	48	2,723	1,975	11	3
Isla de Pinos .....	222	34	3			142	17		
Jaruco .....	907	327	417	1	1	31	138		
La Salud .....	57	20	36			1			
Madrugá .....	367	157	153			30	27		
Marianao .....	2,600	1,876	487	2	25	192	67		
City of Marianao .....	2,237	1,633	346	2	21	191	67		
Melena del Sur .....	639	256	346	1		17	24		
Nueva Paz .....	1,237	529	597		1	49	98		
Regla .....	337	182	76			32	47		
City of Regla .....	335	182	79			32	42		
San Antonio de los Baños .....	529	257	228	1		17	26		
City of San Antonio de los Baños .....	371	199	151	1		8	17		
San Nicolás .....	1,038	420	527		7	51	44		
San José de las Lajas .....	577	238	287		5	11	5		
Santa María del Rosario .....	130	57	77			1	3		
Santiago de las Vegas .....	863	281	152	2		18	415		

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

## NATIVE WHITES

Province .....	38,636	21,760	14,921	568	231	1,424	531	1
Agramonte .....	1,608	761	875	9	5	25	7	
Alacranes .....	980	488	460	13	10	19	13	
Bolondrón .....	1,462	637	541	17		138	126	
Cárdenas .....	4,126	2,885	688	66	55	422	131	
City of Cárdenas .....	3,302	2,470	335	50	53	389	108	
Carlos Rojas .....	1,133	498	626	2		9		
Colón .....	3,337	1,797	1,432	61	7	97	11	
City of Colón .....	726	566	123	28	7	33	4	
Guamacaro .....	1,277	601	609	13		40	27	
Jagüey Grande .....	1,383	719	596	8	10	41	27	
Jovellanos .....	1,420	893	482	24		38	7	
Manguito .....	2,238	1,111	1,101	17		42	14	
Martí .....	2,892	1,349	1,499	14	6	30	14	1
Matanzas .....	8,433	5,661	2,470	225	130	254	48	
City of Matanzas .....	5,475	4,316	664	181	122	176	16	
Pedro Betancourt .....	2,015	1,054	875	14		62	24	
Perico .....	1,488	844	622	25		15	7	
Sabanilla del Encomen- dador .....	1,107	513	563	8		25	6	
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	1,450	702	711	18		22	15	
San José de los Ramos .....	889	452	357	13		56	24	
Santa Ana .....	775	362	351	8		40	22	
Unión de Reyes .....	593	413	123	15	8	49	8	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## WHITES BORN IN SPAIN

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees	
				Academic	Professional			Academic	Professional
Province .....	15,617	603	322	4	8	10,427	4,177	6	2
Agramonte .....	615	14	3			389	209	2	
Alacranes .....	234	12				91	131		
Bolondrón .....	870	157	147			152	220		
Cárdenas .....	1,861	116	1			1,532	204		
<i>City of Cárdenas</i> .....	<i>1,581</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>1,314</i>	<i>121</i>		
Carlos Rojas .....	592	10				339	24		
Colón .....	1,528	24			1	1,089	412		
<i>City of Colón</i> .....	<i>311</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>41</i>		
Guamacaro .....	897	6				612	277		
Jagüey Grande .....	533	17				345	163		
Jovellanos .....	701	11				512	177		
Manguito .....	1,209	36	12			690	477		
Martí .....	1,251	13				892	376		
Matanzas .....	2,182	18	3		7	1,631	304	4	1
<i>City of Matanzas</i> .....	<i>1,634</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>10</i>		<i>7</i>	<i>1,337</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>
Pedro Betancourt .....	918	12	2			578	307		
Perico .....	738	11				519	207		
Sabanilla del Encomen- dador .....	345	20	52			137	143		
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	242	17	21			122	8		
San José de los Ramos .....	408	2				28	12		
Santa Ana .....	23	17	6			120	9		
Unión de Reyes .....	251	13				200	38		

## WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Province .....	872	47	4			560	26	4	
Agramonte .....	27	3				18	6		
Alacranes .....	2					1	1		
Bolondrón .....	22	3	1			7	11		
Cárdenas .....	102	8	2			77	15		
<i>City of Cárdenas</i> .....	<i>93</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>			<i>71</i>	<i>12</i>		
Carlos Rojas .....	6					3	3		
Colón .....	62	4				40	18		
<i>City of Colón</i> .....	<i>34</i>	<i>3</i>				<i>24</i>	<i>7</i>		
Guamacaro .....	23					8	15		
Jagüey Grande .....	20	1	1			14	4		
Jovellanos .....	43					24	19		
Manguito .....	9					5	4		
Martí .....	45	1				37	7		
Matanzas .....	349	25				221	102	2	
<i>City of Matanzas</i> .....	<i>255</i>	<i>22</i>				<i>168</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>2</i>	
Pedro Betancourt .....	83					52	31		
Perico .....	29	1				17	11		
Sabanilla del Encomen- dador .....	10					7	3		
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	4	1				2	1		
San José de los Ramos .....	7					1	6		
Santa Ana .....	5					4	1		
Unión de Reyes .....	24					22	2		

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

COLORED <sup>1</sup>

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Liter- rate	Illite- rate	Degrees		Liter- rate	Illite- rate	Degrees	
				Acad- emic	Profes- sional			Acad- emic	Profes- sional
Province .....	25,074	11,077	11,091	12	31	971	1,935		
Agramonte .....	1,078	411	537			32	90		
Alacranes .....	820	328	376	1	6	23	6		
Bolondrón .....	1,134	453	527			30	124		
Cárdenas .....	2,067	1,141	884	3	2	153	89		
City of Cárdenas .....	1,367	1,065	591	3	2	149	74		
Carlos Rojas .....	724	272	386			9	47		
Colón .....	2,432	1,090	1,099	3	5	68	175		
City of Colón .....	1,042	545	363	3	5	39	92		
Gusmacaro .....	942	490	372			30	50		
Jagüey Grande .....	529	218	228			33	50		
Jovellanos .....	1,487	539	830			44	74		
Manguito .....	1,813	586	909			163	175		
Martí .....	2,208	879	1,017	1	1	72	240		
Matanzas .....	3,636	2,104	1,202	4	17	121	209		
City of Matanzas .....	2,947	1,918	780	4	17	88	167		
Pedro Betancourt .....	1,882	712	887			37	246		
Perico .....	1,353	635	579			46	93		
Sabanilla del Encomen- dador .....	569	223	285			27	34		
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	355	146	176			23	10		
San José de los Ramos .....	779	331	369			23	56		
Santa Ana .....	463	175	267			8	13		
Unión de Reyes .....	803	344	353			25	77		

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

## NATIVE WHITES

Province .....	87,005	45,084	34,284	906	424	5,211	2,526	32	23
Abreus .....	637	376	218	7	2	31	12	4	
Caibarién .....	2,065	1,277	407	25	11	313	68	1	1
City of Caibarién .....	1,764	1,132	311	24	9	270	51	1	1
Calabazar de Sagua .....	2,968	741	941	10	1	634	652	1	1
Camajuani .....	1,791	894	572	21	1	232	93	1	
Cienfuegos .....	12,385	7,582	3,749	206	158	823	231	8	12
City of Cienfuegos .....	4,389	3,516	401	107	125	453	39	4	10
Cifuentes .....	1,020	475	496	11	3	31	19		
Corralillo .....	1,391	616	726	6	2	30	19		
Cruces .....	1,486	951	468	22	2	53	14		
Encrucijada .....	1,376	697	545	5		107	27	8	
Esperanza .....	2,284	973	1,271	10		35	5		
Palмира .....	1,041	554	395	22	2	68	14	1	1
Placetas .....	2,967	1,493	1,107	26	20	219	148		1
City of Placetas .....	882	641	158	24	19	78	5		
Quemados de Güines .....	2,289	885	1,277	9		75	52		1
Rancho Veloz .....	912	442	422	12	1	34	14		
Ranchuelo .....	874	483	372	8		14	5		
Rodas .....	3,059	1,639	1,304	15		76	40		
Sagua la Grande .....	3,793	2,387	994	90	19	368	44	5	3
City of Sagua la Grande .....	3,128	1,594	859	56	17	293	2	4	3
Sancti-Spiritus .....	10,630	5,568	4,190	94	53	620	282		
City of Sancti-Spiritus .....	3,514	2,294	940	44	40	73	7		
S. Antonio de las Vueltas .....	3,498	1,583	1,752	15	6	132	82		

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## NATIVE WHITES.—Continued

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees	
				Academic	Professional			Academic	Professional
San Diego del Valle .....	1,847	750	1,027	7		58	16		
S. Fernando de Camarones..	1,289	566	640	8		52	41		
San Juan de los Remedios..	3,347	1,658	1,22	50	10	293	172		1
<i>City of San Juan de los Remedios .....</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>1</i>
San Juan de los Yeras.....	1,401	683	680	10	2	30	8		
Santa Clara .....	8,133	4,641	3,127	111	65	245	126	1	
<i>City of Santa Clara.....</i>	<i>2,636</i>	<i>2,123</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1</i>	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas..	1,791	912	840	11	1	20	11	1	
Santo Domingo .....	3,705	1,606	1,744	20	2	100	46		1
Trinidad .....	5,730	3,131	2,349	47	29	196	54		1
<i>City of Trinidad .....</i>	<i>1,828</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>1</i>
Yaguajay .....	2,416	1,129	979	19	10	251	87		
Zulueta .....	1,018	442	482	9	14	53	41		

## WHITES BORN IN SPAIN

Province .....	42,127	1,375	393	27	22	25,845	14,514	32	88
Abreus .....	457	4				325	128		
Caibarién .....	1,002	89	19		1	707	187	2	
<i>City of Caibarién .....</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>2</i>	
Calabazar de Sagua .....	997	53	67			570	307		
Camajuaní .....	2,145	49	2	1	2	978	1,116	3	
Cienfuegos .....	6,998	176	38	2	1	5,077	1,727	8	17
<i>City of Cienfuegos .....</i>	<i>2,071</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>1,827</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>
Cifuentes .....	35	15	11			168	121	4	
Corralillo .....	311	5	1			209	96		1
Cruces .....	857	17	3			606	232	1	
Enerueljada .....	1,025	15	5			724	281	1	
Esperanza .....	304					223	81		
Palmira .....	683	13	3			442	225		
Placetas .....	1,708	71	57	2	1	957	623	5	4
<i>City of Placetas .....</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>
Quemados de Güines.....	607	6	2			356	243		
Rancho Veloz .....	399	18	15			212	134		
Ranchuelo .....	367	13	5	1		250	84		
Rodas .....	1,809	179	3			1,120	507		
Sagua la Grande .....	2,231	109	20	6	5	1,683	419	1	3
<i>City of Sagua la Grande .....</i>	<i>1,048</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
Sancti-Spiritus .....	6,677	89	25	2		3,778	2,665		1
<i>City of Sancti-Spiritus .....</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>436</i>	<i>121</i>		<i>1</i>
S. Antonio de las Vueltas..	1,444	60	9			848	527		
San Diego del Valle .....	306	5	1			182	118		
S. Fernando de Camarones..	671	7	3			321	340		
San Juan de los Remedios..	1,577	24	14			798	741		
<i>City of San Juan de los Remedios .....</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>			<i>245</i>	<i>38</i>		
San Juan de los Yeras.....	402	6	5			231	160		
Santa Clara .....	2,722	114	26	10	11	1,571	1,011	6	12
<i>City of Santa Clara.....</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>
Santa Isabel de las Lajas..	719	108	21		1	352	238		
Santo Domingo .....	862	23	6	1		631	202	1	
Trinidad .....	1,168	39	9	2		702	418		
<i>City of Trinidad .....</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>114</i>	<i>9</i>		
Yaguajay .....	2,192	74	20			1,237	861		
Zulueta .....	1,202	14	5			579	604		



TABLE 12.—*Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees	
				Aca-demic	Profes-sional			Aca-demic	Profes-sional
Province .....	1,172	83	10	7	3	827	25	30	18
Abreus .....	13					12	1		
Caibarién .....	47	3				40	4	3	1
City of Caibarién .....	43	3				37	3	3	1
Calabazar de Sagua .....	11	1				6	4		
Camajuaní .....	59	3				50	1	2	
Cienfuegos .....	21	20	4	3		146	4	6	9
City of Cienfuegos .....	102	14		3		82	6	2	9
Cifuentes .....	14					9	5		
Corralillo .....	27	1				16	8	1	
Cruces .....	20	1				12	7		
Enerucijada .....	7					3	4	1	
Esperanza .....									
Palmira .....	13	1	1			7	4		
Placetas .....	54	2		1		33	19	7	
City of Placetas .....	29	2		1		22	5	1	
Quemados de Güines .....	13					7	6		
Rancho Veloz .....	20	2				12	6		
Ranchuelo .....	7					5	2		
Rodas .....	17	1				9	7		
Sagua la Grande .....	133	5				112	16	4	3
City of Sagua la Grande .....	89	1				76	12	2	2
Sancti-Spiritus .....	140	9				10	36	3	
City of Sancti-Spiritus .....	5	6				43	3	1	
S. Antonio de las Vueltas .....	30					27	6		
San Diego del Valle .....	6					6			
S. Fernando de Camarones .....	1					1			
San Juan de los Remedios .....	63	1				50	15	2	
City of San Juan de los Remedios .....	43					36	7	1	
San Juan de los Yeras .....	2	1				1			
Santa Clara .....	77	6			3	48	17	1	4
City of Santa Clara .....	55	5			3	38	12		3
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	37	7	2			25	3	2	
Santo Domingo .....	27					20	5		
Trinidad .....	48	1		1		41	6		
City of Trinidad .....	8	1		1		7			
Yaguajay .....	26	3		2		14	9		
Zulueta .....	39	14				14	11		

COLORED <sup>1</sup>

Province .....	36,975	16,400	14,994	48	44	2,041	2,940		
Abreus .....	569	267	248			14	40		
Caibarién .....	683	330	186	4		86	81		
City of Caibarién .....	578	299	134	4		84	67		
Calabazar de Sagua .....	1,708	305	496			549	358		
Camajuaní .....	771	331	254	1		75	111		
Cienfuegos .....	6,505	3,360	2,518	2	6	212	406		
City of Cienfuegos .....	2,669	1,845	550	2	7	90	174		
Cifuentes .....	380	157	187			26	10		
Corralillo .....	570	237	295		1	7	31		
Cruces .....	1,137	522	468	1		38	109		
Enerucijada .....	762	348	316		1	49	49		
Esperanza .....	721	314	401						
Palmira .....	843	375	408	2		18	42		
Placetas .....	1,287	606	503	7	5	42	138		

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

COLORED <sup>1</sup>

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Liter- rate	Illite- rate	Degrees		Liter- rate	Illite- rate	Degrees	
				Aca- demic	Profes- sional			Aca- demic	Profes- sional
<i>City of Placetas</i> .....	860	468	280	7	4	21	91		
Quemados de Güines.....	833	244	299			188	102		
Rancho Veloz .....	713	179	437			14	8		
Ranchuelo .....	487	249	203			19	14		
Rodas .....	1,100	434	560			26	86		
Sagua la Grande .....	2,378	1,014	826	2	2	355	18		
<i>City of Sagua la Grande</i> .....	1,448	710	417	2	2	198	12		
Sancti-Spiritus .....	2,201	1,201	747	2	5	107	14		
<i>City of Sancti-Spiritus</i> .....	1,235	819	340	2	5	36	41		
S. Antonio de las Vueltas..	937	252	267			372	52		
San Diego del Valle .....	357	116	219			8	14		
S. Fernando de Camarones..	404	745	230			18	11		
San Juan de los Remedios..	1,219	638	380	4	3	97	104		
<i>City of San Juan de los Remedios</i> .....	822	492	225	3	2	61	44		
San Juan de los Yeras.....	438	120	288			20	10		
Santa Clara .....	3,259	1,463	1,542	15	16	49	204		
<i>City of Santa Clara</i> ....	1,434	976	397	15	14	29	38		
Santa Isabel de las Lajas..	1,057	417	546			49	45		
Santo Domingo .....	1,336	523	622	1	1	63	128		
Trinidad .....	2,728	1,609	974	7	3	53	89		
<i>City of Trinidad</i> .....	1,386	1,042	290	6	3	22	32		
Yaguajay .....	945	411	357		1	60	117		
Zulueta .....	559	221	216			24	98		

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

## NATIVE WHITES

Province .....	31,484	19,539	10,498	397	162	1,051	396	5	3
Camagüey .....	14,593	9,466	4,654	253	117	399	74	4	2
<i>City of Camagüey</i> .....	5,328	4,194	847	153	106	265	20	4	2
Ciego de Avila .....	5,471	3,580	1,706	53		144	41		
<i>City of Ciego de Avila</i> .....	887	684	165	4		31	7		
Jatibonico .....	1,477	770	633	13	2	49	25		
Morón .....	5,699	3,139	2,078	49	32	329	206	1	1
<i>City of Morón</i> .....	1,213	873	284	22	19	50	6	1	
Nuevitas .....	2,229	1,475	684	14		90	42		
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	1,960	1,109	803	15	11	40	8		

## WHITES BORN IN SPAIN

Province .....	19,121	453	96	11	10	13,229	5,340	45	16
Camagüey .....	4,674	192	45	7	9	3,529	908	42	10
<i>City of Camagüey</i> .....	1,573	96	17	5	5	1,346	120	40	7
Ciego de Avila .....	5,819	93	12			3,963	1,851		
<i>City of Ciego de Avila</i> .....	856	78	3			721	117		
Jatibonico .....	1,061	18				655	388		
Morón .....	5,570	45	8	4	1	3,813	1,701	3	
<i>City of Morón</i> .....	1,024	77	7	3	1	836	170	1	3
Nuevitas .....	1,609	62	31			1,100	416		
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	388	43	3			269	73		

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees		Lite-rate	Illite-rate	Degrees	
Province .....	1,29	51	8	2		999	236	14	11
Camagüey .....	520	34	7	2		438	47	4	5
City of Camagüey .....	27	21	4			23	1	4	3
Ciego de Avila .....	36	5	1			269	92		
City of Ciego de Avila .....	9	3				76	13		
Jatibonico .....	7	3				44	28		
Morón .....	189					151	38	3	5
City of Morón .....	7					58	17		
Nuevitas .....	7	3				53	16		
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	6	6				41	15	7	1

COLORED <sup>1</sup>

Province .....	14,66	4,85	2,99	1	13	3,26	3,55	2	3
Camagüey .....	5,707	2,299	1,115	1	11	948	1,347	2	1
City of Camagüey .....	2,123	1,394	394	1	6	187	148		
Ciego de Avila .....	3,521	1,168	636			807	913		
City of Ciego de Avila .....	642	274	92			148	128		
Jatibonico .....	517	154	113			112	138		
Morón .....	2,831	552	348		2	1,016	585		2
City of Morón .....	688	134	56		7	328	170		
Nuevitas .....	885	259	148			323	155		
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	1,204	419	635			29	118		

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

## NATIVE WHITES

Province .....	68,179	38,596	27,26	78	366	1,944	373	22	11
Alto Songo .....	1,458	825	58	6	4	31	9		
Banes .....	3,311	1,624	1,47	12	6	156	53	1	
City of Banes .....	896	611	182	8	6	91	12	1	
Baracoa .....	3,078	1,753	1,250	8	4	60	15	7	
Bayamo .....	4,382	2,347	1,949	34	34	68	18	1	1
Campechuela .....	1,618	886	727	11	1	5			
Caney .....	927	583	306	13	14	23	9	1	1
Cobre .....	1,015	590	395	23	7	24	4		
Gibara .....	3,478	1,880	1,482	16	20	73	34		1
Guantánamo .....	3,147	2,074	828	73	12	203	36		
City of Guantánamo .....	87	661	81	30	11	70	5	3	
Holguín .....	13,887	7,337	6,282	48	6	226	60	4	3
City of Holguín .....	1,638	1,143	289	32	3	159	47		1
Jiguani .....	2,478	1,249	1,216	10	19	9	4		
Manzanillo .....	5,828	3,518	2,121	74	37	172	17		1
City of Manzanillo .....	2,414	1,976	438	54	53	147	13		1
Mayarí .....	2,674	1,599	1,022	31	14	46	7		
Niquero .....	1,452	654	789	3	5	8	1		
Palma Soriano .....	3,153	1,863	1,234	46	9	41	15		
Puerto Padre .....	5,346	2,611	2,633	15	17	27	24		
Sagua de Tánamo .....	1,599	752	811	15	1	31	5		
San Luis .....	1,087	668	339	7	8	57	21		
Santiago de Cuba .....	4,806	3,754	245	308	86	589	18	8	4
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	4,074	3,352	180	221	81	554	8	7	4
Victoria de las Tunas .....	3,674	2,023	1,536	28	23	95	20	3	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## WHITES BORN IN SPAIN

MUNICIPALITIES	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP					OTHER AND UNKNOWN CITIZENSHIP			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Degrees		Literate	Illiterate	Degrees	
				Academic	Professional			Academic	Professional
Province .....	19,509	1,102	510	10	18	14,297	3,600	33	35
Alto Songo .....	553	33	23			368	132	2	1
Banes .....	644	76	40			397	131		
City of Banes .....	281	41	9		1	205	26		
Baracoa .....	206	13	9			152	32	4	
Bayamo .....	543	19	6		1	445	74	3	
Campechuela .....	334	49	13			184	88		
Caney .....	619	12	2		1	456	179	1	4
Cobre .....	378	27	13			261	77		
Gibara .....	681	100	75	1	1	357	149	1	
Guantánamo .....	2,731	74	9			2,078	570	1	
City of Guantánamo ..	632	21	2			545	67		
Holguín .....	2,141	228	227	3	4	1,408	278	4	4
City of Holguín .....	422	76	14	3		302	30	2	2
Jiguaní .....	200	8	3			163	26		
Manzanillo .....	1,293	85	22		1	1,038	147	1	2
City of Manzanillo ....	696	51	8		1	605	32		2
Mayarí .....	972	50	10			758	145		
Niquero .....	267	14	6			212	37		
Palma Soriano .....	1,634	56	17			1,129	468		6
Puerto Padre .....	1,439	45	8			1,057	329	2	
Sagua de Tanamo .....	140	3	1			112	27		1
San Luis .....	859	28		1		507	320	1	4
Santiago de Cuba .....	2,471	152	2	5	5	2,075	222	10	13
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	2,024	132		5	5	1,726	159	9	13
Victoria de las Tunas .....	1,341	32			1	1,140	16	3	

## WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Province .....	4,121	273	44	9	4	2,741	1,063	53	22
Alto Songo .....	121	3	2			73	43		
Banes .....	151	15	2	2	1	105	29	2	
City of Banes .....	117	14	1	2	1	85	17	2	
Baracoa .....	21					13	8	2	
Bayamo .....	86	10	2			64	10	6	
Campechuela .....	43	5	1		1	16	21		
Caney .....	77	6	1			43	27		3
Cobre .....	104	8	2			72	22		
Gibara .....	190	6	5			63	113	1	4
Guantánamo .....	684	18	2			471	191	13	2
City of Guantánamo ..	154	13	1			118	22	1	1
Holguín .....	45	9	17	2		293	76	4	2
City of Holguín .....	127	10		2		88	21	2	1
Jiguaní .....	4		1			26	1		
Manzanillo .....	187	18				124	4		1
City of Manzanillo ....	85	4				67	1		1
Mayarí .....	23	4	2			197	3		1
Niquero .....	22	3	1			16			
Palma Soriano .....	323	20	4			228	7	5	2
Puerto Padre .....	43	11	2			250	16	6	2
Sagua de Tanamo .....	39	3				28	8		
San Luis .....	65	2			1	44	13		
Santiago de Cuba .....	589	43		5	1	453	9	8	4
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	552	43		3	1	429	80	7	4
Victoria de las Tunas .....	260	6				186	68	6	1

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

DE COLOR <sup>1</sup>

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	CUBAN CITIZENSHIP				CITIZENSHIP OTHER AND UNKNOWN			
		Lite- rate	Illite- rate	Degrees		Lite- rate	Illite- rate	Degrees	
				Aca- demic	Profes- sional			Aca- demic	Profes- sional
Province .....	77,581	24,890	22,782	39	88	12,758	17,151	2	5
Alto Songo .....	4,713	1,979	2,070	2	1	102	562		
Banes .....	2,089	483	297	1	3	912	397	2	
City of Banes .....	<i>1,264</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>2</i>	
Baracoa .....	2,408	927	1,479	1	1	1	1		
Bayamo .....	4,063	1,376	1,958	3	6	222	507		
Campechuela .....	1,136	297	663			73	103		
Caney .....	1,414	647	709	2	3	46	12		
Cobre .....	3,047	1,226	1,116	1	1	263	1,339		
Gibara .....	2,034	521	307	5	15	383	883		
Guantánamo .....	12,157	4,171	3,305	6	10	1,313	3,368		1
City of Guantánamo ..	<i>1,759</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>194</i>		<i>1</i>
Holguín .....	4,728	1,142	761	5	19	1,162	1,650		
City of Holguín .....	878	<i>450</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>106</i>		
Jiguaní .....	1,488	564	731	2		10	183		
Manzanillo .....	3,881	1,490	1,998	1	6	253	140		
City of Manzanillo .....	<i>1,054</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>44</i>		
Mayarí .....	4,442	762	684			1,584	1,412		
Niquero .....	1,326	264	660			187	215		
Palma Soriano .....	9,635	1,821	1,895	1	2	2,595	3,324		4
Puerto Padre .....	3,092	462	306		1	1,322	1,002		
Sagua de Tánamo .....	1,259	446	633			48	132		
San Luis .....	2,433	910	1,059	2	6	233	231		
Santiago de Cuba .....	6,822	4,588	1,101	7	14	916	317		
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	<i>5,791</i>	<i>4,157</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>6</i>		
Victoria de las Tunas .....	4,454	814	1,047			1,230	1,363		

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—*Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and provinces*

## CUBA

CITIZENSHIP AND LITERACY	All classes	Whites born in Cuba	Whites born in Spain	Whites born in other countries	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total males .....	737,393	362,574	157,571	13,463	203,795
Cuban citizenship .....	496,036	333,725	10,008	1,687	150,616
Literate .....	299,308	207,458	8,217	1,479	82,154
Illiterate .....	196,728	126,267	1,791	208	68,462
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	7,135	6,826	118	47	144
Professional .....	3,788	3,297	163	43	285
Other and unknown citizenship .....	241,357	28,849	147,563	11,776	53,169
Literate .....	165,613	20,006	112,641	9,487	23,479
Illiterate .....	75,744	8,843	34,922	2,289	29,690
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	871	176	438	242	16
Professional .....	795	129	471	184	11

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Total males .....	58,032	38,368	6,391	388	12,885
Cuban citizenship .....	46,951	34,818	509	43	11,581
Literate .....	21,479	16,510	416	38	4,515
Illiterate .....	25,472	18,308	93	5	7,066
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	318	303	9		6
Professional .....	214	184	15		15
Other and unknown citizenship .....	11,081	3,550	5,882	345	1,304
Literate .....	6,504	1,388	4,472	260	384
Illiterate .....	4,577	2,162	1,410	85	920
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	26	4	14	8	
Professional .....	17	1	13	3	

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total males .....	195,929	98,902	54,806	5,616	36,605
Cuban citizenship .....	122,592	89,959	4,552	1,124	29,967
Literate .....	91,552	67,966	4,178	987	20,421
Illiterate .....	31,040	20,993	374	137	9,536
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	3,995	3,871	57	29	88
Professional .....	2,150	1,930	90	36	94
Other and unknown citizenship .....	73,337	11,943	50,254	4,492	6,648
Literate .....	60,919	8,988	44,371	4,100	3,460
Illiterate .....	12,418	2,955	5,883	392	3,188
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	564	112	308	133	11
Professional .....	591	91	367	130	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

CITIZENSHIP AND LITERACY	All classes	Whites born in Cuba	Whites born in Spain	Whites born in other countries	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total males .....	80,199	38,636	15,617	872	25,074
Cuban citizenship .....	59,915	36,681	1,015	51	22,168
Literate .....	33,577	21,760	693	47	11,077
Illiterate .....	26,338	14,921	322	4	11,091
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	584	538	4		12
Professional .....	270	231	8		31
Other and unknown citizenship.....	20,284	1,955	14,602	821	2,906
Literate .....	13,382	1,424	10,427	530	971
Illiterate .....	6,902	531	4,175	261	1,935
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	11	1	6	4	
Professional .....	2		2		

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Total males .....	167,279	87,005	42,127	1,172	36,975
Cuban citizenship .....	112,623	79,368	1,768	93	31,394
Literate .....	62,942	45,084	1,375	83	16,400
Illiterate .....	49,681	34,284	393	10	14,994
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	988	906	27	7	48
Professional .....	493	424	22	3	44
Other and unknown citizenship.....	54,656	7,617	40,359	1,079	5,581
Literate .....	31,524	5,211	25,845	827	2,641
Illiterate .....	20,132	2,426	14,514	252	2,940
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	94	32	32	30	
Professional .....	79	23	38	18	

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

Total males .....	66,564	31,484	19,121	1,294	14,666
Cuban citizenship .....	38,492	30,037	552	59	7,844
Literate .....	24,894	19,539	453	51	4,851
Illiterate .....	13,598	10,498	99	8	2,993
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	411	397	11	2	1
Professional .....	185	162	10		13
Other and unknown citizenship.....	28,072	1,447	18,569	1,235	6,821
Literate .....	18,544	1,051	13,229	999	3,266
Illiterate .....	9,528	396	5,340	236	3,556
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	66	5	45	14	2
Professional .....	33	3	16	11	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 12.—*Male population, 21 years and over, classified by citizenship, literacy and provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

CITIZENSHIP AND LITERACY	All classes	Whites born in Cuba	Whites born in Spain	Whites born in other countries	Colored <sup>1</sup>
Total males .....	169,390	68,179	19,509	4,121	77,581
Cuban citizenship .....	115,463	65,862	1,612	317	47,672
Literate .....	64,864	38,599	1,102	273	24,890
Illiterate .....	50,599	27,263	510	44	22,782
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	839	781	10	9	39
Professional .....	476	366	18	4	88
Other and unknown citizenship .....	53,927	2,317	17,897	3,804	29,909
Literate .....	31,740	1,944	14,297	2,741	12,758
Illiterate .....	22,187	373	3,600	1,063	17,151
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	110	22	33	53	2
Professional .....	73	11	35	22	5

## CITY OF HAVANA

Total males .....	112,517	47,674	39,799	4,388	20,656
Cuban citizenship .....	58,788	38,615	3,199	1,014	15,960
Literate .....	53,223	36,596	3,054	887	12,689
Illiterate .....	5,562	2,019	145	127	3,271
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	3,432	3,329	48	28	27
Professional .....	1,610	1,457	74	36	43
Other and unknown citizenship .....	53,729	9,059	36,600	3,374	4,696
Literate .....	47,058	7,021	34,115	3,199	2,723
Illiterate .....	6,671	2,038	2,485	175	1,973
Degrees received:					
Academic .....	519	105	275	127	11
Professional .....	469	79	276	111	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.

## CUBA

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	2,889,004	2,353,054	535,950	1,530,509	1,166,001	364,508	1,358,495	1,187,053	171,442
Cuba .....									
Under 5 years .....	410,238	333,554	56,704	208,390	179,300	29,090	201,898	174,254	27,644
5 to 9 years .....	436,775	381,705	55,070	221,841	183,589	28,252	214,934	188,116	26,818
10 to 14 years .....	377,006	331,267	45,739	191,385	167,754	23,632	185,920	163,513	22,407
15 to 17 years .....	187,012	150,618	27,394	90,708	75,134	15,574	96,304	84,454	11,850
18 to 19 years .....	106,437	86,068	20,369	58,769	42,415	16,354	50,688	43,613	7,075
20 years .....	40,426	27,195	13,231	22,052	12,131	9,921	18,374	15,064	3,310
21 to 24 years .....	159,088	109,850	49,238	88,081	48,978	39,085	71,027	60,874	10,153
25 to 29 years .....	235,822	174,809	61,013	127,873	78,208	49,665	110,919	95,601	15,318
30 to 34 years .....	216,155	161,189	54,966	122,439	82,919	39,510	103,726	81,270	22,456
35 to 44 years .....	316,558	241,645	74,913	180,823	123,776	57,047	155,735	117,869	37,866
45 to 54 years .....	197,859	156,913	40,876	111,282	80,154	31,128	86,547	76,789	9,748
55 to 64 years .....	118,403	98,789	19,614	65,727	51,021	14,706	52,676	47,788	4,888
65 years and over .....	80,065	66,770	13,315	40,582	30,303	10,279	39,303	36,467	2,836
Unknown .....	1,130	642	488	616	321	295	514	321	193

**CUBA**

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
Cuba .....	1,816,017	1,601,414	214,603	914,022	802,432	111,590	901,995	798,982	103,013
Under 5 years .....	290,813	249,174	50,139	152,770	127,038	25,732	146,543	122,136	24,407
5 to 9 years .....	315,077	298,439	47,238	160,326	136,064	24,262	155,331	132,375	22,976
10 to 14 years .....	208,652	232,475	36,177	137,131	118,621	18,439	131,321	113,783	17,738
15 to 17 years .....	126,136	109,269	16,867	59,989	51,640	8,349	66,147	57,629	8,518
18 to 19 years .....	65,147	56,578	8,569	32,457	28,144	4,313	32,690	28,434	4,256
20 years .....	19,520	16,785	2,735	8,775	7,487	1,288	10,745	9,298	1,447
21 to 24 years .....	30,407	70,796	9,611	37,265	31,152	6,143	43,112	39,644	3,468
25 to 29 years .....	130,089	117,640	12,449	60,805	53,350	7,455	69,284	64,290	4,994
30 to 34 years .....	120,796	111,371	9,355	62,182	56,935	5,247	58,544	54,435	4,108
35 to 44 years .....	175,134	163,187	11,947	92,174	85,873	6,301	82,980	77,314	5,646
45 to 54 years .....	109,551	104,097	5,454	57,151	54,939	2,212	52,400	49,158	3,242
55 to 64 years .....	66,683	61,069	2,614	33,200	34,047	1,163	31,483	30,022	1,461
65 years and over .....	38,616	37,244	1,372	17,623	16,956	667	20,963	20,288	705
Unknown .....	366	290	76	144	115	29	222	175	47

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued  
CUBA.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
Cuba .....	272,080	30,884	241,146	202,937	15,219	187,738	69,073	15,665	53,408
Under 5 years .....	3,733	1,159	2,574	1,895	591	1,304	1,838	568	1,270
5 to 9 years .....	6,315	1,463	4,852	3,281	691	2,590	3,034	772	2,262
10 to 14 years .....	8,845	1,544	7,301	4,814	807	4,007	4,031	737	3,294
15 to 17 years .....	9,398	1,780	8,216	6,173	576	5,597	3,223	604	2,619
18 to 19 years .....	12,399	998	11,401	9,685	546	9,139	2,714	452	2,262
20 years .....	7,812	595	7,216	6,075	313	5,762	1,737	283	1,454
21 to 24 years .....	31,007	2,479	28,528	24,404	996	23,498	6,903	1,578	5,030
25 to 29 years .....	39,116	3,292	35,884	29,890	1,154	28,736	9,226	2,078	7,148
30 to 34 years .....	35,083	3,174	31,889	26,520	1,541	24,979	8,543	1,633	6,910
35 to 41 years .....	55,909	5,973	49,935	42,564	3,065	39,499	12,345	2,908	10,437
45 to 54 years .....	35,081	4,588	30,473	27,343	2,829	24,714	7,718	1,959	5,759
55 to 64 years .....	17,364	2,541	14,813	13,258	1,504	11,754	4,096	1,037	3,059
65 years and over .....	9,998	1,936	7,872	6,945	885	6,040	2,883	1,051	1,832
Unknown .....	212	21	191	130	11	119	82	10	72

## CUBA

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	800,957	720,756	80,201	413,530	348,350	65,180	387,427	372,406	15,021
Cuba .....									
Under 5 years .....	107,212	103,221	3,991	53,695	51,671	2,024	53,517	51,550	1,967
5 to 9 years .....	114,783	111,803	2,980	58,234	56,834	1,400	58,545	54,989	1,580
10 to 14 years .....	99,509	97,218	2,291	49,441	48,275	1,166	50,088	48,993	1,075
15 to 17 years .....	51,450	49,169	2,311	24,946	22,918	1,638	26,934	26,251	683
18 to 19 years .....	31,911	28,492	3,419	16,627	13,725	2,692	15,284	14,767	517
20 years .....	13,094	9,814	3,280	7,202	4,331	2,871	5,892	5,483	409
21 to 24 years .....	47,674	36,575	11,099	26,362	16,918	9,444	21,312	19,677	1,655
25 to 29 years .....	69,617	53,937	15,680	37,178	23,704	13,474	32,439	30,233	2,206
30 to 34 years .....	60,393	49,644	10,722	33,727	24,443	9,284	26,639	25,201	1,438
35 to 44 years .....	85,615	72,485	13,030	46,085	34,838	11,247	39,430	37,647	1,783
45 to 54 years .....	53,217	48,268	4,949	25,788	22,589	3,209	26,429	25,682	747
55 to 64 years .....	34,393	32,179	2,187	17,269	15,470	1,799	17,097	16,709	388
65 years and over .....	31,691	27,590	4,071	16,034	12,462	3,572	15,627	15,138	499
Unknown .....	512	331	221	342	195	147	210	136	74

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	261,198	232,940	28,258	134,995	116,337	18,658	126,203	116,963	9,600
The province .....									
Under 5 years .....	38,068	34,802	3,466	18,967	17,199	1,768	19,101	17,403	1,698
5 to 9 years .....	43,902	39,965	3,937	22,054	20,027	2,027	21,848	19,938	1,910
10 to 14 years .....	40,026	36,439	3,587	20,158	18,367	1,791	19,868	18,072	1,796
15 to 17 years .....	18,969	17,128	1,841	8,911	7,927	984	10,058	9,201	857
18 to 19 years .....	10,585	9,419	1,165	5,296	4,690	606	5,289	4,819	470
20 years .....	3,284	2,806	478	1,577	1,266	311	1,707	1,540	167
21 to 24 years .....	11,028	9,433	1,595	5,403	4,212	1,191	5,625	5,221	404
25 to 29 years .....	16,907	14,777	2,130	7,914	6,825	1,589	8,963	8,452	541
30 to 34 years .....	16,400	14,513	1,887	8,807	7,823	1,484	7,593	7,190	403
35 to 44 years .....	27,916	24,882	3,034	15,574	12,885	2,709	12,342	11,727	615
45 to 54 years .....	17,969	15,702	2,267	10,738	8,827	1,911	7,231	6,875	356
55 to 64 years .....	9,737	8,253	1,484	5,956	4,689	1,267	3,781	3,564	217
65 years and over .....	6,300	5,233	1,067	3,613	2,801	812	2,687	2,542	145
Unknown .....	107	78	29	27	19	8	80	59	21

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	192,408	173,619	18,489	97,774	87,448	10,326	94,634	86,471	8,163
Under 5 years .....	30,022	26,614	3,408	15,059	13,322	1,737	14,963	13,292	1,671
5 to 9 years .....	34,187	30,402	3,785	17,185	15,285	1,900	17,002	15,144	1,858
10 to 14 years .....	30,848	27,427	3,421	15,611	12,918	2,693	15,237	13,509	1,728
15 to 17 years .....	14,305	12,684	1,621	6,723	5,897	826	7,582	6,787	795
18 to 19 years .....	7,658	6,737	881	3,805	3,350	455	3,813	3,387	426
20 years .....	2,196	1,913	283	1,023	885	138	1,173	1,028	145
21 to 24 years .....	7,709	6,805	904	3,644	3,042	602	4,065	3,783	302
25 to 29 years .....	12,117	10,905	1,192	5,502	4,700	712	6,615	6,205	410
30 to 34 years .....	11,785	10,980	1,805	6,125	5,527	598	5,660	5,408	257
35 to 44 years .....	19,732	18,585	1,197	10,637	9,811	826	9,065	8,724	341
45 to 54 years .....	12,306	11,718	588	7,063	6,633	430	5,243	5,065	178
55 to 64 years .....	6,272	5,964	288	3,663	3,421	242	2,609	2,463	146
65 years and over .....	3,282	3,147	135	1,696	1,586	110	1,586	1,551	35
Unknown .....	29	28	1	8	8	8	21	20	1

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*  
 PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	9,072	834	8,238	7,538	605	6,933	1,534	229	1,305
Under 5 years .....	65	22	43	34	12	22	31	10	21
5 to 9 years .....	136	29	107	83	18	65	53	11	42
10 to 14 years .....	170	23	147	96	11	85	74	12	62
15 to 17 years .....	215	16	199	146	4	142	69	12	57
18 to 19 years .....	279	13	266	230	3	227	49	10	39
20 years .....	191	8	183	170	5	165	21	3	18
21 to 24 years .....	572	26	546	474	15	459	98	11	87
25 to 29 years .....	835	48	787	698	29	669	137	19	118
30 to 34 years .....	884	50	834	715	35	680	149	15	134
35 to 44 years .....	2,097	178	1,919	1,714	130	1,584	313	48	265
45 to 54 years .....	1,705	200	1,505	1,479	167	1,312	298	33	165
55 to 64 years .....	1,207	98	1,109	1,028	104	924	179	17	162
65 years and over .....	796	98	701	666	70	596	133	28	105
Unknown .....	7	2	5	5	2	3	2	2	2

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	59,718	58,187	1,531	29,683	28,284	1,399	30,085	29,903	182
The province .....									
Under 5 years .....	7,981	7,966	15	3,874	3,865	9	4,107	4,101	6
5 to 9 years .....	9,579	9,534	45	4,785	4,751	35	4,793	4,783	10
10 to 14 years .....	9,008	8,980	19	4,451	4,438	13	4,557	4,551	6
15 to 17 years .....	4,449	4,438	21	2,042	2,036	18	2,407	2,402	5
18 to 19 years .....	2,688	2,669	19	1,381	1,347	14	1,427	1,422	5
20 years .....	897	885	12	384	376	8	513	509	4
21 to 24 years .....	2,747	2,602	145	1,285	1,155	130	1,462	1,447	15
25 to 29 years .....	3,955	3,734	221	1,714	1,506	208	2,241	2,228	13
30 to 34 years .....	3,751	3,533	218	1,907	1,761	206	1,784	1,772	12
35 to 44 years .....	6,157	5,879	278	3,193	2,924	269	2,964	2,935	9
45 to 54 years .....	3,953	3,784	174	2,195	2,027	169	1,762	1,757	5
55 to 64 years .....	2,258	2,148	110	1,235	1,164	101	983	984	9
65 years and over .....	2,219	1,988	231	1,251	1,055	216	968	953	15
Unknown .....	71	48	23	14	9	5	57	39	18

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	697,583	534,369	163,214	365,535	257,139	108,396	332,048	277,230	54,818
Under 5 years .....	79,542	64,832	14,710	40,583	32,896	7,687	38,959	31,936	7,023
5 to 9 years .....	86,034	79,564	14,370	44,233	36,714	7,519	42,701	35,850	6,851
10 to 14 years .....	80,566	67,870	12,726	40,670	34,045	6,625	39,925	33,825	6,101
15 to 17 years .....	45,552	37,113	8,439	22,634	17,658	4,976	22,918	19,455	3,463
18 to 19 years .....	28,758	20,947	7,811	15,875	10,356	5,520	12,883	10,582	2,291
20 years .....	10,412	6,440	3,972	5,611	2,879	2,732	4,801	3,561	1,240
21 to 24 years .....	48,333	28,567	14,766	23,241	12,094	11,147	20,092	16,473	3,619
25 to 29 years .....	62,959	43,581	19,378	32,835	18,426	14,509	30,024	25,155	4,869
30 to 34 years .....	58,635	41,846	16,809	32,400	20,276	12,144	26,255	21,590	4,665
35 to 44 years .....	91,791	66,817	24,974	50,170	32,410	17,760	41,641	34,407	7,234
45 to 54 years .....	59,329	45,043	14,286	32,365	22,272	10,093	26,964	22,771	4,193
55 to 64 years .....	30,200	23,608	6,682	15,923	11,325	4,598	14,367	12,183	2,084
65 years and over .....	19,179	15,040	4,139	8,793	5,768	3,027	10,393	9,274	1,112
Unknown .....	253	101	152	122	43	79	131	58	73

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	447,004	386,520	60,484	223,871	189,488	34,383	223,133	197,032	26,101
Under 5 years .....	63,350	49,843	13,507	32,347	25,282	7,065	31,003	24,561	6,442
5 to 9 years .....	68,387	55,893	12,494	34,783	28,233	6,550	33,674	27,650	5,994
10 to 14 years .....	61,863	51,990	9,933	31,378	26,309	5,069	30,485	25,021	4,864
15 to 17 years .....	32,213	27,768	4,445	15,544	13,384	2,160	16,699	14,384	2,285
18 to 19 years .....	17,122	14,695	2,427	8,671	7,385	1,245	8,491	7,309	1,182
20 years .....	5,077	4,292	855	2,336	1,935	401	2,741	2,287	454
21 to 24 years .....	22,716	19,574	3,142	10,818	8,225	2,593	11,898	11,349	549
25 to 29 years .....	34,424	30,581	3,843	16,530	13,930	2,600	18,064	17,351	743
30 to 34 years .....	32,165	29,264	2,892	16,524	14,357	2,167	15,632	14,907	725
35 to 44 years .....	50,703	46,861	3,842	26,114	23,592	2,522	24,589	23,269	1,320
45 to 54 years .....	32,803	30,980	1,823	16,876	16,033	843	15,927	14,947	980
55 to 64 years .....	16,699	15,869	830	8,314	7,884	430	8,385	7,985	400
65 years and over .....	9,407	8,963	444	3,888	3,601	287	5,519	5,362	157
Unknown .....	84	77	7	38	37	1	46	40	6

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	109,727	15,754	93,973	73,832	7,604	66,228	35,895	8,150	27,745
Under 5 years .....	1,450	578	872	763	339	427	634	239	445
5 to 9 years .....	2,335	757	1,578	1,250	399	851	1,085	358	727
10 to 14 years .....	3,425	836	2,589	1,871	454	1,417	1,554	382	1,172
15 to 17 years .....	4,478	631	3,847	3,013	329	2,684	1,465	302	1,163
18 to 19 years .....	5,602	502	5,100	4,299	285	4,014	1,303	217	1,086
20 years .....	8,123	255	2,988	2,211	122	2,089	612	133	779
21 to 24 years .....	11,983	1,294	10,689	8,079	390	7,689	3,909	904	3,005
25 to 29 years .....	15,692	1,677	14,015	10,490	523	9,967	5,202	1,134	4,048
30 to 34 years .....	14,330	1,733	12,597	9,602	870	8,732	4,728	833	3,865
35 to 44 years .....	22,686	3,094	19,592	15,344	1,585	13,759	7,242	1,479	5,765
45 to 54 years .....	14,025	2,287	11,738	9,611	1,300	8,311	4,114	987	3,127
55 to 64 years .....	6,721	1,152	5,569	4,562	679	3,883	2,139	493	1,646
65 years and over .....	3,850	980	2,870	2,340	345	1,995	1,510	635	875
Unknown .....	122	8	114	74	4	70	48	4	44

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	140,852	132,095	8,757	67,832	60,047	7,785	73,020	72,048	972
Under 5 years .....	14,742	14,411	331	7,470	7,275	195	7,272	7,136	136
5 to 9 years .....	16,212	15,614	598	8,250	8,082	168	7,962	7,832	130
10 to 14 years .....	15,308	15,104	204	7,421	7,282	139	7,887	7,822	65
15 to 17 years .....	8,881	8,714	147	4,077	3,945	132	4,784	4,769	15
18 to 19 years .....	6,684	5,770	281	2,945	2,684	261	3,089	3,066	23
20 years .....	2,212	1,983	219	1,084	822	262	1,148	1,141	7
21 to 24 years .....	8,629	7,689	930	4,314	3,479	835	4,983	4,290	693
25 to 29 years .....	12,843	11,323	1,520	6,115	4,673	1,442	6,728	6,670	58
30 to 34 years .....	12,169	10,849	1,320	6,274	5,029	1,245	5,805	5,820	75
35 to 44 years .....	18,502	16,892	1,610	8,692	7,283	1,409	9,810	9,650	151
45 to 54 years .....	12,501	11,776	725	5,578	4,939	639	6,923	6,877	86
55 to 64 years .....	6,870	6,587	283	3,027	2,782	245	3,843	3,845	38
65 years and over .....	5,922	5,097	825	2,565	1,820	745	3,357	3,277	80
Unknown .....	47	16	31	10	2	8	37	14	23

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	312,704	263,333	49,371	165,364	132,525	32,839	147,340	130,808	16,530
Under 5 years .....	42,406	37,046	5,360	21,565	18,754	2,811	20,841	18,202	2,639
5 to 9 years .....	46,945	41,592	5,353	23,924	21,169	2,755	23,021	20,423	2,598
10 to 14 years .....	41,814	36,815	4,999	21,198	18,483	2,715	20,616	18,332	2,284
15 to 17 years .....	20,782	18,033	2,749	10,359	8,768	1,591	10,423	9,285	1,138
18 to 19 years .....	11,436	6,231	2,145	6,155	4,633	1,522	5,251	4,688	563
20 years .....	3,673	2,688	985	1,964	1,191	773	1,709	1,497	212
21 to 24 years .....	15,943	11,735	4,208	8,669	5,370	3,299	7,257	6,365	892
25 to 29 years .....	24,768	19,595	5,173	12,935	9,122	3,813	11,813	10,473	1,340
30 to 34 years .....	22,998	18,903	4,095	12,745	9,746	2,999	10,253	9,157	1,096
35 to 44 years .....	34,103	27,900	6,203	19,185	14,635	4,551	14,922	13,245	1,677
45 to 54 years .....	23,618	19,711	3,907	13,234	10,443	2,791	10,384	9,293	1,116
55 to 64 years .....	13,310	11,331	1,979	7,515	6,100	1,415	5,795	5,231	564
65 years and over .....	10,826	8,672	2,154	5,839	4,115	1,724	4,987	4,557	430
Unknown .....	77	21	56	39	6	33	38	15	23

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	192,681	170,357	22,324	97,708	88,962	10,746	94,973	83,395	11,578
Under 5 years .....	30,531	25,743	4,788	15,717	13,195	2,522	14,814	12,548	2,266
5 to 9 years .....	33,602	29,145	4,547	17,123	14,806	2,317	16,569	14,339	2,230
10 to 14 years .....	29,343	25,330	3,813	15,071	13,069	2,002	14,272	12,461	1,811
15 to 17 years .....	13,914	12,096	1,818	6,890	5,950	940	7,024	6,146	878
18 to 19 years .....	6,675	5,730	945	3,442	2,935	507	3,933	2,795	438
20 years .....	1,894	1,538	268	829	684	145	875	752	123
21 to 24 years .....	7,984	6,889	1,095	3,652	3,134	518	4,302	3,735	567
25 to 29 years .....	13,619	12,235	1,384	6,330	5,791	539	7,259	6,491	768
30 to 34 years .....	13,011	11,984	1,027	6,542	6,163	379	6,469	5,821	648
35 to 44 years .....	19,212	17,738	1,474	10,144	9,881	563	9,038	8,137	901
45 to 54 years .....	12,720	11,974	746	6,756	6,591	165	5,964	5,383	581
55 to 64 years .....	6,485	6,184	301	3,505	3,417	88	2,980	2,767	213
65 years and over .....	3,675	3,513	162	1,676	1,625	51	1,999	1,889	110
Unknown .....	16	10	6	1	1		15	9	6

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE		FOREIGN WHITE MALES		FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES	
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	24,617	1,603	23,009	19,766	1,241	18,545
Under 5 years .....	486	68	418	248	38	210
5 to 9 years .....	723	83	640	383	39	344
10 to 14 years .....	1,087	89	998	650	51	599
15 to 17 years .....	813	45	768	533	16	517
18 to 19 years .....	1,065	52	1,013	536	24	512
20 years .....	596	19	577	311	7	304
21 to 24 years .....	2,876	93	2,783	2,508	61	2,447
25 to 29 years .....	3,480	102	3,378	2,887	71	2,816
30 to 34 years .....	2,815	111	2,704	2,378	89	2,289
35 to 44 years .....	4,570	307	4,263	3,791	255	3,536
45 to 54 years .....	3,287	309	2,978	2,727	280	2,447
55 to 64 years .....	1,730	187	1,543	1,381	173	1,208
65 years and over .....	1,112	140	972	893	123	770
Unknown .....	17	1	16	7	1	6
				4,831	367	4,464
				298	30	268
				340	44	296
				437	38	399
				247	29	218
				176	28	148
				85	12	73
				318	34	284
				513	31	482
				437	22	415
				775	42	733
				569	29	531
				349	11	338
				283	17	266
				10		10

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	95,406	91,363	3,033	47,870	44,322	3,548	47,536	47,046	490
Under 5 years .....	11,389	11,285	154	5,600	5,521	79	5,789	5,714	75
5 to 9 years .....	12,530	12,394	136	6,418	6,324	94	6,112	6,040	72
10 to 14 years .....	11,384	11,166	188	5,477	5,363	114	5,907	5,833	74
15 to 17 years .....	6,055	5,892	163	2,903	2,802	101	3,152	3,090	62
18 to 19 years .....	3,666	3,509	157	1,774	1,644	130	1,892	1,865	27
20 years .....	1,273	1,133	140	624	500	124	649	633	16
21 to 24 years .....	5,103	4,751	352	2,496	2,155	341	2,607	2,596	11
25 to 29 years .....	7,719	7,208	511	3,738	3,260	478	3,981	3,948	33
30 to 34 years .....	7,172	6,808	364	3,494	3,404	351	3,327	3,314	13
35 to 44 years .....	10,323	9,855	471	5,247	4,809	438	5,079	5,046	33
45 to 54 years .....	7,611	7,428	183	3,751	3,572	179	3,890	3,856	34
55 to 64 years .....	5,095	4,960	135	2,629	2,507	122	2,466	2,453	13
65 years and over .....	6,039	5,019	1,020	3,337	2,307	970	2,702	2,672	50
Unknown .....	44	10	34	31	4	27	13	6	7

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	657,697	527,591	129,806	348,765	261,702	87,063	308,932	266,189	42,743
Under 5 years .....	94,708	78,139	16,569	47,345	39,149	8,196	47,363	38,990	8,373
5 to 9 years.....	103,084	86,963	16,821	52,049	43,489	8,560	51,035	42,774	8,261
10 to 14 years.....	83,598	75,677	13,921	45,140	38,103	7,037	44,458	37,574	6,884
15 to 17 years.....	43,029	36,012	7,014	20,103	16,751	3,352	22,923	19,261	3,662
18 to 19 years.....	23,811	18,791	5,020	12,357	9,165	3,192	11,454	9,626	1,828
20 years .....	8,315	5,499	2,816	4,492	2,422	2,070	3,823	3,077	746
21 to 24 years.....	32,877	22,567	10,310	18,313	9,623	8,690	14,564	12,944	1,620
25 to 29 years.....	51,868	38,484	12,884	27,779	17,379	10,420	23,589	21,135	2,454
30 to 34 years.....	47,778	37,006	10,772	27,008	18,612	8,476	20,630	18,364	2,266
35 to 44 years.....	69,794	53,762	15,832	40,529	27,885	12,644	29,035	25,877	3,158
45 to 54 years.....	46,191	36,896	9,295	26,733	19,157	7,576	19,458	17,739	1,719
55 to 64 years.....	28,431	23,732	4,699	16,833	12,824	3,809	11,798	10,908	890
65 years and over.....	18,485	14,766	3,719	9,908	6,913	2,995	8,577	7,823	754
Unknown .....	431	297	134	236	190	96	145	107	38

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	447,604	330,376	67,223	224,784	151,353	33,426	222,820	189,018	33,802
Under 5 years .....	75,180	59,334	15,846	37,952	30,137	7,815	37,228	29,197	8,031
5 to 9 years.....	80,523	64,912	15,611	40,779	32,894	7,885	39,744	32,018	7,726
10 to 14 years.....	68,886	56,848	12,038	35,098	29,067	6,031	33,788	27,781	6,007
15 to 17 years.....	31,820	25,911	5,909	14,444	12,125	2,319	16,876	13,786	3,090
18 to 19 years.....	16,693	13,022	2,671	7,714	6,390	1,324	7,979	6,662	1,317
20 years .....	4,204	3,348	856	1,752	1,407	345	2,412	1,941	471
21 to 24 years.....	17,415	14,787	2,628	7,740	6,127	1,613	9,675	8,690	1,015
25 to 29 years.....	30,961	27,290	3,671	14,676	12,534	2,122	16,305	14,756	1,549
30 to 34 years.....	28,910	25,124	2,786	14,768	13,301	1,467	14,142	12,823	1,319
35 to 44 years.....	41,290	38,022	3,258	21,854	20,349	1,505	19,425	17,673	1,753
45 to 54 years.....	27,076	25,631	1,395	14,314	13,786	528	12,742	11,875	867
55 to 64 years.....	16,883	16,217	671	9,201	8,959	242	7,687	7,258	429
65 years and over.....	9,172	8,823	346	4,410	4,272	138	4,762	4,554	208
Unknown .....	116	74	42	62	40	22	54	34	20

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	62,378	6,504	55,874	50,114	2,484	47,630	12,264	4,020	8,244
Under 5 years .....	788	190	598	336	66	320	400	124	276
5 to 9 years.....	1,865	290	1,075	694	83	611	671	207	464
10 to 14 years.....	2,071	307	1,764	1,092	118	944	1,009	189	820
15 to 17 years.....	1,708	195	1,513	1,081	103	978	627	92	535
18 to 19 years.....	2,470	222	2,248	1,883	134	1,749	587	88	499
20 years .....	2,084	181	1,853	1,709	119	1,590	325	62	263
21 to 24 years.....	7,533	635	6,898	6,586	237	6,349	947	398	549
25 to 29 years.....	8,747	745	8,002	7,304	255	7,139	1,333	490	883
30 to 34 years.....	7,817	639	7,128	6,407	246	6,161	1,410	443	977
35 to 44 years.....	12,889	1,295	11,594	10,688	460	10,228	2,201	835	1,366
45 to 54 years.....	8,453	913	7,510	7,032	316	6,678	1,421	587	884
55 to 64 years.....	4,235	513	3,722	3,474	197	3,277	761	316	445
65 years and over.....	2,237	298	1,939	1,862	109	1,553	545	189	356
Unknown .....	33	1	32	26	1	25	7		7

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	147,715	141,011	6,704	73,887	67,890	6,007	73,848	73,151	697
The province .....									
Under 5 years .....	18,742	18,615	127	9,007	8,946	61	9,735	9,689	66
5 to 9 years .....	21,196	21,061	135	10,576	10,512	64	10,620	10,516	71
10 to 14 years .....	18,641	18,522	119	8,680	8,618	62	9,631	9,604	57
15 to 17 years .....	9,958	9,906	92	4,578	4,523	55	5,490	5,383	37
18 to 19 years .....	5,648	5,547	101	2,760	2,671	89	2,888	2,876	12
20 years .....	2,077	2,070	107	891	866	25	1,085	1,074	12
21 to 24 years .....	7,929	7,784	145	3,987	3,269	728	3,942	3,886	56
25 to 29 years .....	11,690	10,449	1,241	5,729	4,570	1,159	5,931	5,879	52
30 to 34 years .....	11,051	10,193	858	5,923	5,095	828	5,128	5,098	30
35 to 44 years .....	15,425	14,445	980	7,987	7,076	911	7,438	7,393	69
45 to 54 years .....	10,682	10,292	390	5,387	5,015	372	5,295	5,277	18
55 to 64 years .....	7,308	7,002	306	3,978	3,693	285	3,550	3,334	16
65 years and over .....	7,076	5,612	1,464	3,806	2,592	1,214	3,270	3,080	190
Unknown .....	252	222	60	198	149	49	84	73	11

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	228,913	171,996	56,917	129,737	88,218	41,519	99,176	83,778	15,398
Under 5 years .....	32,703	27,277	5,426	16,363	13,982	2,384	15,837	13,295	2,542
5 to 9 years.....	33,831	28,710	5,121	17,523	14,864	2,659	16,308	13,846	2,462
10 to 14 years.....	26,937	23,170	3,767	14,096	12,042	2,054	12,861	11,128	1,733
15 to 17 years.....	13,244	10,187	3,057	6,805	4,641	2,164	6,439	5,546	893
18 to 19 years.....	8,708	5,920	2,788	5,212	3,031	2,181	3,493	2,899	627
20 years .....	4,169	2,874	1,295	2,671	1,146	1,525	1,498	1,298	270
21 to 24 years.....	16,631	10,082	6,549	10,482	5,144	5,338	6,149	4,938	1,211
25 to 29 years.....	23,010	14,524	8,488	14,013	7,106	6,943	8,967	7,494	1,543
30 to 34 years.....	19,006	12,834	6,172	11,634	6,903	4,941	7,072	5,841	1,231
35 to 44 years.....	23,727	15,688	8,039	14,877	8,415	6,462	8,800	5,239	3,561
45 to 54 years.....	12,738	9,293	3,333	7,519	4,693	2,826	5,239	4,510	729
55 to 64 years.....	8,454	7,076	1,378	4,780	3,743	1,037	3,674	3,333	341
65 years and over .....	5,518	4,835	713	2,861	2,392	499	2,637	2,273	214
Unknown .....	167	116	51	68	42	26	99	75	25

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province	156,884	139,451	17,433	79,957	70,932	9,027	76,925	68,519	8,406
Under 5 years	27,456	22,794	4,662	14,067	11,594	2,473	13,389	11,200	2,189
5 to 9 years	28,012	24,007	4,005	14,534	12,445	2,089	13,478	11,562	1,916
10 to 14 years	21,812	19,169	2,643	11,380	9,976	1,404	10,432	9,193	1,239
15 to 17 years	9,944	8,095	1,849	4,809	3,563	1,246	5,135	4,529	606
18 to 19 years	5,358	4,685	673	2,735	2,451	284	2,623	2,234	389
20 years	2,684	1,817	187	1,950	1,883	67	1,084	984	100
21 to 24 years	8,575	7,915	660	4,126	3,807	319	4,449	4,108	341
25 to 29 years	12,575	11,725	850	6,049	5,626	423	6,526	6,099	427
30 to 34 years	10,896	10,337	559	5,824	5,646	178	5,072	4,691	381
35 to 44 years	13,110	12,296	814	6,966	6,468	398	6,144	5,718	426
45 to 54 years	7,461	7,191	270	3,703	3,646	57	3,758	3,515	243
55 to 64 years	5,851	5,715	136	3,071	3,067	34	2,780	2,678	102
65 years and over	3,689	3,591	98	1,710	1,678	32	1,979	1,913	66
Unknown	111	94	17	35	29	6	76	65	11

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	29,553	838	28,678	24,513	698	23,945	5,053	220	4,833
Under 5 years .....	391	11	380	197	10	187	194	1	193
5 to 9 years .....	850	31	819	447	15	432	403	16	387
10 to 14 years .....	932	23	908	513	11	502	409	15	394
15 to 17 years .....	808	21	787	635	10	625	233	11	222
18 to 19 years .....	1,546	13	1,523	1,332	8	1,324	194	10	184
20 years .....	1,016	17	999	894	8	891	122	14	108
21 to 24 years .....	4,267	57	4,210	3,821	36	3,785	446	21	425
25 to 29 years .....	5,156	78	5,078	4,466	43	4,423	690	35	655
30 to 34 years .....	4,152	91	4,061	3,528	63	3,460	624	23	601
35 to 44 years .....	5,583	178	5,405	4,695	138	4,557	918	40	878
45 to 54 years .....	2,933	173	2,760	2,470	137	2,333	463	16	447
55 to 64 years .....	1,202	103	1,099	984	64	920	218	3	215
65 years and over .....	567	74	523	467	2	465	130	10	120
Unknown .....	23	7	16	14	2	12	9	5	4

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	42,483	31,657	10,806	25,235	16,518	8,647	17,198	15,039	2,159
Under 5 years .....	4,856	4,472	384	2,902	2,373	224	2,254	2,094	160
5 to 9 years .....	4,969	4,672	297	2,542	2,404	138	2,427	2,268	159
10 to 14 years .....	4,193	3,975	218	2,173	2,055	118	2,020	1,920	100
15 to 17 years .....	2,402	2,071	331	1,331	1,085	296	1,071	1,006	65
18 to 19 years .....	1,804	1,217	587	1,125	552	533	679	625	54
20 years .....	1,119	510	609	827	290	547	292	230	62
21 to 24 years .....	3,789	2,110	1,679	2,535	1,301	1,234	1,254	809	445
25 to 29 years .....	5,279	2,721	2,558	3,528	1,481	2,067	1,751	1,290	461
30 to 34 years .....	3,858	2,408	1,452	2,582	1,279	1,303	1,376	1,127	249
35 to 44 years .....	5,034	3,224	1,810	3,246	1,709	1,537	1,788	1,515	273
45 to 54 years .....	2,364	1,839	525	1,346	890	456	1,018	949	69
55 to 64 years .....	1,401	1,255	146	725	603	122	676	652	24
65 years and over .....	1,292	1,170	92	684	620	64	578	550	28
Unknown .....	33	15	18	19	11	8	14	4	10

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow



TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces—Continued*

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	730,909	623,525	108,384	383,113	310,080	73,033	344,796	312,445	32,351
The province .....									
Under 5 years .....	122,831	111,658	11,173	63,034	57,320	5,714	59,797	54,338	5,459
5 to 9 years .....	122,079	112,611	9,468	62,058	57,326	4,732	60,021	55,285	4,736
10 to 14 years .....	98,015	91,296	6,719	50,124	46,714	3,410	47,891	44,532	3,359
15 to 17 years .....	45,439	41,145	4,294	21,896	19,389	2,507	23,543	21,756	1,787
18 to 19 years .....	26,159	21,700	4,459	13,874	10,641	3,233	12,285	11,059	1,226
20 years .....	10,573	7,383	3,185	5,737	3,227	2,510	4,338	4,161	177
21 to 24 years .....	39,278	27,463	11,810	21,936	12,533	9,403	17,340	14,933	2,407
25 to 29 years .....	59,810	43,848	15,962	32,247	19,876	12,371	27,563	23,972	3,591
30 to 34 years .....	51,378	38,087	13,291	29,445	19,959	9,486	21,873	19,198	2,675
35 to 44 years .....	69,422	52,886	16,536	40,507	27,546	12,961	28,915	25,340	3,575
45 to 54 years .....	37,994	30,398	7,596	20,893	14,762	6,131	17,271	15,636	1,635
55 to 64 years .....	28,181	24,789	3,392	14,320	10,840	3,480	13,261	12,340	821
65 years and over .....	19,747	15,224	4,523	9,568	8,426	1,142	10,179	9,793	386
Unknown .....	95	29	66	74	21	53	21	8	13

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	379,436	350,791	28,645	180,926	176,244	13,682	180,510	174,547	14,963
Under 5 years .....	72,774	64,846	7,928	37,628	33,508	4,120	35,146	31,338	3,808
5 to 9 years .....	70,876	64,080	6,796	35,972	32,428	3,544	34,904	31,652	3,252
10 to 14 years .....	55,900	51,571	4,329	28,563	26,353	2,240	27,807	25,218	2,589
15 to 17 years .....	24,440	22,715	1,725	11,579	10,718	861	12,861	11,997	864
18 to 19 years .....	12,681	11,709	972	6,130	5,692	438	6,551	6,047	504
20 years .....	4,905	3,919	986	1,845	1,713	132	2,360	2,206	154
21 to 24 years .....	16,008	14,828	1,182	7,985	6,797	1,188	8,723	8,029	694
25 to 29 years .....	26,363	24,764	1,599	11,983	11,379	559	14,455	13,835	1,070
30 to 34 years .....	23,968	22,732	1,236	12,369	11,941	438	11,568	10,791	778
35 to 44 years .....	31,067	29,745	1,352	16,429	15,972	457	14,688	13,773	866
45 to 54 years .....	17,205	16,573	632	8,439	8,250	189	8,763	8,323	443
55 to 64 years .....	14,468	14,100	368	7,446	7,329	117	7,042	6,771	271
65 years and over .....	9,391	9,204	187	4,243	4,184	49	5,148	5,010	138
Unknown .....	10	7	3				10	7	3

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	39,670	5,296	31,374	27,174	2,617	24,557	9,499	2,679	6,817
Under 5 years .....	555	290	265	294	126	138	291	164	127
5 to 9 years .....	906	273	633	424	137	287	432	138	294
10 to 14 years .....	1,140	293	877	592	162	430	543	101	447
15 to 17 years .....	1,284	272	1,012	702	114	588	682	158	524
18 to 19 years .....	1,407	191	1,216	982	92	890	425	99	326
20 years .....	852	116	736	580	57	523	272	59	213
21 to 24 years .....	3,791	372	3,419	2,936	167	2,769	855	205	650
25 to 29 years .....	5,256	532	4,674	3,955	233	3,722	1,301	349	952
30 to 34 years .....	5,085	500	4,585	3,910	233	3,677	1,175	267	908
35 to 44 years .....	8,254	951	7,303	6,358	487	5,871	1,896	464	1,432
45 to 54 years .....	4,653	676	3,982	3,794	369	3,425	934	307	627
55 to 64 years .....	2,259	462	1,797	1,809	205	1,604	450	197	253
65 years and over .....	1,213	346	867	834	174	660	279	172	107
Unknown .....	10	2	8	4	1	3	6	1	5

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The province .....	314,803	266,438	48,365	169,013	131,219	37,794	145,790	135,219	10,571
Under 5 years .....	49,502	46,522	2,980	25,142	23,698	1,456	24,380	22,836	1,524
5 to 9 years .....	50,297	46,258	2,039	25,662	24,761	901	24,635	23,497	1,138
10 to 14 years .....	40,975	39,492	1,513	20,839	20,199	740	20,036	19,263	773
15 to 17 years .....	19,715	18,158	1,557	9,615	8,557	1,058	10,100	9,601	499
18 to 19 years .....	12,071	9,800	2,271	6,762	4,987	1,875	5,809	4,913	896
20 years .....	5,516	3,353	2,163	3,312	1,457	1,855	2,204	1,893	308
21 to 24 years .....	19,477	12,268	7,209	11,715	5,569	6,146	7,762	6,699	1,063
25 to 29 years .....	28,161	18,502	9,659	16,354	8,264	8,090	11,807	10,238	1,569
30 to 34 years .....	22,265	15,855	6,410	13,139	7,785	5,351	9,129	8,070	1,059
35 to 44 years .....	30,071	22,190	7,881	17,790	11,087	6,693	12,351	11,103	1,248
45 to 54 years .....	16,101	13,149	2,952	8,530	6,143	2,387	7,571	7,006	565
55 to 64 years .....	11,434	10,227	1,207	5,665	4,746	919	5,769	5,481	288
65 years and over .....	9,143	8,674	469	4,391	4,068	323	4,752	4,616	136
Unknown .....	75	20	55	70	20	50	5	5	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	363,506	250,296	113,230	189,653	115,025	74,633	173,848	135,261	38,587
The city .....									
Under 5 years .....	34,813	27,037	7,773	17,414	13,542	3,872	17,399	13,495	3,904
5 to 9 years .....	35,987	28,465	7,522	18,157	14,583	3,574	17,580	13,882	3,698
10 to 14 years .....	34,437	27,815	6,622	16,853	13,565	3,288	17,584	14,260	3,324
15 to 17 years .....	21,865	16,659	5,207	11,040	7,657	3,383	10,826	9,002	1,824
18 to 19 years .....	16,683	11,036	5,637	9,650	5,273	4,377	7,043	5,763	1,280
20 years .....	7,109	3,732	3,377	4,027	1,627	2,400	3,082	2,105	977
21 to 24 years .....	28,366	16,630	11,736	15,322	7,040	8,282	13,044	9,590	3,454
25 to 29 years .....	39,031	24,002	15,029	20,868	10,263	10,605	18,163	13,734	4,429
30 to 34 years .....	34,394	21,481	12,913	19,165	10,156	9,009	15,229	11,305	3,924
35 to 44 years .....	51,764	32,644	19,120	27,930	14,653	13,272	23,834	17,986	5,848
45 to 54 years .....	32,575	21,861	10,714	17,063	9,499	7,564	15,612	12,382	3,230
55 to 64 years .....	16,552	11,731	4,821	8,098	4,845	3,253	8,454	6,886	1,568
65 years and over .....	9,972	7,139	2,833	4,005	2,395	1,610	5,967	4,884	1,083
Unknown .....	147	74	73	66	17	49	81	57	24

## CITY OF HAVANA

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	107,199	186,896	30,303	85,928	77,614	18,314	101,271	89,282	11,989
Under 5 years .....	25,724	18,823	6,903	12,728	9,373	3,355	12,998	9,450	3,548
5 to 9 years .....	25,395	19,633	5,762	12,676	9,940	2,736	12,719	9,693	3,026
10 to 14 years .....	23,601	19,295	4,306	11,475	9,536	1,939	12,126	9,759	2,367
15 to 17 years .....	13,077	11,687	1,390	6,138	5,457	681	6,939	6,230	709
18 to 19 years .....	8,063	7,466	597	3,955	3,580	375	4,108	3,885	222
20 years .....	2,885	2,496	389	1,282	1,113	169	1,603	1,383	220
21 to 24 years .....	13,288	11,086	2,202	6,461	4,777	1,684	6,827	6,309	518
25 to 29 years .....	18,217	15,917	2,300	8,895	7,168	1,727	9,392	8,814	578
30 to 34 years .....	15,653	13,977	1,676	8,106	6,978	1,128	7,527	7,269	258
35 to 44 years .....	23,519	20,895	2,624	11,761	9,535	2,226	11,758	11,360	398
45 to 54 years .....	15,198	13,726	1,472	7,282	6,010	1,272	7,916	7,716	200
55 to 64 years .....	8,016	7,532	484	3,574	3,101	473	4,442	4,431	11
65 years and over .....	4,526	4,317	209	1,583	1,399	184	2,943	2,918	25
Unknown .....	55	46	9	12	12		43	34	9

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	85,501	9,196	76,305	56,061	5,377	50,684	29,440	3,319	25,621
Under 5 years .....	1,129	399	730	628	237	391	501	162	339
5 to 9 years .....	1,789	493	1,296	1,017	287	730	772	226	546
10 to 14 years .....	2,725	562	2,163	1,555	312	1,243	1,170	250	920
15 to 17 years .....	3,914	861	3,053	2,720	175	2,545	1,184	186	1,008
18 to 19 years .....	6,000	240	4,760	3,903	131	3,772	1,097	109	988
20 years .....	2,853	112	2,741	2,051	42	2,009	802	70	732
21 to 24 years .....	9,619	791	8,828	6,211	235	5,976	3,408	556	2,852
25 to 29 years .....	12,527	1,034	11,493	8,052	322	7,730	4,475	712	3,763
30 to 34 years .....	11,296	1,017	10,279	7,320	609	6,621	3,976	318	3,663
35 to 44 years .....	16,988	1,750	15,238	11,084	1,189	9,895	5,904	561	5,343
45 to 54 years .....	10,148	1,348	8,798	6,836	999	5,837	3,310	349	2,961
55 to 64 years .....	4,774	708	4,066	3,101	514	2,587	1,673	194	1,479
65 years and over .....	2,673	373	2,300	1,534	250	1,284	1,131	123	1,018
Unknown .....	66	8	58	49	5	44	17	3	14

## CITY OF HAVANA.

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	80,806	74,194	6,612	37,669	32,034	5,635	43,137	42,160	977
The city .....									
Under 5 years .....	7,968	7,815	143	4,058	3,932	126	3,900	3,883	17
5 to 9 years .....	8,503	8,335	164	4,464	4,376	88	4,039	3,963	76
10 to 14 years .....	8,111	7,958	153	3,823	3,707	116	4,238	4,251	37
15 to 17 years .....	4,875	4,811	264	2,182	2,025	157	2,693	2,568	107
18 to 19 years .....	3,630	3,330	300	1,792	1,562	230	1,838	1,768	70
20 years .....	1,371	1,124	247	694	472	222	677	652	25
21 to 24 years .....	5,459	4,753	706	2,650	2,028	622	2,809	2,725	84
25 to 29 years .....	8,287	7,051	1,236	3,621	2,843	778	4,366	4,208	158
30 to 34 years .....	7,465	6,467	998	3,739	2,779	960	3,726	3,638	88
35 to 44 years .....	11,257	9,999	1,258	5,085	3,934	1,151	6,172	6,065	107
45 to 54 years .....	7,331	6,787	544	2,945	2,490	455	4,385	4,297	89
55 to 64 years .....	3,762	3,491	271	1,423	1,230	193	2,339	2,261	78
65 years and over .....	2,771	2,449	322	1,888	1,656	232	1,883	1,793	90
Unknown .....	26	20	6	5	5	5	21	20	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued  
CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	62,083	49,670	12,413	28,438	21,446	6,992	33,645	28,224	5,421
Under 5 years .....	7,687	6,293	1,424	4,022	3,213	809	3,665	3,080	615
5 to 9 years .....	8,313	7,100	1,413	4,217	3,424	793	4,295	3,676	620
10 to 14 years .....	8,060	6,990	1,100	3,821	3,171	650	4,239	3,780	450
15 to 17 years .....	4,658	3,753	905	2,154	1,697	457	2,504	2,056	448
18 to 19 years .....	2,650	2,098	552	1,330	1,085	245	1,320	1,163	157
20 years .....	907	623	284	454	268	186	453	355	98
21 to 24 years .....	3,434	2,461	973	1,368	919	449	2,095	1,542	524
25 to 29 years .....	5,372	4,149	1,223	2,190	1,561	629	3,182	2,588	594
30 to 34 years .....	4,576	3,427	1,149	2,120	1,443	677	2,456	1,984	472
35 to 44 years .....	6,561	4,846	1,719	2,912	1,934	978	3,653	2,912	741
45 to 54 years .....	4,627	3,672	955	1,962	1,422	540	2,685	2,250	415
55 to 64 years .....	2,963	2,498	465	1,198	923	275	1,768	1,575	193
65 years and over .....	2,068	1,820	248	690	556	154	1,378	1,284	94

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	23,492	19,180	4,312	10,697	8,544	2,153	12,795	10,638	2,159
The city .....									
Under 5 years .....	3,457	2,539	918	1,842	1,326	516	1,615	1,213	402
5 to 9 years .....	3,586	2,757	829	1,785	1,328	457	1,901	1,429	372
10 to 14 years .....	3,381	2,605	686	1,643	1,272	371	1,738	1,423	315
15 to 17 years .....	1,755	1,437	318	783	645	138	1,972	1,792	180
18 to 19 years .....	912	758	154	452	363	89	460	385	65
20 years .....	270	229	41	118	98	20	152	131	21
21 to 24 years .....	1,211	982	229	464	381	83	747	601	146
25 to 29 years .....	1,960	1,683	297	790	695	95	1,170	968	202
30 to 34 years .....	1,507	1,300	207	665	569	97	841	731	110
35 to 44 years .....	2,208	1,829	379	958	761	197	1,250	1,068	182
45 to 54 years .....	1,511	1,381	130	624	582	42	887	799	88
55 to 64 years .....	1,024	839	85	378	345	33	646	594	52
65 years and over .....	710	671	39	154	179	15	516	492	24

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	5,392	472	4,920	3,511	233	3,278	1,881	239	1,642
Under 5 years .....	77	10	67	49	4	45	28	6	22
5 to 9 years .....	151	8	152	80	4	85	72	5	67
10 to 14 years .....	255	20	235	159	11	148	96	9	87
15 to 17 years .....	329	20	309	228	8	220	101	12	89
18 to 19 years .....	346	24	322	258	8	250	88	16	72
20 years .....	201	25	176	152	14	138	49	11	38
21 to 24 years .....	511	42	469	293	16	277	218	25	192
25 to 29 years .....	652	42	610	401	14	387	251	28	223
30 to 34 years .....	672	66	606	421	24	397	251	42	209
35 to 44 years .....	1,007	87	920	657	45	612	350	42	308
45 to 54 years .....	675	63	612	445	41	404	230	22	208
55 to 64 years .....	338	42	296	243	28	215	95	14	81
65 years and over .....	168	22	146	116	16	100	52	6	46

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	33,199	30,018	3,181	14,230	12,669	1,561	18,969	17,349	1,620
Under 5 years .....	4,153	3,714	439	2,191	1,883	248	2,022	1,831	191
5 to 9 years .....	4,766	4,334	432	2,343	2,092	251	2,423	2,242	181
10 to 14 years .....	4,424	4,245	179	2,019	1,888	131	2,405	2,357	48
15 to 17 years .....	2,574	2,296	278	1,143	1,044	99	1,431	1,252	179
18 to 19 years .....	1,392	1,316	76	620	564	56	772	752	20
20 years .....	436	389	67	184	156	28	232	213	39
21 to 24 years .....	1,712	1,437	275	611	522	89	1,101	915	186
25 to 29 years .....	2,760	2,444	316	999	852	147	1,761	1,592	169
30 to 34 years .....	2,397	2,061	336	1,033	850	183	1,364	1,211	153
35 to 44 years .....	3,350	2,930	420	1,237	1,128	109	2,053	1,802	251
45 to 54 years .....	2,441	2,298	213	893	799	94	1,543	1,429	119
55 to 64 years .....	1,604	1,517	87	577	550	27	1,027	987	60
65 years and over .....	1,160	1,127	63	380	341	39	810	786	24

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
CITY OF CAMAGUEY

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	41,909	34,986	6,923	19,991	15,543	4,448	21,918	19,443	2,475
Under 5 years .....	5,275	4,438	837	2,774	2,207	567	2,501	2,231	270
5 to 9 years .....	5,487	4,638	854	2,865	2,317	548	2,622	2,316	306
10 to 14 years .....	5,163	4,422	741	2,591	2,142	449	2,572	2,290	282
15 to 17 years .....	2,777	2,389	388	1,317	1,062	255	1,460	1,327	133
18 to 19 years .....	1,646	1,406	240	796	636	160	850	770	80
20 years .....	689	512	177	346	218	128	343	294	49
21 to 24 years .....	2,751	2,147	604	1,247	894	353	1,504	1,253	251
25 to 29 years .....	3,672	3,035	637	1,625	1,235	390	2,047	1,800	247
30 to 34 years .....	3,093	2,657	436	1,519	1,206	313	1,574	1,451	123
35 to 44 years .....	4,507	3,483	1,024	2,078	1,469	609	2,429	2,014	415
45 to 54 years .....	3,023	2,500	523	1,325	977	348	1,698	1,523	175
55 to 64 years .....	2,213	1,919	294	903	682	221	1,810	1,237	573
65 years and over .....	1,584	1,442	142	599	497	102	985	945	40
Unknown .....	29	3	26	6	1	5	23	2	21

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	29,516	26,063	3,448	13,582	11,691	1,891	15,934	14,377	1,557
Under 5 years .....	4,191	3,398	793	2,280	1,713	542	1,931	1,680	251
5 to 9 years .....	4,363	3,582	771	2,334	1,837	497	2,029	1,735	274
10 to 14 years .....	4,048	3,400	644	2,070	1,671	399	1,979	1,729	250
15 to 17 years .....	2,021	1,785	234	933	796	137	1,088	989	99
18 to 19 years .....	1,063	1,027	36	480	477	3	583	550	33
20 years .....	423	368	55	177	151	26	216	217	29
21 to 24 years .....	1,771	1,532	239	683	609	74	1,088	923	165
25 to 29 years .....	2,401	2,272	129	992	923	39	1,439	1,349	60
30 to 34 years .....	2,020	1,952	68	903	880	23	1,117	1,072	45
35 to 44 years .....	2,850	2,574	276	1,177	1,115	62	1,673	1,459	214
45 to 54 years .....	1,880	1,800	80	730	711	19	1,150	1,089	61
55 to 64 years .....	1,481	1,390	82	570	501	69	911	898	13
65 years and over .....	987	968	19	302	301	1	685	657	18
Unknown .....	16	1	15	1	1	1	15		15

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	3,180	226	2,954	2,923	146	2,177	857	80	777
Under 5 years .....	35	2	33	20	2	18	15	1	15
5 to 9 years .....	76	1	75	47		47	29	5	28
10 to 14 years .....	57	8	79	45	3	49	42	6	37
15 to 17 years .....	146	9	137	111	3	108	36	2	90
18 to 19 years .....	200	6	194	135	4	151	45	2	43
20 years .....	107	5	102	94	2	92	13	3	10
21 to 24 years .....	322	17	305	246	11	235	76	6	70
25 to 29 years .....	436	21	415	290	14	276	146	7	139
30 to 34 years .....	346	31	315	271	22	249	75	9	66
35 to 44 years .....	638	41	597	439	25	414	199	16	183
45 to 54 years .....	435	34	401	328	23	392	107	8	99
55 to 64 years .....	297	27	180	163	19	147	41	8	33
65 years and over .....	137	24	113	108	15	93	20	9	20
Unknown .....	8		8	3		8	5		5

## CITY OF CAMAGÜEY

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	9,213	8,692	521	4,086	3,706	380	5,127	4,986	141
Under 5 years .....	1,049	1,033	11	494	487	7	555	551	4
5 to 9 years .....	1,048	1,040	8	484	480	4	564	560	4
10 to 14 years .....	1,027	1,014	13	476	468	8	551	546	5
15 to 17 years .....	610	596	15	273	263	10	337	332	5
18 to 19 years .....	383	373	10	161	155	6	222	218	4
20 years .....	159	139	20	75	65	10	84	74	10
21 to 24 years .....	618	598	60	318	274	44	340	324	16
25 to 29 years .....	835	742	93	373	298	75	462	444	18
30 to 34 years .....	727	674	53	345	304	41	382	370	12
35 to 44 years .....	1,019	863	151	462	329	133	557	539	18
45 to 54 years .....	708	663	42	287	240	27	441	426	15
55 to 64 years .....	525	493	32	167	162	5	358	331	27
65 years and over .....	460	450	10	180	181	8	271	269	2
Unknown .....	5	2	3	2		2	3	2	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MATANZAS

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	41,574	35,576	5,998	20,173	16,533	3,640	21,401	19,043	2,358
Under 5 years .....	4,697	4,027	670	2,423	2,045	378	2,274	1,982	292
5 to 9 years.....	5,500	4,952	548	2,811	2,462	349	2,689	2,490	199
10 to 14 years.....	5,036	4,505	531	2,494	2,175	319	2,542	2,330	212
15 to 17 years.....	2,922	2,653	230	1,409	1,279	137	1,513	1,411	102
18 to 19 years.....	1,674	1,365	309	826	588	238	848	777	71
20 years .....	473	382	91	202	181	21	277	251	26
21 to 24 years.....	2,499	1,990	509	1,230	895	335	1,269	1,065	174
25 to 29 years.....	3,585	3,133	452	1,663	1,354	309	1,922	1,779	143
30 to 34 years.....	2,874	2,540	334	1,451	1,230	221	1,423	1,310	113
35 to 44 years.....	4,915	4,124	821	2,377	1,920	457	2,588	2,204	384
45 to 54 years.....	3,562	2,904	658	1,619	1,324	295	1,913	1,580	333
55 to 64 years.....	2,167	1,769	398	988	784	204	1,179	1,035	144
65 years and over.....	1,629	1,201	428	668	402	266	931	799	162
Unknown .....	5	1	4	2	1	1	3		3

## CITY OF MATANZAS.

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	26,840	23,179	3,161	12,306	10,949	1,447	13,944	12,230	1,714
Under 5 years .....	3,330	2,688	642	1,727	1,358	369	1,803	1,330	273
5 to 9 years .....	3,915	3,412	503	2,050	1,721	329	1,865	1,661	174
10 to 14 years .....	3,603	3,147	456	1,824	1,545	279	1,779	1,602	177
15 to 17 years .....	2,010	1,852	158	995	905	90	1,015	947	68
18 to 19 years .....	1,073	858	215	529	367	162	544	491	53
20 years .....	982	947	35	99	73	26	183	174	9
21 to 24 years .....	1,488	1,233	265	619	546	73	819	687	132
25 to 29 years .....	2,161	2,070	91	907	881	26	1,234	1,189	65
30 to 34 years .....	1,633	1,563	70	776	758	18	837	806	52
35 to 44 years .....	2,633	2,633	311	1,292	1,268	24	1,688	1,401	287
45 to 54 years .....	2,090	1,785	275	879	859	20	1,181	926	255
55 to 64 years .....	1,157	1,055	102	471	453	18	686	602	84
65 years and over .....	697	600	97	228	215	13	469	385	84
Unknown .....	1		1				1		1

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	2,864	374	2,490	2,100	193	1,907	764	181	583
Under 5 years .....	23	4	19	6	1	5	17	3	14
5 to 9 years .....	42	7	35	15	1	14	27	6	21
10 to 14 years .....	66	7	59	38	4	34	27	8	25
15 to 17 years .....	72	4	68	38	1	37	34	8	31
18 to 19 years .....	96	12	84	73	3	70	23	9	14
20 years .....	57	2	55	41	1	40	16	1	15
21 to 24 years .....	239	22	267	233	11	227	51	11	40
25 to 29 years .....	348	30	318	292	14	248	86	16	70
30 to 34 years .....	281	48	233	206	30	176	75	18	57
35 to 44 years .....	536	80	456	412	49	363	124	31	93
45 to 54 years .....	446	68	378	336	33	303	110	35	75
55 to 64 years .....	332	50	282	252	28	224	92	23	69
65 years and over .....	274	40	234	182	17	165	92	23	69
Unknown .....	2		2	1		1	1		1

## CITY OF MATANZAS

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
	12,370	12,023	347	5,677	4,391	286	6,693	6,632	61
The city .....									
Under 5 years .....	1,344	1,335	9	630	636	4	654	649	5
5 to 9 years .....	1,543	1,533	10	746	740	6	797	793	4
10 to 14 years .....	1,897	1,851	16	632	628	6	735	725	10
15 to 17 years .....	1,840	897	13	876	368	10	464	461	3
18 to 19 years .....	505	485	10	224	218	6	281	277	4
20 years .....	140	133	7	62	57	5	78	76	2
21 to 24 years .....	772	735	37	373	336	36	399	397	2
25 to 29 years .....	1,076	1,033	43	494	459	35	582	574	8
30 to 34 years .....	960	929	31	489	442	27	491	487	4
35 to 44 years .....	1,429	1,375	54	653	603	50	776	772	4
45 to 54 years .....	1,056	1,061	5	434	432	2	622	619	3
55 to 64 years .....	678	664	14	265	253	12	413	411	2
65 years and over .....	653	561	97	258	170	88	400	391	9
Unknown .....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	37,241	29,885	7,556	17,900	13,967	3,933	19,341	15,718	3,623
Under 5 years .....	4,354	3,653	701	2,108	1,894	214	2,246	1,759	487
5 to 9 years.....	4,806	4,028	778	2,337	2,075	261	2,469	1,952	517
10 to 14 years.....	4,618	3,769	849	2,119	1,903	216	2,499	1,868	633
15 to 17 years.....	2,469	2,050	409	1,032	822	170	1,877	1,138	239
18 to 19 years.....	1,526	1,234	292	763	607	156	763	627	136
20 years .....	619	394	225	251	125	126	368	269	99
21 to 24 years.....	2,338	1,798	540	1,151	742	409	1,187	1,056	131
25 to 29 years.....	3,111	2,615	496	1,500	1,142	357	1,802	1,503	99
30 to 34 years.....	3,004	2,327	677	1,540	1,157	382	1,455	1,170	285
35 to 44 years.....	4,363	3,316	1,047	2,209	1,542	667	2,154	1,774	380
45 to 54 years.....	2,967	2,086	881	1,491	964	527	1,476	1,122	354
55 to 64 years.....	1,770	1,341	429	851	582	277	911	759	152
65 years and over.....	1,219	976	243	459	311	148	760	665	95
Unknown .....	77	58	19	3	3	3	74	53	16

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	21,503	17,782	3,741	9,683	8,660	1,023	11,820	9,102	2,718
Under 5 years .....	2,846	2,219	627	1,384	1,201	183	1,462	1,018	444
5 to 9 years .....	2,994	2,341	653	1,443	1,268	175	1,551	1,073	478
10 to 14 years .....	2,953	2,298	655	1,348	1,221	127	1,605	1,067	538
15 to 17 years .....	1,485	1,253	232	625	586	39	860	667	193
18 to 19 years .....	875	759	116	396	386	10	479	373	106
20 years .....	316	230	86	98	81	17	218	149	69
21 to 24 years .....	1,212	1,090	122	507	439	68	705	651	54
25 to 29 years .....	1,713	1,610	103	784	699	85	929	911	18
30 to 34 years .....	1,579	1,305	274	722	651	71	857	654	203
35 to 44 years .....	2,345	1,908	347	1,048	951	93	1,297	1,043	254
45 to 54 years .....	1,632	1,343	289	777	688	89	1,855	1,535	320
55 to 64 years .....	976	823	153	378	327	51	598	498	100
65 years and over .....	576	503	73	172	158	14	404	345	59
Unknown .....	1		1	1		1			

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	3,398	210	3,188	2,678	138	2,542	720	74	646
Under 5 years .....	49	2	47	15	1	14	24	1	33
5 to 9 years .....	97	6	91	75	3	72	22	3	19
10 to 14 years .....	177	7	170	90	6	84	87	1	86
15 to 17 years .....	153	5	148	118	4	114	85	1	34
18 to 19 years .....	163	5	163	142		142	26	5	21
20 years .....	76		76	66		66	10		10
21 to 24 years .....	398	8	390	335	4	331	63	4	59
25 to 29 years .....	390	22	368	294	13	271	76	9	67
30 to 34 years .....	406	22	384	318	13	305	88	9	79
35 to 44 years .....	692	51	641	547	34	513	115	17	98
45 to 54 years .....	405	34	371	328	20	308	77	14	63
55 to 64 years .....	268	21	247	221	19	202	47	2	45
65 years and over .....	178	27	151	138	19	119	40	8	32
Unknown .....	1		1	1		1			

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	12,340	11,713	627	5,539	5,171	368	6,801	6,542	259
Under 5 years .....	1,459	1,432	27	706	692	17	750	740	10
5 to 9 years .....	1,715	1,681	34	819	805	14	896	876	20
10 to 14 years .....	1,715	1,681	34	851	832	5	807	798	9
15 to 17 years .....	1,498	1,474	24	849	832	17	432	470	12
18 to 19 years .....	831	802	29	225	221	4	258	249	9
20 years .....	483	470	13	87	44	43	140	120	20
21 to 24 years .....	227	184	63	309	239	10	419	401	18
25 to 29 years .....	728	700	28	441	430	11	597	583	14
30 to 34 years .....	1,038	1,013	25	509	493	16	510	507	3
35 to 39 years .....	1,019	1,000	19	614	553	61	742	714	28
40 to 44 years .....	1,356	1,297	89	386	256	130	544	453	91
45 to 54 years .....	930	709	221	29	236	24	261	261	5
55 to 64 years .....	526	497	29	149	134	15	316	312	4
65 years and over .....	465	446	19	1		1	74	58	16
Unknown .....	75	58	17						

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, *sex, race and nativity, by provinces*.—Continued  
CITY OF MARIANAO

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	30,701	23,986	6,705	17,280	12,546	4,714	13,441	11,450	1,991
Under 5 years .....	3,683	3,197	486	2,095	1,742	353	1,588	1,455	133
5 to 9 years .....	4,317	3,744	573	2,518	2,006	492	1,799	1,648	151
10 to 14 years .....	4,660	3,131	919	2,450	1,670	780	1,600	1,461	139
15 to 17 years .....	1,983	1,770	223	1,128	1,007	121	865	763	102
18 to 19 years .....	1,407	1,280	147	901	821	80	506	439	67
20 years .....	443	389	74	261	241	20	182	128	54
21 to 24 years .....	2,194	1,651	543	1,367	1,000	367	827	651	176
25 to 29 years .....	2,738	1,879	859	1,469	869	570	1,269	980	289
30 to 34 years .....	2,399	1,651	748	1,201	788	503	1,108	863	245
35 to 44 years .....	3,706	2,594	1,112	1,977	1,224	753	1,729	1,370	359
45 to 54 years .....	2,008	1,445	563	1,068	639	429	940	806	134
55 to 64 years .....	995	725	270	454	258	196	541	467	74
65 years and over .....	768	580	188	281	161	120	487	419	68

## CITY OF MARIANA

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	17,992	15,532	2,460	10,635	8,567	2,068	7,357	6,965	392
Under 5 years .....	2,725	2,300	416	1,617	1,290	327	1,108	1,019	89
5 to 9 years .....	3,169	2,695	474	1,951	1,592	359	1,188	1,103	85
10 to 14 years .....	3,016	2,293	813	1,984	1,229	755	1,082	974	108
15 to 17 years .....	1,367	1,223	124	882	763	99	525	500	25
18 to 19 years .....	944	867	77	656	622	64	328	285	43
20 years .....	255	231	24	175	160	9	80	65	15
21 to 24 years .....	989	915	84	621	551	70	378	364	14
25 to 29 years .....	1,200	1,076	124	646	544	102	564	532	22
30 to 34 years .....	1,078	977	101	540	461	79	538	516	22
35 to 44 years .....	1,612	1,524	88	825	766	59	787	758	29
45 to 54 years .....	951	776	175	426	353	73	435	423	12
55 to 64 years .....	438	411	25	164	143	21	272	268	4
65 years and over .....	310	285	25	108	87	21	202	198	4

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	3,902	213	3,689	2,373	92	2,281	1,523	121	1,408
Under 5 years .....	31	4	27	3	1	2	23	3	25
5 to 9 years .....	52	5	47	4	1	3	48	4	44
10 to 14 years .....	91	21	70	6	1	5	83	20	63
15 to 17 years .....	75	6	69	6	1	5	69	5	64
18 to 19 years .....	63	8	55	10	2	8	53	6	47
20 years .....	43	3	40	4	1	3	39	2	37
21 to 24 years .....	426	14	412	267	7	260	159	7	152
25 to 29 years .....	674	14	660	417	7	410	257	7	250
30 to 34 years .....	669	17	652	396	9	387	213	8	205
35 to 44 years .....	1,008	82	926	672	42	630	336	40	296
45 to 54 years .....	473	33	440	348	17	331	125	16	109
55 to 64 years .....	228	4	224	165	2	163	63	2	61
65 years and over .....	129	2	127	75	1	74	54	1	53

## CITY OF MARIANAO

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	8,307	8,251	556	4,252	3,887	365	4,555	4,364	191
Under 5 years .....	927	884	43	475	451	24	452	433	19
5 to 9 years .....	1,086	1,044	52	533	503	30	563	541	22
10 to 14 years .....	943	907	36	460	440	20	483	467	16
15 to 17 years .....	531	501	30	290	243	17	271	253	13
18 to 19 years .....	400	385	15	205	197	8	195	188	7
20 years .....	145	135	10	82	74	8	63	61	2
21 to 24 years .....	769	722	47	479	442	37	290	280	10
25 to 29 years .....	861	789	75	408	348	58	453	441	17
30 to 34 years .....	712	657	55	355	318	37	357	339	18
35 to 39 years .....	1,083	983	98	480	416	64	606	572	34
40 to 44 years .....	674	636	38	294	269	25	380	367	13
45 to 49 years .....	331	310	21	125	113	12	206	197	9
50 to 54 years .....	329	293	36	98	73	25	231	220	11
55 to 59 years .....									
60 to 64 years .....									
65 years and over .....									

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 13.—Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CARDENAS

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL MALES			TOTAL FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	27,477	21,529	5,948	13,253	9,743	3,510	14,224	11,786	2,438
Under 5 years .....	3,304	2,751	613	1,628	1,291	337	1,736	1,480	276
5 to 9 years .....	3,487	2,915	571	1,668	1,407	261	1,819	1,509	310
10 to 14 years .....	3,185	2,600	565	1,553	1,252	301	1,612	1,348	264
15 to 17 years .....	1,800	1,463	337	843	688	155	867	775	182
18 to 19 years .....	978	796	182	497	383	114	481	413	68
20 years .....	383	270	113	211	129	82	172	141	31
21 to 24 years .....	1,688	1,235	403	812	518	294	895	717	109
25 to 29 years .....	2,472	1,906	665	1,163	706	457	1,309	909	209
30 to 34 years .....	2,404	1,636	768	1,155	731	424	1,249	905	344
35 to 44 years .....	3,274	2,462	812	1,622	1,076	546	1,652	1,386	266
45 to 54 years .....	2,296	1,837	460	1,084	859	225	1,212	978	234
55 to 64 years .....	1,243	984	259	598	427	171	645	557	88
65 years and over .....	946	756	190	401	268	133	546	488	57
Unknown .....	27	17	10	18	8	10	9	9	

## CITY OF CARDENAS.

AGE	TOTAL NATIVE WHITE			NATIVE WHITE MALES			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	15,847	12,758	3,089	7,349	6,033	1,316	8,498	6,725	1,773
Under 5 years .....	2,222	1,683	529	1,115	829	286	1,107	864	243
5 to 9 years .....	2,171	1,786	376	1,047	887	160	1,124	908	216
10 to 14 years .....	1,936	1,585	351	967	789	169	979	797	182
15 to 17 years .....	1,115	864	251	529	421	108	586	443	143
18 to 19 years .....	559	453	106	290	230	60	269	223	46
20 years .....	197	140	57	109	73	36	88	67	21
21 to 24 years .....	808	720	88	342	324	18	463	398	70
25 to 29 years .....	1,828	1,065	763	538	445	93	790	650	140
30 to 34 years .....	1,830	962	868	529	443	86	801	519	282
35 to 44 years .....	1,800	1,460	360	870	703	167	930	747	183
45 to 54 years .....	1,264	1,027	237	572	513	59	692	514	178
55 to 64 years .....	689	583	116	319	252	67	380	331	49
65 years and over .....	408	381	27	131	124	7	277	257	20
Unknown .....	10	10		1	1		9	9	

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by citizenship, age, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued  
CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

AGE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE			FOREIGN WHITE MALES			FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	2,589	167	2,422	1,994	138	1,856	595	29	566
Under 5 years .....	56		56	32		32	24		24
5 to 9 years .....	165	4	161	81	1	80	84	3	81
10 to 14 years .....	178	2	176	100	1	99	78	1	77
15 to 17 years .....	77	3	74	45	2	43	32	1	31
18 to 19 years .....	58		58	39		39	19		19
20 years .....	31		31	23		23	8		8
21 to 24 years .....	310	4	306	269	1	268	41	3	38
25 to 29 years .....	385	4	381	318	2	316	67	2	65
30 to 34 years .....	338	4	334	290	2	288	48	2	46
35 to 44 years .....	434	21	413	351	12	339	83	9	74
45 to 54 years .....	274	65	209	221	62	159	53	3	50
55 to 64 years .....	172	47	125	134	45	89	38	2	36
65 years and over .....	110	13	97	90	10	80	20	3	17
Unknown .....	1		1	1					

## CITY OF CARDENAS

AGE	TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>			COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>			COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship	Total	Cuban citizenship	Other and unknown citizenship
The city .....	9,041	8,604	437	3,910	3,572	338	5,131	5,032	99
Under 5 years .....	1,086	1,058	28	481	462	19	605	596	9
5 to 9 years .....	1,151	1,117	34	540	515	21	611	598	13
10 to 14 years .....	1,051	1,013	38	498	463	33	555	550	5
15 to 17 years .....	608	596	12	269	265	4	339	331	8
18 to 19 years .....	361	343	18	168	153	15	193	190	3
20 years .....	135	130	25	79	56	23	76	74	2
21 to 24 years .....	520	511	9	201	183	8	319	318	1
25 to 29 years .....	759	707	52	307	259	48	452	448	4
30 to 34 years .....	735	670	65	338	286	50	490	384	16
35 to 44 years .....	1,040	991	49	401	361	40	639	630	9
45 to 54 years .....	758	745	13	291	284	7	467	461	6
55 to 64 years .....	372	354	18	145	130	15	227	224	3
65 years and over .....	428	392	66	180	134	46	248	228	20
Unknown .....	16	7	9	16	7	9			

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 14.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition,  
by municipalities*

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
Cuba .....	2,889,004	1,936,374	666,327	177,330	108,973
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	176,727	56,958	18,087	9,426
Havana .....	697,584	448,545	183,920	28,984	36,134
City of Havana .....	363,506	230,639	97,120	14,678	21,069
Matanzas .....	312,704	205,605	71,795	22,982	12,322
Santa Clara .....	657,697	439,869	162,604	30,761	24,461
Camagüey .....	228,913	155,142	56,031	10,028	7,712
Oriente .....	730,909	510,487	135,019	69,485	18,918

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Province .....	261,198	176,727	56,958	18,087	9,426
MUNICIPALITIES					
Artemisa .....	21,497	13,843	5,535	1,010	1,109
Cabañas .....	17,645	11,839	3,581	1,753	472
Candelaria .....	9,691	6,573	2,132	630	356
Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	9,250	3,231	697	419
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	22,402	6,978	2,156	960
Guanajay .....	11,745	7,677	2,892	571	606
Guane .....	20,046	13,964	3,624	1,807	661
Mantua .....	10,592	7,202	2,034	1,066	290
Maríel .....	8,614	5,543	2,191	606	274
Los Palacios .....	13,490	9,070	2,990	990	440
Pinar del Río .....	47,858	32,237	10,002	3,621	1,998
City of Pinar del Río .....	13,728	8,813	2,962	1,067	886
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	9,350	2,774	598	473
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	11,714	3,695	1,158	647
San Luis .....	10,547	7,242	2,254	786	315
Viñales .....	12,971	8,821	3,045	688	417

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Province .....	697,583	448,545	183,920	28,984	36,134
Aguacate .....	9,123	5,960	2,185	616	332
Alquízar .....	11,815	7,837	2,984	510	484
Batabanó .....	14,510	9,479	3,696	690	645
Bauta .....	10,181	6,614	2,640	467	490
Bejucal .....	13,239	8,428	3,696	408	737
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	20,265	7,978	1,494	1,671
City of Guanabacoa .....	16,352	10,210	3,874	1,178	1,099
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	4,132	1,485	242	253
Güines .....	27,917	18,084	6,966	1,611	1,226
City of Güines .....	13,679	8,549	3,249	1,157	724
Güira de Melena .....	15,179	10,367	3,953	202	657
Habana .....	363,506	230,639	97,120	14,678	21,069
City of Havana .....	363,506	230,639	97,120	14,678	21,069
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	2,634	1,233	162	169
Jaruco .....	20,752	14,096	5,439	548	669
La Salud .....	5,722	3,738	1,678	62	264
Madrugá .....	7,787	5,023	1,993	468	303
Marianao .....	37,464	23,732	9,756	2,180	1,796
City of Marianao .....	30,701	20,362	7,139	1,839	1,361
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	10,236	3,945	623	564
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	10,659	3,639	471	565
Regla .....	14,489	8,904	3,943	798	844
City of Regla .....	14,489	8,904	3,943	798	844
San Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	14,803	6,166	615	1,250
City of San Antonio de los Baños .....	10,645	6,619	2,830	476	720
San Nicolás .....	15,576	10,194	3,969	852	561
San José de las Lajas .....	15,718	10,156	4,362	558	642
Santa María del Rosario .....	4,913	3,220	1,318	187	178
Santiago de las Vegas .....	14,427	9,304	3,846	482	796

TABLE 14.—Population, classified by conjugal condition,  
by municipalities.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
Province .....	312,704	205,605	71,795	22,982	12,322
Agramonte .....	12,547	8,488	2,836	872	351
Alacranes .....	9,067	6,147	2,013	597	310
Bolondrón .....	12,516	8,297	2,661	1,173	415
Cárdenas .....	32,753	20,853	8,108	2,082	1,710
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	17,281	6,733	1,871	1,592
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	5,720	2,078	721	381
Colón .....	27,569	18,723	6,252	1,688	897
City of Colón .....	8,046	5,516	1,541	660	329
Guamacaro .....	11,369	7,582	2,674	891	292
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	6,809	2,776	355	342
Jovellanos .....	14,115	8,790	2,628	2,004	684
Manguito .....	18,559	12,303	4,141	1,437	678
Martí .....	23,878	15,711	5,336	2,113	718
Matanzas .....	62,628	41,101	14,847	3,500	3,190
City of Matanzas .....	41,574	27,078	9,387	2,648	2,521
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	12,451	4,015	1,841	567
Perico .....	12,063	7,742	2,735	1,238	353
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	5,204	1,905	577	257
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	6,178	2,378	288	356
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	5,750	1,848	415	300
Santa Ana .....	5,927	3,905	1,471	339	212
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	3,872	1,163	851	309

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Province .....	657,697	439,888	162,604	30,764	24,461
Abreus .....	6,183	4,061	1,386	523	213
Caibarién .....	14,583	9,194	3,978	761	670
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	7,593	3,308	590	597
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	8,506	2,707	1,000	508
Camajuaní .....	15,941	10,634	4,398	367	542
Cienfuegos .....	95,805	63,745	23,269	4,640	4,200
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	25,041	8,530	1,402	2,268
Cifuentes .....	7,152	4,623	1,865	386	278
Corrallillo .....	9,813	6,568	2,182	766	297
Cruces .....	13,478	9,102	3,223	518	635
Eneruejada .....	11,809	7,947	2,735	766	341
Esperanza .....	16,043	10,672	4,128	705	538
Palмира .....	9,443	6,012	2,310	801	320
Placetas .....	24,062	15,915	6,016	1,217	914
City of Placetas .....	9,462	6,405	2,098	667	532
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	10,538	3,767	832	409
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	5,633	1,757	713	223
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	4,718	1,580	463	282
Rodas .....	23,203	15,398	5,813	1,148	844
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	20,203	7,491	2,167	1,331
City of Sagua la Grande .....	17,487	11,252	4,071	1,258	906
Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,341	52,562	21,167	2,723	2,889
City of Sancti-Spiritus .....	23,572	15,306	5,826	1,033	1,407
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,067	16,642	6,630	635	630
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	8,144	3,251	314	320
San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,680	6,536	2,593	245	306
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,569	7,259	2,611	295	374
San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	16,829	6,166	1,024	1,024
City of San Juan de los Remedios .....	8,541	5,610	1,886	523	522
Santa Clara .....	63,151	42,988	15,517	2,215	2,431
City of Santa Clara .....	21,694	14,584	4,896	956	1,253
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	9,616	3,374	709	453
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	16,802	5,789	1,454	824
Trinidad .....	40,802	27,211	9,888	1,972	1,551
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	8,266	3,029	601	755
Yaguajay .....	21,491	14,700	5,345	802	644
Zulueta .....	10,224	7,080	2,279	510	265

TABLE 14.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition,  
by municipalities.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
Province .....	228,913	155,142	56,031	10,028	7,712
Camagüey .....	98,193	65,184	23,528	4,445	4,036
City of Camagüey .....	<i>41,909</i>	<i>28,084</i>	<i>9,973</i>	<i>1,532</i>	<i>2,320</i>
Diego de Avila .....	44,972	30,085	11,821	1,779	1,287
City of Ciego de Avila .....	<i>16,408</i>	<i>10,841</i>	<i>4,142</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>613</i>
Jatibonico .....	10,911	7,493	2,714	354	350
Morón .....	43,361	29,810	11,481	1,097	1,063
City of Morón .....	<i>9,650</i>	<i>6,539</i>	<i>2,492</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>341</i>
Nuevitas .....	15,690	10,421	3,744	920	605
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786	11,149	2,743	1,523	371

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Province .....	730,909	510,487	135,018	66,485	18,918
Alto Songo .....	34,278	25,002	4,537	4,275	464
Banes .....	27,391	18,583	6,429	1,563	516
City of Banes .....	<i>10,130</i>	<i>6,659</i>	<i>2,519</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>339</i>
Baracoa .....	31,884	22,517	5,491	2,933	943
Bayamo .....	45,961	32,631	6,792	5,629	879
Campechuela .....	14,895	10,633	1,960	2,087	185
Caney .....	15,048	10,681	2,598	1,393	376
Cobre .....	20,744	14,531	3,063	2,702	448
Gibara .....	28,616	19,769	6,563	1,327	957
Guantánamo .....	68,883	47,716	10,950	8,476	1,741
City of Guantánamo .....	<i>14,762</i>	<i>9,720</i>	<i>3,184</i>	<i>1,159</i>	<i>699</i>
Holguín .....	91,267	62,483	21,810	4,498	2,476
City of Holguín .....	<i>13,768</i>	<i>9,021</i>	<i>2,475</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>580</i>
Jiguani .....	22,693	16,389	3,536	2,361	404
Manzanillo .....	56,570	40,673	8,494	6,075	1,328
City of Manzanillo .....	<i>22,331</i>	<i>16,054</i>	<i>4,038</i>	<i>1,448</i>	<i>792</i>
Mayarí .....	28,792	18,953	6,464	2,642	733
Niquero .....	14,186	10,372	1,465	2,108	241
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	35,530	8,603	4,579	1,019
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	28,183	8,825	2,308	1,030
Sagua de Tanamo .....	15,499	10,830	2,716	1,677	276
San Luis .....	19,961	13,896	3,505	2,129	431
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	46,929	15,109	4,670	3,524
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	<i>62,083</i>	<i>41,810</i>	<i>13,208</i>	<i>3,852</i>	<i>3,273</i>
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	24,296	6,109	3,050	647

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, sex, race and nativity, by provinces*  
CUBA

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
All classes .....	2,889,004	1,933,374	666,327	177,330	108,973
Males .....	1,530,509	1,070,967	347,145	82,088	30,309
Females .....	1,358,495	862,407	319,182	95,242	78,664
Native whites .....	1,816,017	1,239,263	440,345	64,746	71,663
Males .....	914,022	657,150	208,640	30,460	17,782
Females .....	901,995	582,113	231,705	34,286	53,881
Foreign whites .....	272,030	133,149	116,930	8,274	13,677
Males .....	202,957	107,511	82,760	6,346	6,340
Females .....	69,073	25,638	34,170	1,928	7,337
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	800,957	563,962	109,052	104,310	23,633
Males .....	413,530	306,306	55,745	45,292	8,187
Females .....	387,427	257,656	53,307	59,018	17,446

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

All classes .....	261,198	176,727	56,958	18,087	9,426
Males .....	134,595	93,975	29,505	8,447	3,063
Females .....	126,203	82,752	27,453	9,640	6,358
Native whites .....	192,408	131,522	45,033	9,158	6,695
Males .....	97,774	69,523	21,870	4,271	3,000
Females .....	94,634	61,999	23,063	4,887	4,685
Foreign whites .....	9,072	3,344	4,443	559	726
Males .....	7,538	2,900	3,662	510	466
Females .....	1,534	444	781	49	260
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	59,718	41,861	7,482	8,370	2,005
Males .....	29,683	21,552	3,873	3,636	592
Females .....	30,035	20,309	3,609	4,704	1,413

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

All classes .....	697,583	448,545	183,920	28,984	36,134
Males .....	365,535	248,471	94,856	12,994	8,214
Females .....	332,048	200,074	89,064	15,990	26,920
Native whites .....	447,004	297,492	116,902	9,111	23,499
Males .....	223,871	158,178	55,471	4,617	5,605
Females .....	223,133	139,314	61,431	4,494	17,894
Foreign whites .....	109,727	53,697	47,081	2,270	6,370
Males .....	73,832	40,165	29,855	1,460	2,352
Females .....	35,895	13,532	17,226	810	4,027
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	140,852	97,356	19,937	17,603	5,956
Males .....	67,832	50,128	9,530	6,917	1,257
Females .....	73,020	47,228	10,407	10,686	4,699

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*  
**PROVINCE OF MATANZAS**

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
All classes .....	312,704	205,605	71,795	22,982	12,322
Males .....	165,364	114,071	37,155	10,406	3,732
Females .....	147,340	91,534	34,640	12,576	8,590
Native whites .....	192,681	129,273	50,985	4,156	3,267
Males .....	97,708	69,539	23,899	2,032	2,238
Females .....	94,973	59,734	27,086	2,124	6,029
Foreign whites .....	24,617	12,281	10,276	715	1,345
Males .....	19,786	10,421	7,994	614	757
Females .....	4,831	1,860	2,282	101	588
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	95,406	64,051	10,534	18,111	2,710
Males .....	47,870	34,111	5,262	7,760	737
Females .....	47,536	29,940	5,272	10,351	1,973

**PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA**

All classes .....	657,697	439,868	162,604	30,764	24,461
Males .....	348,765	241,347	85,706	14,285	7,427
Females .....	308,932	198,521	76,898	16,479	17,034
Native whites .....	447,604	307,892	111,938	11,028	16,746
Males .....	224,784	162,787	52,600	5,021	4,376
Females .....	222,820	145,105	59,338	6,007	12,370
Foreign whites .....	62,378	30,329	27,582	1,871	2,596
Males .....	50,114	25,847	21,286	1,503	1,478
Females .....	12,264	4,482	6,296	368	1,118
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	147,715	101,647	23,084	17,865	5,119
Males .....	73,867	52,713	11,820	7,761	1,573
Females .....	73,848	48,934	11,264	10,104	3,546

**PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY**

All classes .....	228,913	155,142	56,031	10,028	7,712
Males .....	129,737	92,488	30,380	4,692	2,207
Females .....	99,176	62,654	25,651	5,336	5,505
Native whites .....	153,884	107,922	37,655	5,723	5,584
Males .....	79,959	58,429	17,711	2,513	1,307
Females .....	76,925	49,494	19,944	3,210	4,277
Foreign whites .....	29,566	16,983	11,188	506	799
Males .....	24,513	14,985	8,550	482	496
Females .....	5,053	1,998	2,638	114	303
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	42,463	30,237	7,188	3,709	1,329
Males .....	25,265	19,075	4,119	1,667	404
Females .....	17,198	11,162	3,069	2,042	925

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*  
**PROVINCE OF ORIENTE**

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
All classes .....	730,909	510,487	135,019	66,485	18,918
Males .....	386,113	280,615	69,543	31,294	4,661
Females .....	344,796	229,872	65,476	35,191	14,257
Native whites .....	379,436	265,162	77,832	25,570	10,872
Males .....	189,926	138,695	36,989	11,906	2,246
Females .....	189,510	126,467	40,843	13,574	8,626
Foreign whites .....	36,670	16,515	16,360	2,263	1,532
Males .....	27,174	13,163	11,413	1,777	791
Females .....	9,496	3,322	4,947	486	741
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	314,803	228,810	40,827	38,652	6,514
Males .....	169,013	128,727	21,141	17,521	1,624
Females .....	145,790	100,083	19,686	21,131	4,890

## CITY OF HAVANA

All classes .....	363,506	230,639	97,120	14,678	21,069
Males .....	189,678	128,414	50,339	6,437	4,468
Females .....	173,848	102,225	46,781	8,241	16,601
Native whites .....	197,196	129,989	50,912	3,906	12,392
Males .....	95,928	67,490	23,931	2,181	2,326
Females .....	101,271	62,499	26,981	1,725	10,066
Foreign whites .....	85,501	44,109	34,723	1,574	5,095
Females .....	56,061	32,580	21,075	926	1,540
Males .....	29,440	11,529	13,708	648	3,555
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	80,806	56,641	11,485	9,198	3,582
Males .....	37,639	28,344	5,393	3,330	602
Females .....	43,127	28,197	6,092	5,868	2,980

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

All classes .....	62,083	41,810	13,208	3,852	3,213
Males .....	28,438	20,277	6,186	1,459	516
Females .....	33,645	21,533	7,022	2,393	2,697
Native whites .....	23,492	16,303	5,191	635	1,363
Males .....	10,697	7,951	2,296	279	171
Females .....	12,795	8,352	2,895	356	1,192
Foreign whites .....	5,392	2,619	2,166	268	309
Males .....	3,511	1,880	1,358	155	118
Females .....	1,881	769	808	113	191
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	33,199	22,858	5,851	2,949	1,541
Males .....	14,237	10,446	2,532	1,025	227
Females .....	18,969	12,412	3,319	1,924	1,314

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*  
CITY OF CAMAGUEY

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
All classes .....	41,606	28,084	6,973	1,532	2,320
Males .....	19,991	14,238	4,768	599	386
Females .....	21,918	13,846	5,205	933	1,934
Native whites .....	29,516	19,850	7,195	764	1,707
Males .....	13,582	9,969	3,109	295	209
Females .....	15,934	9,881	4,086	469	1,498
Foreign whites .....	3,180	1,589	1,399	64	128
Males .....	2,323	1,197	1,014	42	70
Females .....	857	392	385	22	58
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	9,213	6,645	1,379	704	485
Males .....	4,086	3,072	645	262	107
Females .....	5,127	3,573	734	442	378

## CITY OF MATANZAS

All classes .....	41,574	27,018	9,387	2,648	2,521
Males .....	20,173	13,970	4,523	1,162	518
Females .....	21,401	13,048	4,864	1,486	2,003
Native whites .....	26,340	17,376	6,504	743	1,717
Males .....	12,396	8,938	2,817	352	289
Females .....	13,944	8,438	3,687	391	1,428
Foreign whites .....	2,864	1,236	1,227	101	300
Males .....	2,100	978	912	82	128
Females .....	764	258	315	19	172
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	12,370	8,406	1,656	1,804	504
Females .....	5,677	4,054	794	728	101
Males .....	6,693	4,352	862	1,076	403

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

All classes .....	37,241	25,041	8,530	1,402	2,268
Males .....	17,900	12,504	4,417	585	394
Females .....	19,341	12,537	4,113	817	1,874
Native whites .....	21,503	14,380	5,289	422	1,412
Males .....	9,683	6,885	2,417	180	201
Females .....	11,820	7,495	2,872	242	1,211
Foreign whites .....	3,398	1,858	1,271	88	181
Males .....	2,678	1,514	1,005	66	93
Females .....	720	344	266	22	88
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	12,340	8,803	1,970	892	675
Males .....	5,539	4,105	995	339	100
Females .....	6,801	4,698	975	553	575

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MARIANAO

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
All classes .....	30,701	20,362	7,139	1,839	1,361
Males .....	17,260	12,573	3,640	764	283
Females .....	13,441	7,789	3,499	1,075	1,078
Native whites .....	17,992	13,307	3,469	493	723
Males .....	10,635	8,671	1,599	238	127
Females .....	7,357	4,636	1,870	255	596
Foreign whites .....	3,902	1,255	2,302	130	215
Males .....	2,373	763	1,430	90	85
Females .....	1,529	487	872	40	130
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	8,807	5,800	1,368	1,216	423
Males .....	4,252	3,134	611	436	71
Females .....	4,555	2,666	757	780	352

## CITY OF CARDENAS

All classes .....	27,477	17,281	6,733	1,871	1,592
Males .....	13,253	8,834	3,381	745	293
Females .....	14,224	8,447	3,352	1,126	1,299
Native whites .....	15,847	9,904	4,510	379	1,054
Males .....	7,349	4,948	2,043	187	171
Females .....	8,498	4,956	2,467	192	883
Foreign whites .....	2,589	1,403	983	94	109
Males .....	1,994	1,079	768	84	93
Females .....	595	324	215	10	46
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	9,041	5,974	1,240	1,398	429
Males .....	3,910	2,807	570	474	59
Females .....	5,131	3,167	670	924	370

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces*

## CUBA

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
Cuba .....	2,889,004	1,936,374	666,327	177,330	108,973
Under 15 years .....	1,224,039	1,223,485	511	40	3
15 to 17 years.....	187,012	177,152	8,191	1,589	80
18 to 19 years.....	109,457	91,809	14,374	3,028	246
20 years .....	40,426	30,974	7,206	2,071	175
21 to 24 years.....	59,088	69,758	46,899	11,384	1,047
25 to 29 years.....	238,822	100,769	109,203	25,419	3,431
30 to 34 years.....	216,155	61,923	120,438	28,263	5,531
35 to 44 years.....	316,558	67,499	184,469	46,951	17,709
45 to 54 years.....	197,829	37,466	104,576	29,639	28,154
55 to 64 years.....	118,403	23,758	50,148	17,743	26,754
65 years and over.....	80,085	21,420	19,909	11,104	27,652
Unknown .....	1,130	437	403	99	191

## TOTAL MALES

Cuba .....	1,530,509	1,070,967	347,145	82,088	30,309
Under 15 years .....	621,587	621,561	18	8	
15 to 17 years.....	90,708	90,471	197	37	3
18 to 19 years.....	58,769	57,525	907	286	51
20 years .....	22,052	20,566	1,066	339	61
21 to 24 years.....	88,061	71,155	13,514	3,151	241
25 to 29 years.....	127,873	72,834	44,700	9,340	999
30 to 34 years.....	122,429	45,235	62,333	13,068	1,793
35 to 44 years.....	180,823	45,279	108,112	22,087	5,345
45 to 54 years.....	111,282	22,213	69,188	16,066	6,815
55 to 64 years.....	65,727	12,880	34,863	10,691	7,293
65 years and over.....	40,582	10,977	14,963	6,964	7,658
Unknown .....	616	251	284	31	50

## TOTAL FEMALES

Cuba .....	1,358,495	865,407	319,182	95,242	78,664
Under 15 years .....	602,452	601,924	493	32	3
15 to 17 years.....	96,304	86,681	7,994	1,552	77
18 to 19 years.....	50,688	34,284	13,407	2,742	195
20 years .....	18,374	10,388	6,140	1,732	114
21 to 24 years.....	71,027	28,603	33,385	8,233	806
25 to 29 years.....	110,549	27,935	64,503	16,079	2,432
30 to 34 years.....	93,726	10,688	58,105	15,195	3,738
35 to 44 years.....	133,735	22,150	76,357	24,864	12,364
45 to 54 years.....	86,547	15,247	38,388	13,573	19,339
55 to 64 years.....	52,676	10,878	15,285	7,052	19,461
65 years and over.....	39,503	10,443	4,946	4,120	19,994
Unknown .....	514	186	119	68	141

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

Cuba .....	1,816,017	1,239,263	440,345	64,746	71,663
Under 15 years .....	883,642	883,498	119	24	1
15 to 17 years.....	126,136	118,868	6,483	711	44
18 to 19 years.....	65,147	52,643	11,107	1,281	116
20 years .....	19,520	13,750	4,874	782	114
21 to 24 years.....	80,407	43,942	31,670	4,188	609
25 to 29 years.....	136,089	41,494	73,899	9,556	2,179
30 to 34 years.....	120,726	26,404	79,875	10,909	3,538
35 to 44 years.....	175,134	26,693	119,275	17,907	11,286
45 to 54 years.....	109,551	14,435	66,944	10,639	17,533
55 to 64 years.....	66,683	8,791	33,514	6,048	18,330
65 years and over.....	38,616	5,597	12,494	2,676	17,849
Unknown .....	366	148	130	27	61

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—ContinuedCUBA.—Continued  
NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
Cuba .....	914,022	677,150	208,840	30,450	17,782
Under 15 years.....	450,227	450,214	6	7	
15 to 17 years.....	59,989	59,839	131	17	2
18 to 19 years.....	32,457	31,719	625	105	8
20 years .....	8,775	8,092	536	100	47
21 to 24 years.....	37,295	27,820	8,172	1,204	99
25 to 29 years.....	60,805	29,299	27,389	3,551	563
30 to 34 years.....	62,182	18,061	37,965	5,090	1,066
35 to 44 years.....	92,174	16,061	63,878	8,545	3,090
45 to 54 years.....	57,151	8,283	38,066	6,129	4,073
55 to 64 years.....	35,200	4,603	22,152	3,885	4,495
65 years and over.....	17,623	2,431	9,061	1,809	4,322
Unknown .....	144	63	59	5	17

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

Cuba .....	901,995	582,113	231,705	34,296	53,881
Under 15 years.....	433,415	433,284	113	17	1
15 to 17 years.....	69,147	59,059	6,352	694	42
18 to 19 years.....	32,690	20,924	10,482	1,176	108
20 years .....	10,745	5,618	4,338	652	67
21 to 24 years.....	43,112	16,122	23,498	2,982	510
25 to 29 years.....	69,281	15,195	46,471	6,002	1,616
30 to 34 years.....	58,544	8,343	41,910	5,819	2,472
35 to 44 years.....	82,969	10,002	55,397	9,362	8,199
45 to 54 years.....	52,400	6,152	28,278	4,510	13,460
55 to 64 years.....	31,483	4,123	11,362	2,163	13,835
65 years and over.....	20,903	3,163	3,433	867	13,527
Unknown .....	222	85	71	22	44

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

Cuba .....	272,030	133,149	116,930	8,274	13,677
Under 15 years.....	18,893	18,855	35	3	
15 to 17 years.....	9,306	9,048	327	18	3
18 to 19 years.....	12,309	11,571	770	41	17
20 years .....	7,812	6,887	846	60	19
21 to 24 years.....	31,907	24,452	6,131	318	106
25 to 29 years.....	39,116	22,828	16,111	874	303
30 to 34 years.....	35,063	13,740	19,638	1,094	591
35 to 44 years.....	55,909	14,336	36,700	2,523	2,350
45 to 54 years.....	35,061	6,555	23,350	1,857	3,299
55 to 64 years.....	17,554	3,092	9,839	1,050	3,373
65 years and over.....	9,808	1,667	4,128	422	3,591
Unknown .....	212	116	55	14	25

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

Cuba .....	202,977	107,511	82,769	6,346	6,340
Under 15 years.....	9,990	9,985	4	1	
15 to 17 years.....	6,173	6,145	28	2	
18 to 19 years.....	9,685	8,767	105	6	7
20 years .....	6,075	5,816	230	22	7
21 to 24 years.....	24,404	21,639	2,559	177	39
25 to 29 years.....	20,890	20,224	8,953	587	126
30 to 34 years.....	26,520	12,553	13,452	745	270
35 to 44 years.....	42,561	12,401	27,105	1,920	1,138
45 to 54 years.....	27,343	5,654	18,562	1,587	1,540
55 to 64 years.....	13,258	2,802	8,194	923	1,539
65 years and over.....	6,925	1,350	3,540	368	1,667
Unknown .....	130	85	30	8	7

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
Cuba .....	69,073	25,638	34,170	1,928	7,337
Under 15 years.....	8,903	8,870	31	2	
15 to 17 years.....	3,223	2,903	301	16	3
18 to 19 years.....	2,714	2,004	665	35	10
20 years .....	1,737	1,071	616	38	12
21 to 24 years.....	6,603	2,823	3,572	141	67
25 to 29 years.....	9,226	2,604	6,158	287	177
30 to 34 years.....	8,543	1,687	6,186	319	321
35 to 44 years.....	13,345	1,935	9,595	663	1,212
45 to 54 years.....	7,718	901	4,788	270	1,759
55 to 64 years.....	4,096	490	1,615	127	1,834
65 years and over.....	2,833	317	588	54	1,924
Unknown .....	82	33	25	6	18

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

Cuba .....	800,957	563,962	109,052	104,310	23,633
Under 15 years.....	321,504	321,132	357	13	2
15 to 17 years.....	51,480	49,206	1,381	860	33
18 to 19 years.....	31,911	27,595	2,497	1,706	113
20 years .....	13,094	10,337	1,486	1,229	42
21 to 24 years.....	47,674	31,364	9,098	6,880	332
25 to 29 years.....	69,677	33,447	20,232	14,989	949
30 to 34 years.....	60,363	21,779	20,925	16,260	1,402
35 to 44 years.....	85,555	26,430	28,494	26,521	4,070
45 to 54 years.....	53,217	16,470	14,282	17,143	5,322
55 to 64 years.....	34,363	11,875	6,795	10,645	5,051
65 years and over.....	31,631	14,156	3,287	8,006	6,212
Unknown .....	552	171	218	58	105

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

Cuba .....	413,530	306,306	55,745	45,292	6,187
Under 15 years.....	161,370	161,362	8		
15 to 17 years.....	24,546	24,487	40	18	1
18 to 19 years.....	16,627	16,239	177	175	36
20 years .....	7,202	6,678	300	217	7
21 to 24 years.....	26,362	21,706	2,783	1,770	103
25 to 29 years.....	37,178	23,311	8,358	5,199	310
30 to 34 years.....	33,727	15,121	10,916	7,233	457
35 to 44 years.....	46,085	16,217	17,129	11,622	1,117
45 to 54 years.....	26,788	8,276	8,960	8,370	1,202
55 to 64 years.....	17,269	5,610	4,517	5,883	1,279
65 years and over.....	16,034	7,196	2,362	4,807	1,669
Unknown .....	342	103	195	18	26

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

Cuba .....	387,427	257,653	53,307	59,018	17,446
Under 15 years.....	160,134	159,770	349	13	2
15 to 17 years.....	26,934	24,719	1,341	842	32
18 to 19 years.....	15,284	11,356	2,320	1,531	77
20 years .....	5,802	8,679	1,186	1,012	35
21 to 24 years.....	21,372	9,678	6,315	5,110	229
25 to 29 years.....	32,439	10,136	11,874	9,790	639
30 to 34 years.....	26,639	6,678	10,009	9,027	945
35 to 44 years.....	39,430	10,213	11,365	14,809	2,953
45 to 54 years.....	26,429	8,194	5,322	8,793	4,120
55 to 64 years.....	17,097	6,265	2,278	4,702	3,792
65 years and over.....	15,627	6,960	925	3,169	4,543
Unknown .....	210	68	23	40	79

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The province .....	261,198	176,727	56,958	18,087	9,426
Under 15 years.....	121,596	121,572	16	8	
15 to 17 years.....	18,969	18,169	688	111	1
18 to 19 years.....	10,585	8,871	1,432	268	14
20 years .....	3,284	2,387	697	156	44
21 to 24 years.....	11,028	6,387	3,709	852	80
25 to 29 years.....	16,907	5,897	8,710	1,965	335
30 to 34 years.....	16,400	3,647	9,730	2,610	413
35 to 44 years.....	27,916	4,199	16,490	5,664	1,563
45 to 54 years.....	17,969	2,428	9,540	3,778	2,223
55 to 64 years.....	9,737	1,411	4,237	1,718	2,371
65 years and over.....	6,300	1,317	1,676	938	2,399
Unknown .....	107	42	33	19	13

## TOTAL MALES

The province .....	134,995	93,975	29,505	8,447	3,068
Under 15 years.....	61,179	61,171	1	7	
15 to 17 years.....	8,911	8,900	9	2	
18 to 19 years.....	5,296	5,175	99	20	2
20 years .....	1,577	1,474	53	14	36
21 to 24 years.....	5,403	4,301	933	152	15
25 to 29 years.....	7,614	4,093	3,218	520	83
30 to 34 years.....	8,807	2,676	4,928	1,061	142
35 to 44 years.....	15,574	2,840	9,678	2,569	487
45 to 54 years.....	10,738	1,578	6,161	2,292	707
55 to 64 years.....	5,953	918	3,104	1,159	775
65 years and over.....	3,613	844	1,300	650	819
Unknown .....	27	5	19	1	2

## TOTAL FEMALES

The province .....	126,203	82,752	27,453	9,640	6,358
Under 15 years.....	60,817	60,801	15	1	
15 to 17 years.....	10,078	9,269	679	109	1
18 to 19 years.....	5,289	3,693	1,333	248	12
20 years .....	1,707	913	614	142	8
21 to 24 years.....	5,625	2,086	2,774	700	65
25 to 29 years.....	8,993	1,804	5,492	1,445	252
30 to 34 years.....	7,593	971	4,892	1,549	271
35 to 44 years.....	12,342	1,359	6,812	3,095	1,076
45 to 54 years.....	7,231	850	3,379	1,486	1,516
55 to 64 years.....	3,781	493	1,133	559	1,596
65 years and over.....	2,637	473	376	288	1,550
Unknown .....	80	37	14	18	11

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The province .....	102,408	131,522	45,033	9,153	6,695
Under 15 years.....	95,057	95,036	13	8	
15 to 17 years.....	14,305	13,618	589	68	
18 to 19 years.....	7,618	6,256	1,219	135	8
20 years .....	2,196	1,540	551	67	38
21 to 24 years.....	7,709	4,233	3,001	423	52
25 to 29 years.....	12,117	3,790	7,075	997	255
30 to 34 years.....	11,765	2,296	7,813	1,379	297
35 to 44 years.....	19,732	2,415	13,152	3,063	1,109
45 to 54 years.....	12,306	1,282	7,391	1,986	1,647
55 to 64 years.....	6,272	666	3,135	771	1,700
65 years and over.....	3,282	350	1,085	282	1,584
Unknown .....	29	10	8	6	5

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The province .....	97,774	69,523	21,970	4,271	2,010
Under 15 years.....	47,855	47,848		7	
15 to 17 years.....	6,723	6,714	8	1	
18 to 19 years.....	3,805	3,717	80	6	2
20 years .....	1,023	957	33	2	31
21 to 24 years.....	3,644	2,826	739	71	8
25 to 29 years.....	5,502	2,651	2,524	265	62
30 to 34 years.....	6,125	1,688	3,786	546	105
35 to 44 years.....	10,667	1,641	7,321	1,374	331
45 to 54 years.....	7,063	812	4,491	1,244	486
55 to 64 years.....	3,663	424	2,187	551	501
65 years and over.....	1,696	212	796	294	494
Unknown .....	8	3	5		

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The province .....	94,344	61,899	23,063	4,887	4,685
Under 15 years.....	47,202	47,188	13	1	
15 to 17 years.....	7,582	6,934	581	67	
18 to 19 years.....	3,813	2,539	1,139	129	6
20 years .....	1,173	583	518	65	7
21 to 24 years.....	4,065	1,407	2,262	352	44
25 to 29 years.....	6,615	1,139	4,551	732	193
30 to 34 years.....	5,560	908	4,027	833	182
35 to 44 years.....	9,065	774	5,831	1,682	778
45 to 54 years.....	5,243	440	2,900	742	1,161
55 to 64 years.....	2,609	242	948	220	1,199
65 years and over.....	1,588	138	290	58	1,100
Unknown .....	21	7	3	6	5

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The province .....	9,072	3,344	4,443	559	726
Under 15 years.....	371	369	2		
15 to 17 years.....	215	211	3	1	
18 to 19 years.....	279	261	17	1	
20 years .....	191	165	18	4	4
21 to 24 years.....	572	459	104	7	2
25 to 29 years.....	835	518	290	18	9
30 to 34 years.....	864	341	468	42	13
35 to 44 years.....	2,027	436	1,343	171	77
45 to 54 years.....	1,705	273	1,137	163	132
55 to 64 years.....	1,207	176	660	119	222
65 years and over.....	799	134	366	32	267
Unknown .....	7	1	5	1	

FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The province .....	7,588	2,900	3,662	510	466
Under 15 years.....	215	212	1		
15 to 17 years.....	146	146			
18 to 19 years.....	230	226	4		
20 years .....	170	155	9	2	4
21 to 24 years.....	474	427	42	4	1
25 to 29 years.....	698	449	202	13	4
30 to 34 years.....	715	315	357	36	7
35 to 44 years.....	1,714	393	1,114	154	48
45 to 54 years.....	1,479	248	985	157	89
55 to 64 years.....	1,028	166	610	113	139
65 years and over.....	666	127	365	30	174
Unknown .....	5	1	3	1	

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The province .....	1,534	444	781	49	260
Under 15 years.....	158	157	1		
15 to 17 years.....	69	65	3	1	
18 to 19 years.....	49	35	13	1	
20 years .....	21	10	9	2	
21 to 24 years.....	98	32	62	3	1
25 to 29 years.....	137	39	88	5	5
30 to 34 years.....	149	26	111	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	313	38	229	17	29
45 to 54 years.....	226	25	152	6	43
55 to 64 years.....	179	10	80	6	83
65 years and over.....	133	7	31	2	93
Unknown .....	2		2		

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	59,718	41,861	7,482	8,370	2,006
Under 15 years.....	26,568	26,567	1		
15 to 17 years.....	4,449	4,310	96	42	1
18 to 19 years.....	2,688	2,354	196	132	6
20 years .....	867	682	128	85	2
21 to 24 years.....	2,747	1,695	604	422	25
25 to 29 years.....	3,955	1,589	1,345	950	71
30 to 34 years.....	3,751	1,010	1,449	1,189	103
35 to 44 years.....	6,157	1,348	1,995	2,437	377
45 to 54 years.....	3,958	873	1,012	1,629	444
55 to 64 years.....	2,258	539	412	828	449
65 years and over.....	2,219	833	224	644	518
Unknown .....	71	31	20	12	8

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	29,683	21,552	3,873	3,666	592
Under 15 years.....	13,111	13,111			
15 to 17 years.....	2,042	2,040	1	1	
18 to 19 years.....	1,261	1,232	15	14	
20 years .....	384	362	11	10	1
21 to 24 years.....	1,285	1,048	154	77	6
25 to 29 years.....	1,712	963	492	242	17
30 to 34 years.....	1,967	673	785	479	30
35 to 44 years.....	3,193	801	1,243	1,041	108
45 to 54 years.....	2,136	488	685	891	132
55 to 64 years.....	1,265	328	307	495	135
65 years and over.....	1,251	505	169	416	161
Unknown .....	14	1	11		2

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	30,035	20,309	3,609	4,704	1,413
Under 15 years.....	13,457	13,456	1		
15 to 17 years.....	2,407	2,270	95	41	1
18 to 19 years.....	1,427	1,122	181	118	6
20 years .....	513	320	117	75	1
21 to 24 years.....	1,462	647	550	345	20
25 to 29 years.....	2,241	626	853	708	54
30 to 34 years.....	1,784	337	664	710	73
35 to 44 years.....	2,964	547	762	1,396	290
45 to 54 years.....	1,762	385	327	738	312
55 to 64 years.....	693	241	105	333	314
65 years and over.....	968	328	55	228	357
Unknown .....	57	30	9	12	6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	697,583	448,545	183,920	28,984	36,134
Under 15 years.....	247,072	247,001	67	4	
15 to 17 years.....	45,552	43,765	1,616	154	17
18 to 19 years.....	28,758	25,119	3,230	363	46
20 years .....	10,412	8,580	1,567	138	27
21 to 24 years.....	43,333	29,128	12,379	1,574	252
25 to 29 years.....	62,859	29,353	28,662	3,994	950
30 to 34 years.....	58,635	19,501	32,601	4,814	1,739
35 to 44 years.....	91,791	22,359	54,492	8,621	6,319
45 to 54 years.....	59,329	12,647	31,756	5,372	9,554
55 to 64 years.....	30,290	6,309	12,799	2,493	8,689
65 years and over.....	19,179	4,650	4,677	1,336	8,516
Unknown .....	253	133	74	21	25

## TOTAL MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	265,535	248,471	94,856	12,994	9,214
Under 15 years.....	125,483	125,479	7		
15 to 17 years.....	22,634	22,589	39	6	
18 to 19 years.....	15,875	15,647	195	30	3
20 years .....	5,611	5,350	223	35	3
21 to 24 years.....	23,241	18,348	3,409	445	39
25 to 29 years.....	32,935	19,616	11,607	1,478	234
30 to 34 years.....	32,400	13,289	16,506	2,130	475
35 to 44 years.....	50,150	14,035	30,614	3,863	1,638
45 to 54 years.....	32,365	7,340	19,934	2,782	2,309
55 to 64 years.....	15,923	3,417	8,855	1,426	2,225
65 years and over.....	8,793	2,290	3,432	791	2,280
Unknown .....	122	71	35	8	8

## TOTAL FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	332,048	200,074	89,064	15,990	26,920
Under 15 years.....	121,586	121,522	60	4	
15 to 17 years.....	22,918	21,176	1,577	148	17
18 to 19 years.....	12,883	9,472	3,035	333	43
20 years .....	4,801	3,230	1,344	203	24
21 to 24 years.....	20,092	9,780	8,970	1,129	213
25 to 29 years.....	30,024	9,737	17,055	2,516	718
30 to 34 years.....	26,255	6,212	16,095	2,684	1,264
35 to 44 years.....	41,611	8,324	23,878	4,758	4,681
45 to 54 years.....	26,964	5,307	11,822	2,590	7,245
55 to 64 years.....	14,367	2,892	3,944	1,067	6,464
65 years and over.....	10,386	2,960	1,245	545	6,236
Unknown .....	131	62	39	13	17

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	447,004	297,492	116,902	9,111	23,499
Under 15 years.....	193,600	193,573	24	3	
15 to 17 years.....	32,213	30,855	1,318	34	6
18 to 19 years.....	17,122	14,476	2,518	100	29
20 years .....	5,077	3,956	1,024	81	16
21 to 24 years.....	22,716	13,975	8,089	493	159
25 to 29 years.....	34,424	13,826	18,639	1,333	626
30 to 34 years.....	32,156	8,759	20,669	1,611	1,117
35 to 44 years.....	50,703	9,502	34,235	2,909	4,057
45 to 54 years.....	32,893	5,631	19,744	1,673	6,255
55 to 64 years.....	16,899	2,304	7,968	644	5,795
65 years and over.....	9,407	1,206	2,638	225	5,338
Unknown .....	84	30	38	5	11

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The province .....	223,871	158,178	55,471	4,617	6,605
Under 15 years.....	98,458	98,454	4		
15 to 17 years.....	15,544	15,521	22	1	
18 to 19 years.....	8,931	8,480	144	6	1
20 years.....	2,336	2,188	127	19	2
21 to 24 years.....	10,818	8,499	2,122	175	22
25 to 29 years.....	16,330	8,579	6,995	605	151
30 to 34 years.....	16,524	5,757	9,681	790	296
35 to 44 years.....	26,114	5,930	17,747	1,420	1,017
45 to 54 years.....	16,576	2,947	11,490	1,011	1,428
55 to 64 years.....	8,314	1,270	5,248	422	1,374
65 years and over.....	3,888	540	1,873	166	1,309
Unknown .....	38	13	18	2	5

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

	223,133	139,314	61,431	4,494	17,894
The province .....	223,133	139,314	61,431	4,494	17,894
Under 15 years.....	95,142	95,119	20	3	
15 to 17 years.....	16,639	15,334	1,296	33	6
18 to 19 years.....	8,491	5,995	2,374	94	28
20 years.....	2,741	1,768	897	62	14
21 to 24 years.....	11,898	5,476	5,967	318	137
25 to 29 years.....	18,094	5,247	11,644	728	475
30 to 34 years.....	15,612	3,002	10,988	821	821
35 to 44 years.....	24,589	3,572	16,488	1,489	3,040
45 to 54 years.....	15,927	2,084	8,254	662	4,927
55 to 64 years.....	8,385	1,034	2,718	222	4,411
65 years and over.....	5,519	663	765	59	4,029
Unknown .....	46	17	20	3	6

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

	109,727	53,697	47,081	2,276	6,679
The province .....	109,727	53,697	47,081	2,276	6,679
Under 15 years.....	7,210	7,194	16		
15 to 17 years.....	4,478	4,391	80	5	2
18 to 19 years.....	5,602	5,337	248	8	9
20 years.....	3,123	2,795	302	19	7
21 to 24 years.....	11,988	9,235	2,596	108	49
25 to 29 years.....	15,692	8,796	6,467	276	153
30 to 34 years.....	14,330	5,610	8,102	328	290
35 to 44 years.....	22,586	5,777	14,933	714	1,162
45 to 54 years.....	14,025	2,730	9,149	476	1,670
55 to 64 years.....	6,721	1,168	3,699	251	1,633
65 years and over.....	3,850	579	1,406	78	1,697
Unknown .....	122	85	23	7	7

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

	73,832	40,165	29,855	1,460	2,352
The province .....	73,832	40,165	29,855	1,460	2,352
Under 15 years.....	3,887	3,886	1		
15 to 17 years.....	3,013	3,005	6	2	
18 to 19 years.....	4,299	4,272	23	2	2
20 years.....	2,211	2,153	53	4	1
21 to 24 years.....	8,079	7,249	770	48	12
25 to 29 years.....	10,490	7,043	3,258	150	39
30 to 34 years.....	9,602	4,412	4,922	173	95
35 to 44 years.....	15,344	4,555	9,933	467	389
45 to 54 years.....	9,911	2,195	6,774	853	589
55 to 64 years.....	4,582	911	2,859	195	587
65 years and over.....	2,340	426	1,216	61	637
Unknown .....	74	58	10	5	1



TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	35,895	13,532	17,226	810	4,327
Under 15 years.....	3,323	3,308	15		
15 to 17 years.....	1,465	1,335	74	3	2
18 to 19 years.....	1,303	1,065	225	6	7
20 years .....	912	612	249	15	6
21 to 24 years.....	3,909	1,986	1,826	60	37
25 to 29 years.....	5,202	1,753	3,209	129	114
30 to 34 years.....	4,728	1,198	3,180	155	195
35 to 44 years.....	7,242	1,222	5,000	247	773
45 to 54 years.....	4,114	535	2,375	123	1,081
55 to 64 years.....	2,139	257	780	56	1,048
65 years and over.....	1,510	158	280	17	1,060
Unknown .....	48	27	13	2	6

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	140,852	97,356	19,937	17,603	5,956
Under 15 years.....	46,262	46,243	27	1	
15 to 17 years.....	8,861	8,516	218	115	9
18 to 19 years.....	6,034	5,307	464	255	8
20 years .....	2,212	1,829	241	138	4
21 to 24 years.....	8,629	5,918	1,694	973	44
25 to 29 years.....	12,843	6,731	3,556	2,385	171
30 to 34 years.....	12,169	5,132	3,830	2,875	332
35 to 44 years.....	18,502	7,680	5,324	4,998	1,100
45 to 54 years.....	12,501	4,886	2,863	3,223	1,529
55 to 64 years.....	6,870	2,837	1,161	1,598	1,271
65 years and over.....	5,022	2,865	543	1,033	1,481
Unknown .....	47	18	13	9	7

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	67,832	50,128	9,530	6,917	1,257
Under 15 years.....	23,141	23,139	2		
15 to 17 years.....	4,077	4,063	11	3	
18 to 19 years.....	2,945	2,855	28	22	
20 years .....	1,064	1,009	43	12	
21 to 24 years.....	4,344	3,600	517	222	5
25 to 29 years.....	6,115	3,994	1,354	723	44
30 to 34 years.....	6,274	3,120	1,903	1,167	84
35 to 44 years.....	8,692	3,550	2,934	1,976	232
45 to 54 years.....	5,578	2,198	1,670	1,418	292
55 to 64 years.....	3,027	1,236	718	809	264
65 years and over.....	2,565	1,324	343	561	334
Unknown .....	10		7	1	2

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	78,020	47,228	10,407	10,683	4,699
Under 15 years.....	23,121	23,065	25	1	
15 to 17 years.....	4,784	4,456	207	112	9
18 to 19 years.....	3,089	2,412	436	233	8
20 years .....	1,148	820	198	126	4
21 to 24 years.....	4,285	2,318	1,177	751	39
25 to 29 years.....	6,728	2,737	2,202	1,662	127
30 to 34 years.....	5,895	2,012	1,927	1,708	248
35 to 44 years.....	9,810	3,530	2,390	3,022	863
45 to 54 years.....	6,323	2,688	1,193	1,805	1,237
55 to 64 years.....	3,843	1,601	446	789	1,007
65 years and over.....	3,457	1,541	200	469	1,147
Unknown .....	37	18	6	8	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	312,704	205,605	71,795	22,982	12,322
Under 15 years.....	131,965	131,113	49	2	1
15 to 17 years.....	20,782	19,512	1,047	213	10
18 to 19 years.....	11,436	9,365	1,681	338	41
20 years.....	3,673	2,702	748	197	26
21 to 24 years.....	15,943	9,447	5,231	1,146	119
25 to 29 years.....	24,768	9,522	12,235	2,067	344
30 to 34 years.....	22,998	5,885	13,119	3,359	635
35 to 44 years.....	34,108	6,929	19,419	5,846	1,014
45 to 54 years.....	23,618	4,470	11,570	4,520	3,058
55 to 64 years.....	13,310	2,977	4,808	2,509	2,928
65 years and over.....	10,820	3,671	1,869	2,081	3,225
Unknown .....	77	31	11	14	21

## TOTAL MALES

The province .....	165,384	114,071	37,155	10,406	3,732
Under 15 years.....	66,687	66,685	2		
15 to 17 years.....	10,339	10,338	16	5	
18 to 19 years.....	6,155	6,035	93	26	1
20 years.....	1,961	1,801	124	32	7
21 to 24 years.....	8,686	6,834	1,513	276	33
25 to 29 years.....	12,955	6,883	5,033	939	100
30 to 34 years.....	12,745	4,552	6,689	1,492	212
35 to 44 years.....	19,186	4,502	11,415	2,592	677
45 to 54 years.....	13,234	2,668	7,386	2,368	812
55 to 64 years.....	7,515	1,738	3,423	1,485	869
65 years and over.....	5,836	2,217	1,428	1,186	1,008
Unknown .....	39	18	3	5	13

## TOTAL FEMALES

The province .....	147,340	91,534	34,640	12,576	8,590
Under 15 years.....	64,478	64,498	47	2	1
15 to 17 years.....	10,423	9,174	1,031	208	10
18 to 19 years.....	5,281	3,331	1,598	312	40
20 years.....	1,709	901	624	165	19
21 to 24 years.....	7,257	2,613	3,688	870	86
25 to 29 years.....	11,813	2,639	7,202	1,728	244
30 to 34 years.....	10,253	1,533	6,430	1,867	423
35 to 44 years.....	14,922	2,427	8,004	3,254	1,237
45 to 54 years.....	10,384	1,802	4,184	2,152	2,246
55 to 64 years.....	5,795	1,239	1,383	1,114	2,059
65 years and over.....	4,987	1,434	441	895	2,217
Unknown .....	38	13	8	9	8

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The province .....	192,681	129,273	50,985	4,156	8,267
Under 15 years.....	93,566	93,538	27	1	
15 to 17 years.....	13,914	12,986	865	59	4
18 to 19 years.....	1,804	1,209	544	35	16
20 years.....	1,801	1,209	514	16	10
21 to 24 years.....	7,984	4,019	3,688	205	72
25 to 29 years.....	13,619	4,203	8,675	504	237
30 to 34 years.....	13,011	2,525	9,347	693	416
35 to 44 years.....	19,212	2,784	13,892	1,219	1,317
45 to 54 years.....	12,720	1,550	8,096	804	2,180
55 to 64 years.....	6,485	744	3,331	349	2,061
65 years and over.....	3,675	440	1,195	124	1,916
Unknown .....	16	9	5		2

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	97,708	69,539	23,899	2,032	2,238
Under 15 years.....	47,911	47,911			
15 to 17 years.....	6,890	6,876	11	3	
18 to 19 years.....	3,442	3,375	61	5	1
20 years .....	829	742	79	2	6
21 to 24 years.....	3,682	2,649	962	53	18
25 to 29 years.....	6,330	2,829	3,227	200	74
30 to 34 years.....	6,342	1,800	4,299	305	138
35 to 44 years.....	10,144	1,713	7,412	583	436
45 to 54 years.....	6,756	962	4,713	547	534
55 to 64 years.....	3,505	441	2,268	242	556
65 years and over.....	1,676	240	899	92	475
Unknown .....	1	1			

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The province .....	94,973	59,734	27,086	2,124	6,029
Under 15 years.....	45,615	45,627	27	1	
15 to 17 years.....	7,024	6,110	854	56	4
18 to 19 years.....	3,233	1,891	1,259	68	15
20 years .....	975	467	463	33	10
21 to 24 years.....	4,302	1,370	2,726	152	54
25 to 29 years.....	7,289	1,374	5,148	304	163
30 to 34 years.....	6,469	725	5,048	348	308
35 to 44 years.....	9,068	1,071	6,480	616	821
45 to 54 years.....	5,964	588	3,383	317	1,646
55 to 64 years.....	2,980	303	1,065	107	1,505
65 years and over.....	1,999	200	328	32	1,441
Unknown .....	15	8	5		2

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The province .....	24,617	12,281	10,276	715	1,345
Under 15 years.....	2,296	2,293	3		
15 to 17 years.....	813	777	35	1	
18 to 19 years.....	1,095	1,024	67	4	
20 years .....	596	526	65	1	2
21 to 24 years.....	2,856	2,344	484	23	5
25 to 29 years.....	3,430	2,081	1,283	52	14
30 to 34 years.....	2,815	1,081	1,609	89	36
35 to 44 years.....	4,570	1,121	3,085	182	182
45 to 54 years.....	3,287	566	2,217	212	292
55 to 64 years.....	1,730	297	984	111	338
65 years and over.....	1,112	164	440	39	469
Unknown .....	17	5	4	1	7

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The province .....	19,786	10,421	7,994	614	757
Under 15 years.....	1,281	1,281			
15 to 17 years.....	563	565	1		
18 to 19 years.....	939	929	10		
20 years .....	511	489	20	1	1
21 to 24 years.....	2,508	2,274	235	15	4
25 to 29 years.....	2,887	1,668	874	40	5
30 to 34 years.....	2,358	1,020	1,236	76	26
35 to 44 years.....	3,795	1,022	2,500	150	123
45 to 54 years.....	2,727	510	1,861	164	162
55 to 64 years.....	1,381	253	845	100	183
65 years and over.....	826	146	390	33	252
Unknown .....	7	4	2		1

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	4,831	1,860	2,282	101	588
Under 15 years.....	1,015	1,012	3		
15 to 17 years.....	247	212	34	1	
18 to 19 years.....	156	95	57	4	
20 years .....	85	39	45		1
21 to 24 years.....	348	110	229	8	1
25 to 29 years.....	543	113	409	12	9
30 to 34 years.....	437	61	373	13	10
35 to 44 years.....	775	99	585	32	59
45 to 54 years.....	560	56	356	18	130
55 to 64 years.....	349	44	139	11	155
65 years and over.....	286	18	50	1	217
Unknown .....	10	1	2	1	6

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	95,406	64,051	10,534	18,111	2,710
Under 15 years.....	35,303	35,282	19	1	1
15 to 17 years.....	6,055	4,749	147	153	6
18 to 19 years.....	3,696	3,076	304	281	25
20 years .....	1,273	965	139	161	8
21 to 24 years.....	5,103	3,084	1,059	918	42
25 to 29 years.....	7,719	3,238	2,277	2,111	93
30 to 34 years.....	7,172	2,279	2,163	2,577	153
35 to 44 years.....	10,323	3,024	2,442	4,445	415
45 to 54 years.....	7,611	2,354	1,257	3,414	586
55 to 64 years.....	5,095	1,936	491	2,139	529
65 years and over.....	6,039	3,047	234	1,918	840
Unknown .....	44	17	2	13	12

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	47,870	34,111	5,262	7,780	737
Under 15 years.....	17,435	17,493	2		
15 to 17 years.....	2,903	2,897	4	2	
18 to 19 years.....	1,774	1,731	22	21	
20 years .....	624	570	25	29	
21 to 24 years.....	2,496	1,951	326	208	11
25 to 29 years.....	3,738	2,086	932	609	21
30 to 34 years.....	3,845	1,532	1,154	1,111	48
35 to 44 years.....	5,247	1,767	1,503	1,859	118
45 to 54 years.....	3,751	1,196	812	1,627	116
55 to 64 years.....	2,629	1,044	312	1,143	130
65 years and over.....	3,337	1,831	169	1,056	281
Unknown .....	31	13	1	5	12

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	47,536	29,940	5,272	10,351	1,973
Under 15 years.....	17,808	17,789	17	1	1
15 to 17 years.....	3,157	2,852	143	151	6
18 to 19 years.....	1,892	1,345	282	240	25
20 years .....	619	395	114	132	8
21 to 24 years.....	2,697	1,133	733	710	31
25 to 29 years.....	3,981	1,152	1,345	1,412	72
30 to 34 years.....	3,327	747	1,009	1,463	105
35 to 44 years.....	5,079	1,277	939	2,588	297
45 to 54 years.....	3,860	1,158	445	1,787	470
55 to 64 years.....	2,468	892	179	996	399
65 years and over.....	2,702	1,216	65	892	559
Unknown .....	13	4	1	8	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The province .....	657,697	439,868	162,804	30,764	24,461
Under 15 years.....	287,390	287,330	57	3	
15 to 17 years.....	43,026	40,409	2,369	221	27
18 to 19 years.....	23,811	19,702	3,670	380	59
20 years .....	8,315	6,334	1,682	267	32
21 to 24 years.....	32,877	20,260	10,739	1,623	295
25 to 29 years.....	51,368	21,070	25,839	3,723	736
30 to 34 years.....	47,778	13,019	29,051	4,503	1,205
35 to 44 years.....	69,594	13,693	43,983	8,208	3,820
45 to 54 years.....	46,191	7,801	26,611	5,974	5,805
55 to 64 years.....	28,431	5,298	13,283	3,526	6,326
65 years and over.....	18,485	4,917	5,124	2,313	6,131
Unknown .....	431	97	216	23	95

## TOTAL MALES

The province .....	348,765	241,347	85,706	14,285	7,427
Under 15 years.....	144,534	144,533	1		
15 to 17 years.....	20,103	20,034	64	4	1
18 to 19 years.....	12,357	12,113	190	31	23
20 years .....	4,492	4,194	243	50	5
21 to 24 years.....	18,313	14,610	3,194	433	76
25 to 29 years.....	27,779	15,399	10,590	1,338	252
30 to 34 years.....	27,098	9,749	14,886	2,013	450
35 to 44 years.....	40,529	9,541	26,022	3,697	1,269
45 to 54 years.....	26,733	4,938	16,934	3,180	1,701
55 to 64 years.....	16,633	3,182	9,405	2,169	1,877
65 years and over.....	9,908	2,791	3,982	1,383	1,752
Unknown .....	286	63	185	7	21

## TOTAL FEMALES

The province .....	308,932	198,521	76,898	16,479	17,034
Under 15 years.....	142,856	142,797	56	3	
15 to 17 years.....	22,923	20,375	2,305	217	26
18 to 19 years.....	11,454	7,589	3,480	349	36
20 years .....	3,823	2,140	1,439	217	27
21 to 24 years.....	14,564	5,680	7,545	1,190	149
25 to 29 years.....	23,589	5,471	15,219	2,385	484
30 to 34 years.....	20,680	3,270	14,165	2,490	75
35 to 44 years.....	29,067	4,062	17,941	4,511	2,551
45 to 54 years.....	19,458	2,863	9,677	2,814	4,104
55 to 64 years.....	11,798	2,114	8,678	1,357	4,449
65 years and over.....	8,577	2,126	1,142	930	4,379
Unknown .....	145	34	21	16	74

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The province .....	447,604	307,892	111,938	11,028	16,746
Under 15 years.....	224,539	224,552	36	1	
15 to 17 years.....	31,320	29,227	1,972	103	18
18 to 19 years.....	15,693	12,520	2,985	164	24
20 years .....	4,204	2,902	1,178	106	18
21 to 24 years.....	17,415	9,232	7,494	559	130
25 to 29 years.....	30,991	10,696	18,421	1,379	465
30 to 34 years.....	28,919	6,241	20,152	1,717	800
35 to 44 years.....	41,280	5,976	29,551	3,169	2,554
45 to 54 years.....	27,056	3,247	17,569	2,290	4,040
55 to 64 years.....	16,888	2,044	6,193	1,140	4,511
65 years and over.....	9,172	1,194	3,354	452	4,172
Unknown .....	116	61	33	8	14

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	224,784	162,787	52,600	5,021	4,376
Under 15 years.....	113,829	113,829			
15 to 17 years.....	14,444	14,400	44		
18 to 19 years.....	7,714	7,577	126	11	
20 years .....	1,792	1,670	107	12	3
21 to 24 years.....	7,740	5,768	1,817	136	19
25 to 29 years.....	14,616	7,412	6,657	465	122
30 to 34 years.....	14,768	4,456	9,297	745	270
35 to 44 years.....	21,854	3,967	15,741	1,414	732
45 to 54 years.....	14,314	1,975	10,088	1,216	1,035
55 to 64 years.....	9,201	1,150	6,171	731	1,149
65 years and over.....	4,410	549	2,534	289	1,038
Unknown .....	62	34	18	2	8

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	222,820	145,105	59,338	6,007	12,370
Under 15 years.....	110,760	110,723	36	1	
15 to 17 years.....	16,876	14,627	1,928	103	18
18 to 19 years.....	7,979	4,943	2,859	153	24
20 years .....	2,412	1,232	1,071	94	15
21 to 24 years.....	9,675	3,464	5,677	423	111
25 to 29 years.....	16,305	3,284	11,764	914	343
30 to 34 years.....	14,142	1,785	10,855	972	530
35 to 44 years.....	19,426	2,609	13,810	1,785	1,822
45 to 54 years.....	12,742	1,272	7,481	684	3,005
55 to 64 years.....	7,687	894	3,022	409	3,362
65 years and over.....	4,762	645	820	163	3,134
Unknown .....	51	27	15	6	6

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	62,378	30,329	27,582	1,871	2,596
Under 15 years.....	4,222	4,211	11		
15 to 17 years.....	1,708	1,604	99	4	1
18 to 19 years.....	2,470	2,241	215	10	4
20 years .....	2,034	1,804	209	18	3
21 to 24 years.....	7,533	6,019	1,434	58	22
25 to 29 years.....	8,747	5,168	3,321	169	59
30 to 34 years.....	7,817	3,109	4,392	203	113
35 to 44 years.....	12,889	3,345	8,536	549	458
45 to 54 years.....	8,453	1,496	5,854	455	648
55 to 64 years.....	4,235	796	2,513	267	619
65 years and over.....	2,237	491	989	134	623
Unknown .....	33	14	9	4	6

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	50,114	25,847	21,286	1,503	1,478
Under 15 years.....	2,142	2,142			
15 to 17 years.....	1,061	1,070	11		
18 to 19 years.....	1,833	1,836	44	2	1
20 years .....	1,709	1,626	78	4	1
21 to 24 years.....	6,586	5,697	840	34	15
25 to 29 years.....	7,394	4,943	2,279	133	39
30 to 34 years.....	6,407	2,917	3,273	150	67
35 to 44 years.....	10,638	3,123	6,892	420	283
45 to 54 years.....	7,032	1,374	4,876	402	380
55 to 64 years.....	3,474	712	2,154	243	365
65 years and over.....	1,692	394	862	113	323
Unknown .....	26	13	7	2	4

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	12,264	4,482	6,296	368	1,118
Under 15 years.....	2,080	2,069	11		
15 to 17 years.....	627	534	88	4	1
18 to 19 years.....	587	405	171	8	3
20 years .....	325	178	131	14	2
21 to 24 years.....	947	322	594	24	7
25 to 29 years.....	1,353	255	1,042	36	20
30 to 34 years.....	1,410	192	1,119	53	46
35 to 44 years.....	2,201	223	1,674	129	175
45 to 54 years.....	1,421	122	978	53	268
55 to 64 years.....	761	84	359	24	294
65 years and over.....	545	97	127	21	300
Unknown .....	7	1	2	2	2

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	147,715	101,647	23,084	17,865	5,118
Under 15 years.....	58,579	58,567	10	2	
15 to 17 years.....	9,998	9,578	298	114	8
18 to 19 years.....	5,648	4,941	470	206	31
20 years .....	2,077	1,628	295	143	11
21 to 24 years.....	7,929	5,039	1,811	1,006	73
25 to 29 years.....	11,660	5,176	4,097	2,175	212
30 to 34 years.....	11,051	3,069	4,507	2,583	292
35 to 44 years.....	15,425	4,281	5,878	4,460	808
45 to 54 years.....	10,682	3,058	3,188	3,319	1,117
55 to 64 years.....	7,308	2,456	1,577	2,119	1,156
65 years and over.....	7,076	3,232	781	1,727	1,338
Unknown .....	282	22	174	11	75

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	73,867	52,713	11,820	7,761	1,573
Under 15 years.....	28,563	28,562	1		
15 to 17 years.....	4,578	4,564	9	4	1
18 to 19 years.....	2,760	2,700	20	18	22
20 years .....	991	898	58	34	1
21 to 24 years.....	3,987	3,145	537	263	42
25 to 29 years.....	5,729	3,244	1,614	740	91
30 to 34 years.....	5,923	2,376	2,316	1,118	113
35 to 44 years.....	7,987	2,451	3,419	1,863	254
45 to 54 years.....	5,387	1,589	1,970	1,542	286
55 to 64 years.....	3,958	1,320	1,080	1,195	363
65 years and over.....	3,806	1,848	588	981	391
Unknown .....	198	16	170	3	9

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	73,848	48,934	11,264	10,104	3,546
Under 15 years.....	30,016	30,005	9	2	
15 to 17 years.....	5,420	5,014	289	110	7
18 to 19 years.....	2,888	2,241	450	188	9
20 years .....	1,086	730	237	109	10
21 to 24 years.....	3,942	1,894	1,274	743	31
25 to 29 years.....	5,931	1,032	2,443	1,435	121
30 to 34 years.....	5,128	1,293	2,191	1,465	179
35 to 44 years.....	7,438	1,830	2,457	2,597	554
45 to 54 years.....	5,295	1,469	1,218	1,777	831
55 to 64 years.....	3,350	1,136	497	924	798
65 years and over.....	3,270	1,884	195	746	945
Unknown .....	84	6	4	8	66

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	228,913	155,142	56,031	10,028	7,712
Under 15 years.....	93,491	93,469	18	4	
15 to 17 years.....	13,244	12,521	586	131	6
18 to 19 years.....	8,708	7,488	978	229	13
20 years .....	4,169	3,309	685	164	11
21 to 24 years.....	16,631	11,234	4,371	927	99
25 to 29 years.....	23,010	10,946	9,948	1,844	272
30 to 34 years.....	19,006	5,883	10,880	1,800	443
35 to 44 years.....	23,727	5,370	14,785	2,403	1,169
45 to 54 years.....	12,758	2,288	7,620	1,284	1,566
55 to 64 years.....	8,454	1,465	4,262	796	1,931
65 years and over.....	5,548	1,101	1,539	438	2,170
Unknown .....	167	68	59	8	32

## TOTAL MALES

The province .....	129,737	92,488	30,380	4,632	2,207
Under 15 years.....	48,185	48,480	4	1	
15 to 17 years.....	6,805	6,789	12	4	
18 to 19 years.....	5,212	5,133	60	15	4
20 years .....	2,671	2,529	113	28	1
21 to 24 years.....	10,482	8,804	1,284	293	11
25 to 29 years.....	14,013	8,820	4,366	774	83
30 to 34 years.....	11,934	4,717	6,202	869	146
35 to 44 years.....	14,877	4,082	9,174	1,212	409
45 to 54 years.....	7,519	1,516	4,870	706	427
55 to 64 years.....	4,780	879	2,913	470	518
65 years and over.....	2,831	614	1,356	289	602
Unknown .....	68	35	26	1	6

## TOTAL FEMALES

The province .....	99,176	62,654	25,651	5,386	5,505
Under 15 years.....	45,006	44,989	14	3	
15 to 17 years.....	6,439	5,732	574	127	6
18 to 19 years.....	3,496	2,355	918	214	9
20 years .....	1,498	780	572	136	10
21 to 24 years.....	6,149	2,340	3,087	631	88
25 to 29 years.....	8,967	2,126	5,582	1,070	189
30 to 34 years.....	7,072	1,163	4,678	931	297
35 to 44 years.....	8,850	1,288	5,611	1,191	760
45 to 54 years.....	5,239	772	2,750	578	1,139
55 to 64 years.....	3,674	586	1,349	324	1,413
65 years and over.....	2,687	487	483	149	1,568
Unknown .....	99	33	33	7	26

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The province .....	156,884	107,922	37,635	5,723	5,584
Under 15 years.....	77,280	77,263	12		
15 to 17 years.....	9,944	9,379	459	100	6
18 to 19 years.....	5,358	4,411	782	158	7
20 years .....	2,034	1,449	473	103	9
21 to 24 years.....	8,575	4,813	3,110	583	68
25 to 29 years.....	12,575	4,296	6,990	1,091	198
30 to 34 years.....	10,896	2,307	7,242	1,042	305
35 to 44 years.....	13,110	1,810	9,247	1,284	769
45 to 54 years.....	7,461	916	4,775	679	1,091
55 to 64 years.....	5,851	720	3,178	451	1,499
65 years and over.....	3,689	517	1,341	224	1,607
Unknown .....	111	33	46	5	27



TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	79,959	58,428	17,711	2,513	1,307
Under 15 years.....	39,981	39,980	1		
15 to 17 years.....	4,800	4,800	6	3	
18 to 19 years.....	2,735	2,690	34	11	
20 years.....	950	896	34	19	1
21 to 24 years.....	4,126	3,166	743	181	6
25 to 29 years.....	6,049	2,973	2,589	438	49
30 to 34 years.....	5,824	1,615	3,638	489	82
35 to 44 years.....	6,966	1,138	5,008	618	202
45 to 54 years.....	3,703	501	2,632	339	231
55 to 64 years.....	3,071	393	2,054	270	354
65 years and over.....	1,710	234	954	144	378
Unknown.....	35	12	18	1	4

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	76,925	49,494	19,944	3,210	4,277
Under 15 years.....	37,299	37,288	11		
15 to 17 years.....	5,135	4,579	453	97	6
18 to 19 years.....	2,623	1,721	748	147	7
20 years.....	1,084	553	439	84	8
21 to 24 years.....	4,449	1,620	2,367	402	60
25 to 29 years.....	6,526	1,323	4,401	653	149
30 to 34 years.....	5,072	692	3,604	553	223
35 to 44 years.....	6,144	672	4,239	666	567
45 to 54 years.....	3,758	415	2,143	340	890
55 to 64 years.....	2,780	327	1,124	184	1,145
65 years and over.....	1,979	283	887	80	1,229
Unknown.....	76	21	28	4	23

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	29,566	16,983	11,188	596	799
Under 15 years.....	2,193	2,188	3	2	
15 to 17 years.....	898	864	33	1	
18 to 19 years.....	1,546	1,469	73	4	3
20 years.....	1,016	903	110	3	
21 to 24 years.....	4,297	13,618	610	31	8
25 to 29 years.....	5,156	3,469	1,575	89	23
30 to 34 years.....	4,152	1,795	2,212	90	55
35 to 44 years.....	5,583	1,666	3,565	156	176
45 to 54 years.....	2,933	691	2,011	121	198
55 to 64 years.....	1,202	266	705	64	167
65 years and over.....	597	115	281	34	167
Unknown.....	23	10	10	1	2

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	24,513	14,985	8,550	482	493
Under 15 years.....	1,187	1,184	2	1	
15 to 17 years.....	565	692	3		
18 to 19 years.....	1,352	1,336	11	2	3
20 years.....	894	849	42	3	
21 to 24 years.....	3,821	3,500	300	18	3
25 to 29 years.....	4,463	3,279	1,110	62	15
30 to 34 years.....	3,528	1,732	1,687	70	39
35 to 44 years.....	4,665	1,541	2,877	127	120
45 to 54 years.....	2,470	590	1,686	112	132
55 to 64 years.....	984	234	602	57	61
65 years and over.....	467	102	243	30	92
Unknown.....	14	6	7		1

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	5,053	1,998	2,638	114	303
Under 15 years.....	1,006	1,004	1	1	
15 to 17 years.....	233	202	30	1	
18 to 19 years.....	104	130	62	2	
20 years.....	122	54	68		
21 to 24 years.....	446	118	310	13	5
25 to 29 years.....	690	190	465	27	8
30 to 34 years.....	624	63	525	20	16
35 to 44 years.....	918	145	688	29	56
45 to 54 years.....	463	43	345	9	66
55 to 64 years.....	218	32	103	7	76
65 years and over.....	130	13	38	4	75
Unknown .....	9	4	3	1	1

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	42,463	30,237	7,188	3,709	1,329
Under 15 years.....	14,018	14,013	3	2	
15 to 17 years.....	2,402	2,278	94	30	
18 to 19 years.....	1,804	1,611	123	67	3
20 years.....	1,119	957	102	58	2
21 to 24 years.....	3,789	2,800	651	313	25
25 to 29 years.....	5,279	3,181	1,383	664	51
30 to 34 years.....	3,958	1,781	1,426	668	83
35 to 44 years.....	5,034	1,874	1,973	963	224
45 to 54 years.....	2,364	769	834	484	277
55 to 64 years.....	1,401	479	379	278	265
65 years and over.....	1,262	469	217	180	396
Unknown .....	33	25	3	2	3

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	25,265	19,075	4,119	1,667	404
Under 15 years.....	7,317	7,316	1		
15 to 17 years.....	1,331	1,327	3	1	
18 to 19 years.....	1,125	1,107	15	2	1
20 years.....	827	784	37	6	
21 to 24 years.....	2,535	2,198	241	94	2
25 to 29 years.....	3,528	2,538	667	274	19
30 to 34 years.....	2,582	1,370	877	310	25
35 to 44 years.....	3,246	1,403	1,289	467	87
45 to 54 years.....	1,346	455	572	255	64
55 to 64 years.....	725	232	257	143	73
65 years and over.....	684	278	159	115	132
Unknown .....	19	17	1		1

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	17,198	11,162	3,069	2,042	925
Under 15 years.....	6,701	6,697	2	2	
15 to 17 years.....	1,071	951	91	29	
18 to 19 years.....	679	504	108	65	2
20 years.....	292	173	65	52	2
21 to 24 years.....	1,254	692	410	219	23
25 to 29 years.....	1,751	613	716	390	32
30 to 34 years.....	1,376	411	549	358	58
35 to 44 years.....	1,788	471	684	496	137
45 to 54 years.....	1,018	314	262	229	213
55 to 64 years.....	676	227	122	135	192
65 years and over.....	578	191	58	65	264
Unknown .....	14	8	2	2	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	730,909	510,487	135,019	66,485	18,918
Under 15 years.....	342,925	342,600	304	19	2
15 to 17 years.....	45,439	42,776	1,885	759	19
18 to 19 years.....	26,159	21,263	3,373	1,450	73
20 years .....	10,573	7,662	1,827	1,049	35
21 to 24 years.....	39,276	23,272	10,470	5,262	272
25 to 29 years.....	59,810	23,981	23,809	11,226	794
30 to 34 years.....	51,318	13,988	25,057	11,177	1,096
35 to 44 years.....	69,422	14,969	35,320	16,209	2,924
45 to 54 years.....	37,964	7,826	17,479	8,711	3,948
55 to 64 years.....	28,181	6,300	10,761	6,611	4,509
65 years and over.....	19,747	5,784	4,724	3,998	5,241
Unknown .....	95	66	10	14	5

## TOTAL MALES

The province .....	336,113	280,615	69,543	31,294	4,661
Under 15 years.....	175,266	175,213	3		
15 to 17 years.....	21,896	21,821	57	16	2
18 to 19 years.....	13,874	13,422	270	164	16
20 years .....	5,737	5,238	310	180	9
21 to 24 years.....	21,936	17,168	3,149	1,552	67
25 to 29 years.....	32,247	17,823	9,886	4,291	247
30 to 34 years.....	29,445	10,452	13,122	5,503	368
35 to 44 years.....	46,507	10,279	21,209	8,154	865
45 to 54 years.....	20,693	4,173	10,903	4,758	89
55 to 64 years.....	14,920	2,746	7,163	3,982	1,029
65 years and over.....	9,563	2,221	3,465	2,685	1,197
Unknown .....	74	59	6	9	

## TOTAL FEMALES

The province .....	344,796	229,872	65,476	35,191	14,257
Under 15 years.....	167,709	167,387	301	19	2
15 to 17 years.....	23,543	20,955	1,828	743	17
18 to 19 years.....	12,285	7,841	3,103	1,266	55
20 years .....	4,836	2,424	1,517	899	26
21 to 24 years.....	17,340	6,104	7,321	3,710	205
25 to 29 years.....	27,563	6,158	13,923	6,935	547
30 to 34 years.....	21,873	3,536	11,935	5,674	728
35 to 44 years.....	28,915	4,690	14,111	8,055	2,059
45 to 54 years.....	17,271	3,653	6,576	3,953	3,089
55 to 64 years.....	13,261	3,554	3,698	2,629	3,480
65 years and over.....	10,179	3,563	1,259	1,313	4,044
Unknown .....	21	7	4	5	5

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The province .....	379,436	265,162	77,832	25,570	10,372
Under 15 years.....	199,550	199,531	7	11	1
15 to 17 years.....	24,440	22,903	1,280	347	10
18 to 19 years.....	12,681	9,715	2,283	651	32
20 years .....	4,205	2,604	1,104	390	17
21 to 24 years.....	16,008	7,667	6,288	1,923	130
25 to 29 years.....	26,393	7,693	14,060	4,252	398
30 to 34 years.....	23,968	4,276	14,652	4,467	573
35 to 44 years.....	31,097	4,176	19,198	6,240	1,483
45 to 54 years.....	17,205	2,409	9,369	3,207	2,220
55 to 64 years.....	14,488	2,313	6,711	2,690	2,774
65 years and over.....	9,391	1,890	2,880	1,389	3,232
Unknown .....	10	5		3	2

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The province .....	189,925	138,695	36,989	11,996	2,246
Under 15 years.....	102,193	102,192	1		
15 to 17 years.....	11,579	11,528	40	9	2
18 to 19 years.....	6,130	5,880	180	66	4
20 years.....	1,845	1,639	156	46	4
21 to 24 years.....	7,285	4,882	1,789	588	26
25 to 29 years.....	11,938	4,855	5,397	1,581	105
30 to 34 years.....	12,399	2,745	7,264	2,215	175
35 to 44 years.....	16,429	2,272	10,649	3,136	372
45 to 54 years.....	8,439	1,056	5,252	1,772	359
55 to 64 years.....	7,446	990	4,226	1,639	561
65 years and over.....	4,243	656	2,035	914	633

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The province .....	36,670	16,515	16,360	2,263	1,532
Under 15 years.....	97,337	97,339	6	11	1
15 to 17 years.....	12,861	11,275	1,240	338	8
18 to 19 years.....	6,551	3,835	2,103	585	28
20 years.....	2,360	1,055	948	344	13
21 to 24 years.....	8,723	2,785	4,499	1,335	104
25 to 29 years.....	14,455	2,828	8,663	2,671	293
30 to 34 years.....	11,509	1,531	7,388	2,252	308
35 to 44 years.....	14,638	1,904	8,549	3,104	1,111
45 to 54 years.....	8,766	1,353	4,117	1,435	1,861
55 to 64 years.....	7,042	1,323	2,485	1,021	2,213
65 years and over.....	5,148	1,234	845	475	2,594
Unknown .....	10	5		3	2

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The province .....	36,670	16,515	16,360	2,263	1,532
Under 15 years.....	2,601	2,600		1	
15 to 17 years.....	1,284	1,201	77	6	
18 to 19 years.....	1,407	1,242	150	14	1
20 years.....	852	692	142	15	3
21 to 24 years.....	3,791	2,777	903	91	20
25 to 29 years.....	5,256	2,766	2,175	270	45
30 to 34 years.....	5,085	1,804	2,855	342	84
35 to 44 years.....	8,254	1,970	5,238	751	295
45 to 54 years.....	4,658	857	2,982	430	359
55 to 64 years.....	2,259	389	1,278	238	354
65 years and over.....	1,213	184	553	105	368
Unknown .....	10	3	4		3

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The province .....	27,174	13,193	11,413	1,777	791
Under 15 years.....	1,280	1,280			
15 to 17 years.....	702	697	5		
18 to 19 years.....	982	968	13		1
20 years.....	580	514	28	8	
21 to 24 years.....	2,936	2,522	352	58	4
25 to 29 years.....	3,955	2,512	1,230	189	24
30 to 34 years.....	3,910	1,677	1,977	240	36
35 to 44 years.....	6,358	1,782	3,819	602	175
45 to 54 years.....	3,724	767	2,400	369	188
55 to 64 years.....	1,809	326	1,094	215	174
65 years and over.....	934	155	494	96	139
Unknown .....	4	3	1		

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The province .....	9,496	3,322	4,947	486	741
Under 15 years.....	1,321	1,320		1	
15 to 17 years.....	582	504	72	6	
18 to 19 years.....	425	274	137	14	
20 years .....	272	148	114	7	3
21 to 24 years.....	855	255	551	33	16
25 to 29 years.....	1,301	254	945	81	21
30 to 34 years.....	1,175	147	878	102	48
35 to 44 years.....	1,896	208	1,419	149	120
45 to 54 years.....	954	120	582	61	171
55 to 64 years.....	450	63	184	23	180
65 years and over.....	279	29	62	9	179
Unknown .....	6		3		3

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	314,803	228,810	40,827	38,652	6,514
Under 15 years.....	140,774	140,469	297	7	1
15 to 17 years.....	19,715	18,772	528	406	9
18 to 19 years.....	12,071	10,306	940	75	40
20 years .....	5,516	4,276	581	614	15
21 to 24 years.....	19,477	12,828	3,279	3,248	122
25 to 29 years.....	28,161	13,532	7,574	6,704	351
30 to 34 years.....	22,265	7,908	7,550	6,363	439
35 to 44 years.....	30,071	8,823	10,884	9,218	1,146
45 to 54 years.....	16,101	4,530	5,128	5,074	1,369
55 to 64 years.....	11,434	3,598	2,772	2,683	1,381
65 years and over.....	9,143	3,710	1,288	2,504	1,641
Unknown .....	75	58	6	11	

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	169,013	128,727	21,141	17,521	1,624
Under 15 years.....	71,743	71,741	2		
15 to 17 years.....	9,615	9,596	12	7	
18 to 19 years.....	6,762	6,574	77	98	13
20 years .....	3,312	3,055	126	126	5
21 to 24 years.....	11,715	9,761	1,008	906	37
25 to 29 years.....	16,354	10,456	3,259	2,521	118
30 to 34 years.....	13,136	6,050	3,881	3,048	157
35 to 44 years.....	17,720	6,245	6,741	4,416	318
45 to 54 years.....	8,530	2,350	3,251	2,617	312
55 to 64 years.....	5,635	1,430	1,813	2,098	294
65 years and over.....	4,391	1,410	936	1,675	370
Unknown .....	70	58	5	9	

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The province .....	145,790	100,083	19,683	21,131	4,890
Under 15 years.....	69,031	68,728	295	7	1
15 to 17 years.....	10,100	9,176	516	399	9
18 to 19 years.....	5,309	3,732	863	687	27
20 years .....	2,204	1,221	455	518	10
21 to 24 years.....	7,762	3,064	2,271	2,342	85
25 to 29 years.....	11,607	3,076	4,315	4,183	233
30 to 34 years.....	9,129	1,858	3,699	3,320	282
35 to 44 years.....	12,351	2,578	4,143	4,302	828
45 to 54 years.....	7,571	2,180	1,877	2,457	1,057
55 to 64 years.....	5,769	2,168	929	1,585	1,067
65 years and over.....	4,752	2,300	352	829	1,271
Unknown .....	5	2	1	2	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF HAVANA

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	363,563	230,335	57,120	14,678	21,069
Under 15 years.....	104,937	104,513	23	1	
15 to 17 years.....	21,833	21,298	487	68	13
18 to 19 years.....	16,653	15,184	1,285	199	25
20 years.....	7,109	6,121	850	121	17
21 to 24 years.....	28,366	20,082	7,193	906	185
25 to 29 years.....	39,031	20,235	15,927	2,273	596
30 to 34 years.....	34,394	13,183	17,508	2,632	1,071
35 to 44 years.....	51,784	14,906	28,693	4,351	3,811
45 to 54 years.....	32,675	8,226	18,232	2,516	5,671
55 to 64 years.....	16,552	3,883	6,535	1,079	5,055
65 years and over.....	9,972	2,430	2,405	525	4,612
Unknown .....	147	88	39	7	13

## TOTAL MALES

The city .....	189,678	128,414	50,339	6,437	4,408
Under 15 years.....	52,424	52,421	3		
15 to 17 years.....	11,040	11,017	18	5	
18 to 19 years.....	9,670	9,551	79	18	2
20 years.....	4,027	3,878	132	15	2
21 to 24 years.....	15,322	13,014	1,976	274	28
25 to 29 years.....	20,898	13,197	6,375	872	124
30 to 34 years.....	19,165	8,684	9,047	1,181	253
35 to 44 years.....	27,930	9,103	16,080	1,918	826
45 to 54 years.....	17,063	4,535	10,149	1,274	1,105
55 to 64 years.....	8,098	1,953	4,436	603	1,106
65 years and over.....	4,605	970	1,736	277	1,022
Unknown .....	63	58	8		

## TOTAL FEMALES

The city .....	173,848	102,225	46,781	8,241	16,661
Under 15 years.....	52,513	52,492	20	1	
15 to 17 years.....	10,826	10,281	469	63	13
18 to 19 years.....	7,043	5,643	1,206	181	23
20 years.....	3,082	2,243	718	106	15
21 to 24 years.....	13,044	7,058	5,217	632	157
25 to 29 years.....	18,163	7,038	9,252	1,401	472
30 to 34 years.....	15,229	4,499	8,491	1,431	818
35 to 44 years.....	23,834	5,890	12,526	2,433	2,985
45 to 54 years.....	15,672	3,691	6,113	1,242	4,563
55 to 64 years.....	8,454	1,930	2,099	476	3,949
65 years and over.....	5,937	1,469	669	248	3,590
Unknown .....	51	30	31	7	13

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The city .....	197,199	129,989	50,912	3,906	12,392
Under 15 years.....	74,722	74,706	16		
15 to 17 years.....	13,077	12,738	325	10	4
18 to 19 years.....	8,033	7,169	848	34	12
20 years.....	2,885	2,375	476	25	9
21 to 24 years.....	13,288	8,871	4,061	217	109
25 to 29 years.....	18,217	8,472	8,720	670	355
30 to 34 years.....	15,633	5,131	9,127	741	634
35 to 44 years.....	23,519	5,621	14,543	1,145	2,210
45 to 54 years.....	15,198	2,937	8,210	673	3,378
55 to 64 years.....	8,073	1,295	3,430	272	3,019
65 years and over.....	4,526	655	1,132	86	2,653
Unknown .....	55	19	24	3	9

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The city .....	95,928	67,490	23,931	2,181	2,326
Under 15 years .....	39,879	39,876	3		
15 to 17 years.....	6,138	6,127	10	1	
18 to 19 years.....	3,955	3,903	48	4	
20 years .....	1,282	1,212	65	4	1
21 to 24 years.....	6,461	5,261	1,079	107	14
25 to 29 years.....	8,895	5,033	3,437	356	69
30 to 34 years.....	8,106	3,189	4,356	418	143
35 to 44 years.....	11,761	3,318	7,391	606	446
45 to 54 years.....	7,282	1,628	4,629	443	582
55 to 64 years.....	3,574	686	2,132	184	572
65 years and over.....	1,583	249	777	58	499
Unknown .....	12	8	4		

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The city .....	101,271	62,499	26,061	1,725	10,066
Under 15 years .....	37,843	37,830	13		
15 to 17 years.....	6,939	6,811	315	9	4
18 to 19 years.....	4,108	3,286	800	30	12
20 years .....	1,693	1,163	411	21	8
21 to 24 years.....	6,827	3,610	2,982	140	95
25 to 29 years.....	9,322	3,439	5,283	314	286
30 to 34 years.....	7,527	1,942	4,771	323	491
35 to 44 years.....	11,758	2,303	7,152	539	1,764
45 to 54 years.....	7,916	1,309	3,581	230	2,796
55 to 64 years.....	4,442	609	1,298	88	2,447
65 years and over.....	2,943	406	855	28	2,154
Unknown .....	43	11	20	3	9

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The city .....	85,501	44,109	34,723	1,574	5,095
Under 15 years .....	5,643	5,638	5		
15 to 17 years.....	3,914	5,833	56	4	1
18 to 19 years.....	5,000	4,708	190	5	7
20 years .....	2,853	2,587	243	17	6
21 to 24 years.....	9,619	7,423	2,075	77	44
25 to 29 years.....	12,527	7,143	5,039	217	128
30 to 34 years.....	11,296	4,624	6,192	249	231
35 to 44 years.....	16,988	4,605	10,951	510	922
45 to 54 years.....	10,146	2,086	6,449	303	1,308
55 to 64 years.....	4,774	873	2,493	157	1,251
65 years and over.....	2,675	428	1,019	35	1,193
Unknown .....	63	51	11		4

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The city .....	56,061	32,580	21,015	926	1,540
Under 15 years .....	3,200	3,200			
15 to 17 years.....	2,720	2,715	3	2	
18 to 19 years.....	3,903	3,889	12		2
20 years .....	2,051	2,009	39	2	1
21 to 24 years.....	5,211	5,600	569	31	11
25 to 29 years.....	8,052	5,522	2,896	112	22
30 to 34 years.....	7,320	3,506	3,629	120	65
35 to 44 years.....	11,084	3,511	7,005	313	255
45 to 54 years.....	6,836	1,618	4,622	207	389
55 to 64 years.....	3,101	619	1,926	110	406
65 years and over.....	1,534	306	810	29	389
Unknown .....	49	45	4		

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The city .....	29,440	11,529	13,708	648	3,555
Under 15 years.....	2,443	2,438	5		
15 to 17 years.....	1,194	1,138	53	2	1
18 to 19 years.....	1,097	909	178	5	5
20 years .....	802	578	204	15	5
21 to 24 years.....	3,408	1,823	1,506	46	33
25 to 29 years.....	4,475	1,621	2,643	105	106
30 to 34 years.....	3,976	1,118	2,563	129	166
35 to 44 years.....	5,904	1,094	3,946	197	637
45 to 54 years.....	3,370	468	1,827	96	919
55 to 64 years.....	1,673	214	567	47	845
65 years and over.....	1,141	122	209	6	804
Unknown .....	17	6	7		4

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	80,806	56,541	11,485	9,198	3,582
Under 15 years.....	24,572	24,569	2	1	
15 to 17 years.....	4,875	4,707	106	54	8
18 to 19 years.....	3,630	3,217	247	160	6
20 years .....	1,371	1,159	131	79	2
21 to 24 years.....	5,459	3,788	1,057	582	32
25 to 29 years.....	8,287	4,620	2,163	1,386	113
30 to 34 years.....	7,463	3,423	2,189	1,642	208
35 to 44 years.....	11,257	4,770	3,112	2,695	679
45 to 54 years.....	7,331	3,203	1,693	1,510	985
55 to 64 years.....	3,762	1,715	612	650	785
65 years and over.....	2,771	1,347	254	404	766
Unknown .....	23	18	4	4	

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	37,669	28,344	5,363	3,320	602
Under 15 years.....	12,345	12,345			
15 to 17 years.....	2,182	2,175	5	2	
18 to 19 years.....	1,792	1,759	19	14	
20 years .....	694	657	28	9	
21 to 24 years.....	2,670	2,183	328	136	3
25 to 29 years.....	3,921	2,612	842	404	33
30 to 34 years.....	3,739	1,989	1,082	613	45
35 to 44 years.....	5,085	2,277	1,684	999	125
45 to 54 years.....	2,945	1,289	898	624	134
55 to 64 years.....	1,423	608	378	309	128
65 years and over.....	888	415	149	190	134
Unknown .....	5	5			

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	43,137	28,197	6,092	5,898	2,980
Under 15 years.....	12,227	12,224	2	1	
15 to 17 years.....	2,693	2,532	101	52	8
18 to 19 years.....	1,838	1,458	228	146	6
20 years .....	677	502	103	70	2
21 to 24 years.....	2,809	1,605	729	446	29
25 to 29 years.....	4,336	1,978	1,326	982	80
30 to 34 years.....	3,726	1,439	1,127	999	161
35 to 44 years.....	6,172	2,493	1,428	1,697	554
45 to 54 years.....	4,386	1,914	705	916	851
55 to 64 years.....	2,339	1,107	234	341	657
65 years and over.....	1,883	932	105	214	632
Unknown .....	21	13	4	4	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	62,083	41,810	13,208	3,852	3,213
Under 15 years.....	24,280	24,280			
15 to 17 years.....	4,658	4,555	85	16	2
18 to 19 years.....	2,650	2,379	206	60	5
20 years .....	907	789	109	27	2
21 to 24 years.....	3,434	2,166	856	268	44
25 to 29 years.....	5,372	2,300	2,324	618	130
30 to 34 years.....	4,576	1,332	2,416	616	172
35 to 44 years.....	6,585	1,444	3,578	1,010	533
45 to 54 years.....	4,627	1,051	2,122	625	829
55 to 64 years.....	2,966	823	1,003	374	761
65 years and over.....	2,068	726	409	198	736

## TOTAL MALES

The city .....	28,438	20,277	6,186	1,459	516
Under 15 years.....	12,060	12,060			
15 to 17 years.....	2,154	2,152	2		
18 to 19 years.....	1,330	1,316	8	6	
20 years .....	454	429	19	6	
21 to 24 years.....	1,368	1,109	204	52	3
25 to 29 years.....	2,190	1,167	834	169	20
30 to 34 years.....	2,120	685	1,129	271	35
35 to 44 years.....	2,912	588	1,834	399	91
45 to 54 years.....	1,962	324	1,216	295	127
55 to 64 years.....	1,198	252	652	165	129
65 years and over.....	690	195	288	96	111

## TOTAL FEMALES

The city .....	33,645	21,533	7,022	2,393	2,697
Under 15 years.....	12,200	12,200			
15 to 17 years.....	2,504	2,403	83	16	2
18 to 19 years.....	1,320	1,063	198	54	5
20 years .....	453	340	90	21	2
21 to 24 years.....	2,063	1,057	752	216	41
25 to 29 years.....	3,182	1,133	1,490	449	110
30 to 34 years.....	2,456	647	1,287	385	137
35 to 44 years.....	3,653	856	1,744	611	442
45 to 54 years.....	2,665	727	906	330	702
55 to 64 years.....	1,768	576	351	209	632
65 years and over.....	1,378	531	121	102	624

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The city .....	23,492	16,303	5,191	635	1,363
Under 15 years.....	10,424	10,424			
15 to 17 years.....	1,755	1,716	35	4	
18 to 19 years.....	912	814	86	10	2
20 years .....	270	222	46	2	
21 to 24 years.....	1,211	756	402	40	13
25 to 29 years.....	1,960	840	957	108	55
30 to 34 years.....	1,507	415	911	117	64
35 to 44 years.....	2,208	432	1,384	191	201
45 to 54 years.....	1,511	299	803	91	318
55 to 64 years.....	1,024	227	401	48	348
65 years and over.....	710	158	166	24	362

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	10,697	7,951	2,296	279	171
Under 15 years.....	5,270	5,270			
15 to 17 years.....	783	783			
18 to 19 years.....	452	447	4	1	
20 years .....	118	114	4		
21 to 24 years.....	404	374	79	10	1
25 to 29 years.....	790	407	335	39	9
30 to 34 years.....	666	199	403	51	13
35 to 44 years.....	953	167	678	83	30
45 to 54 years.....	624	102	441	52	29
55 to 64 years.....	378	58	243	29	48
65 years and over.....	194	30	109	14	41

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The city .....	12,795	8,352	2,895	356	1,192
Under 15 years.....	5,154	5,154			
15 to 17 years.....	972	933	35	4	
18 to 19 years.....	460	387	82	9	2
20 years .....	152	108	42	2	
21 to 24 years.....	747	382	323	30	12
25 to 29 years.....	1,170	433	622	69	46
30 to 34 years.....	841	216	508	86	51
35 to 44 years.....	1,250	265	706	108	171
45 to 54 years.....	887	197	362	39	289
55 to 64 years.....	646	169	158	19	300
65 years and over.....	516	128	57	10	321

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The city .....	5,392	2,649	2,163	268	300
Under 15 years.....	493	493			
15 to 17 years.....	329	323	6		
18 to 19 years.....	346	331	11	4	
20 years .....	201	180	19	2	
21 to 24 years.....	511	358	127	20	6
25 to 29 years.....	652	314	290	43	5
30 to 34 years.....	672	189	415	47	21
35 to 44 years.....	1,007	216	653	83	55
45 to 54 years.....	675	126	422	37	90
55 to 64 years.....	338	81	164	18	75
65 years and over.....	168	38	59	14	57

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The city .....	3,511	1,880	1,358	155	118
Under 15 years.....	297	297			
15 to 17 years.....	228	228			
18 to 19 years.....	258	258			
20 years .....	152	149	3		
21 to 24 years.....	293	254	32	7	
25 to 29 years.....	401	241	142	16	2
30 to 34 years.....	421	145	246	23	7
35 to 44 years.....	657	146	434	53	24
45 to 54 years.....	445	75	312	28	30
55 to 64 years.....	243	58	139	16	30
65 years and over.....	116	29	50	12	25

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	1,881	769	808	113	191
Under 15 years.....	196	196			
15 to 17 years.....	101	95	6		
18 to 19 years.....	88	73	11	4	
20 years .....	49	31	16	2	
21 to 24 years.....	218	104	95	13	6
25 to 29 years.....	251	73	148	27	3
30 to 34 years.....	251	44	189	24	14
35 to 44 years.....	350	70	219	30	31
45 to 54 years.....	230	51	110	9	60
55 to 64 years.....	95	23	25	2	45
65 years and over.....	52	9	9	2	52

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	33,199	22,858	5,851	2,949	1,541
Under 15 years.....	13,343	13,343			
15 to 17 years.....	2,574	2,516	44	12	2
18 to 19 years.....	1,392	1,234	109	46	3
20 years .....	436	367	44	23	2
21 to 24 years.....	1,712	1,052	427	208	25
25 to 29 years.....	2,760	1,146	1,077	467	70
30 to 34 years.....	2,397	728	1,060	492	87
35 to 44 years.....	3,350	798	1,541	736	277
45 to 54 years.....	2,441	626	897	497	421
55 to 64 years.....	1,604	520	438	308	538
65 years and over.....	1,190	530	184	160	316

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	14,230	10,446	2,532	1,025	227
Under 15 years.....	6,493	6,493			
15 to 17 years.....	1,143	1,141	2		
18 to 19 years.....	620	611	4	5	
20 years .....	184	163	12	6	
21 to 24 years.....	611	481	93	35	2
25 to 29 years.....	999	519	357	114	9
30 to 34 years.....	1,033	341	480	197	15
35 to 44 years.....	1,297	275	722	263	37
45 to 54 years.....	893	147	463	215	68
55 to 64 years.....	577	136	270	120	51
65 years and over.....	380	136	129	70	45

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	18,969	12,412	3,319	1,624	1,314
Under 15 years.....	6,850	6,850			
15 to 17 years.....	1,431	1,375	42	12	2
18 to 19 years.....	772	623	135	41	3
20 years .....	252	201	32	17	2
21 to 24 years.....	1,101	571	334	173	23
25 to 29 years.....	1,761	627	720	353	61
30 to 34 years.....	1,364	387	610	265	72
35 to 44 years.....	2,053	521	819	473	240
45 to 54 years.....	1,548	479	434	282	352
55 to 64 years.....	1,027	384	163	188	287
65 years and over.....	810	394	55	90	271

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGÜEY

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	41,909	28,084	9,973	1,532	2,320
Under 15 years.....	15,925	15,921	4		
15 to 17 years.....	2,777	2,723	45	8	1
18 to 19 years.....	1,646	1,490	125	29	2
20 years .....	689	579	95	15	
21 to 24 years.....	2,751	1,864	742	134	11
25 to 29 years.....	3,672	1,737	1,600	278	57
30 to 34 years.....	3,093	1,042	1,679	262	110
35 to 44 years.....	4,507	1,167	2,652	382	306
45 to 54 years.....	3,023	672	1,619	228	504
55 to 64 years.....	2,213	502	979	138	594
65 years and over.....	1,534	372	420	57	735
Unknown .....	29	15	13	1	

## TOTAL MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	19,991	14,238	4,768	599	386
Under 15 years.....	8,230	8,229	1		
15 to 17 years.....	1,317	1,317			
18 to 19 years.....	798	785	10	1	
20 years .....	346	316	30		
21 to 24 years.....	1,247	1,000	200	37	1
25 to 29 years.....	1,625	919	600	89	17
30 to 34 years.....	1,519	585	822	98	14
35 to 44 years.....	2,078	525	1,334	162	57
45 to 54 years.....	1,325	246	881	117	81
55 to 64 years.....	993	176	593	61	73
65 years and over.....	599	127	295	34	143
Unknown .....	6	4	2		

## TOTAL FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	21,918	13,846	5,205	933	1,334
Under 15 years.....	7,695	7,692	3		
15 to 17 years.....	1,460	1,406	45	8	1
18 to 19 years.....	850	705	115	28	2
20 years .....	343	263	65	15	
21 to 24 years.....	1,504	855	542	97	10
25 to 29 years.....	2,047	818	1,000	189	40
30 to 34 years.....	1,574	457	857	164	96
35 to 44 years.....	2,429	642	1,318	220	249
45 to 54 years.....	1,608	426	738	111	423
55 to 64 years.....	1,310	326	398	77	521
65 years and over.....	985	245	125	23	592
Unknown .....	23	11	11	1	

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	29,516	19,850	7,195	764	1,707
Under 15 years.....	12,603	12,599	4		
15 to 17 years.....	2,021	1,985	29	6	1
18 to 19 years.....	1,093	942	100	19	2
20 years .....	423	357	63	3	
21 to 24 years.....	1,771	1,121	564	77	9
25 to 29 years.....	2,401	971	1,242	138	50
30 to 34 years.....	2,020	580	1,240	136	84
35 to 44 years.....	2,850	545	1,878	201	228
45 to 54 years.....	1,880	334	1,087	97	362
55 to 64 years.....	1,481	240	707	66	459
65 years and over.....	987	189	275	20	512
Unknown .....	16	7	8	1	

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	13,582	9,969	3,109	295	209
Under 15 years.....	6,664	6,663	1		
15 to 17 years.....	933	933			
18 to 19 years.....	480	470	9	1	
20 years .....	177	170	7		
21 to 24 years.....	683	525	139	18	1
25 to 29 years.....	962	475	426	48	13
30 to 34 years.....	903	288	558	50	7
35 to 44 years.....	1,177	218	850	76	33
45 to 54 years.....	730	105	585	49	41
55 to 64 years.....	570	82	402	40	46
65 years and over.....	502	39	182	13	68
Unknown .....	1	1			

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	15,634	9,881	4,086	469	1,498
Under 15 years.....	5,939	5,936	3		
15 to 17 years.....	1,688	1,652	29	6	1
18 to 19 years.....	583	472	91	18	2
20 years .....	246	187	56	3	
21 to 24 years.....	1,088	596	425	59	8
25 to 29 years.....	1,439	496	816	90	37
30 to 34 years.....	1,117	272	682	86	77
35 to 44 years.....	1,673	327	1,026	125	195
45 to 54 years.....	1,150	229	552	48	321
55 to 64 years.....	911	167	805	26	413
65 years and over.....	685	141	93	7	444
Unknown .....	15	6	8	1	

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	3,180	1,589	1,399	64	128
Under 15 years.....	198	198			
15 to 17 years.....	146	146			
18 to 19 years.....	200	194	6		
20 years .....	107	87	20		
21 to 24 years.....	322	238	81	3	
25 to 29 years.....	436	200	160	15	1
30 to 34 years.....	346	128	207	9	4
35 to 44 years.....	638	192	405	14	27
45 to 54 years.....	435	72	313	17	53
55 to 64 years.....	207	47	134	5	21
65 years and over.....	137	25	69	1	42
Unknown .....	8	4	4		

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	2,323	1,197	1,014	42	70
Under 15 years.....	112	112			
15 to 17 years.....	111	111			
18 to 19 years.....	155	155			
20 years .....	94	74	20		
21 to 24 years.....	246	212	32	2	
25 to 29 years.....	290	190	96	3	
30 to 34 years.....	271	116	149	5	1
35 to 44 years.....	439	118	295	11	15
45 to 54 years.....	328	54	239	16	19
55 to 64 years.....	166	34	119	4	9
65 years and over.....	108	20	62	1	25
Unknown .....	3	1	2		

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	857	392	385	22	58
Under 15 years.....	86	86			
15 to 17 years.....	35	35			
18 to 19 years.....	45	39	6		
20 years .....	13	13			
21 to 24 years.....	76	28	49	1	
25 to 29 years.....	146	70	64	12	
30 to 34 years.....	75	10	58	4	3
35 to 44 years.....	199	74	110	3	12
45 to 54 years.....	107	18	74	1	14
55 to 64 years.....	41	13	15	1	12
65 years and over.....	29	5	7		17
Unknown .....	5	3	2		

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	9,213	6,645	1,379	704	485
Under 15 years.....	3,124	3,124			
15 to 17 years.....	610	592	16	2	
18 to 19 years.....	383	354	19	10	
20 years .....	159	135	12	12	
21 to 24 years.....	678	505	97	54	2
25 to 29 years.....	835	506	198	125	6
30 to 34 years.....	727	356	232	117	22
35 to 44 years.....	1,019	430	371	167	51
45 to 54 years.....	708	268	219	114	109
55 to 64 years.....	525	206	138	67	114
65 years and over.....	460	167	76	36	181
Unknown .....	5	4	1		

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	4,086	3,072	645	262	107
Under 15 years.....	1,454	1,454			
15 to 17 years.....	273	273			
18 to 19 years.....	161	160	1		
20 years .....	75	72	3		
21 to 24 years.....	318	272	29	17	
25 to 29 years.....	373	254	78	38	3
30 to 34 years.....	345	181	115	43	6
35 to 44 years.....	462	189	189	75	9
45 to 54 years.....	267	87	107	52	21
55 to 64 years.....	167	60	72	17	18
65 years and over.....	189	65	51	20	50
Unknown .....	2	2			

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	5,127	3,573	734	442	378
Under 15 years.....	1,670	1,670			
15 to 17 years.....	337	319	16	2	
18 to 19 years.....	222	164	18	10	
20 years .....	84	63	9	12	
21 to 24 years.....	340	233	68	37	2
25 to 29 years.....	462	252	120	87	3
30 to 34 years.....	322	175	117	74	16
35 to 44 years.....	557	241	182	92	42
45 to 54 years.....	441	179	112	62	88
55 to 64 years.....	358	146	66	50	96
65 years and over.....	271	99	26	16	181
Unknown .....	8	2	1		

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MATANZAS

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	41,574	27,018	9,387	2,648	2,521
Under 15 years.....	15,233	15,233			
15 to 17 years.....	2,922	2,849	57	16	
18 to 19 years.....	1,674	1,463	168	35	3
20 years .....	479	389	71	18	1
21 to 24 years.....	2,499	1,634	695	151	19
25 to 29 years.....	3,585	1,604	1,565	368	48
30 to 34 years.....	2,874	878	1,493	392	111
35 to 44 years.....	4,945	1,191	2,639	723	362
45 to 54 years.....	3,562	797	1,649	512	604
55 to 61 years.....	2,167	487	741	278	661
65 years and over.....	1,629	484	278	155	712
Unknown .....	5	4	1		

## TOTAL MALES

The city .....	20,173	13,970	4,523	1,162	518
Under 15 years.....	7,728	7,728			
15 to 17 years.....	1,409	1,407	1	1	
18 to 19 years.....	826	819	14	2	
20 years .....	202	188	10	4	
21 to 24 years.....	1,230	991	199	37	3
25 to 29 years.....	1,663	964	552	137	10
30 to 34 years.....	1,451	543	712	163	33
35 to 44 years.....	2,357	586	1,369	317	85
45 to 54 years.....	1,649	334	962	253	100
55 to 61 years.....	988	198	498	163	129
65 years and over.....	668	219	206	85	158
Unknown .....	2	2			

## TOTAL FEMALES

The city .....	21,401	13,048	4,864	1,486	2,003
Under 15 years.....	7,505	7,505			
15 to 17 years.....	1,513	1,442	56	15	
18 to 19 years.....	848	678	154	33	3
20 years .....	277	201	61	14	1
21 to 24 years.....	1,269	643	496	114	16
25 to 29 years.....	1,922	640	1,013	231	38
30 to 34 years.....	1,423	335	781	229	78
35 to 44 years.....	2,588	605	1,300	406	277
45 to 54 years.....	1,913	463	687	259	504
55 to 61 years.....	1,179	289	243	115	532
65 years and over.....	961	265	72	70	554
Unknown .....	3	2	1		

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The city .....	26,340	17,376	6,504	743	1,717
Under 15 years.....	10,848	10,848			
15 to 17 years.....	2,010	1,968	37	5	
18 to 19 years.....	1,073	976	106	9	2
20 years .....	282	226	51	4	1
21 to 24 years.....	1,438	902	477	46	13
25 to 29 years.....	2,161	872	1,148	113	28
30 to 34 years.....	1,633	435	1,005	109	84
35 to 44 years.....	2,980	591	1,906	227	256
45 to 54 years.....	2,030	330	1,130	159	441
55 to 61 years.....	1,157	158	479	55	406
65 years and over.....	697	90	164	16	427
Unknown .....	1		1		

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	12,396	8,938	2,817	352	289
Under 15 years.....	5,601	5,601			
15 to 17 years.....	995	994	1		
18 to 19 years.....	529	522	7		
20 years .....	99	92	7		
21 to 24 years.....	619	492	115	11	1
25 to 29 years.....	907	483	372	45	7
30 to 34 years.....	776	245	457	51	23
35 to 44 years.....	1,292	269	873	104	46
45 to 54 years.....	879	141	584	89	65
55 to 64 years.....	471	64	291	30	77
65 years and over.....	228	35	110	13	70

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The city .....	13,944	8,438	3,687	391	1,428
Under 15 years.....	5,247	5,247			
15 to 17 years.....	1,015	974	38	5	
18 to 19 years.....	544	434	99	9	2
20 years .....	183	134	44	4	1
21 to 24 years.....	819	410	362	35	12
25 to 29 years.....	1,254	389	776	68	21
30 to 34 years.....	857	190	548	58	61
35 to 44 years.....	1,688	322	1,033	123	210
45 to 54 years.....	1,181	189	516	70	376
55 to 64 years.....	686	94	188	16	388
65 years and over.....	469	55	54	3	357
Unknown .....	1		1		

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The city .....	2,864	1,236	1,227	101	306
Under 15 years.....	131	131			
15 to 17 years.....	72	67	5		
18 to 19 years.....	96	88	8		
20 years .....	57	52	5		
21 to 24 years.....	289	245	42	2	
25 to 29 years.....	348	225	113	7	3
30 to 34 years.....	281	116	145	13	7
35 to 44 years.....	526	137	342	24	33
45 to 54 years.....	146	73	264	30	49
55 to 64 years.....	332	49	184	20	79
65 years and over.....	274	51	89	5	129
Unknown .....	2	2			

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The city .....	2,100	978	912	82	128
Under 15 years.....	59	59			
15 to 17 years.....	38	38			
18 to 19 years.....	73	72	1		
20 years .....	41	40	1		
21 to 24 years.....	238	221	16	1	
25 to 29 years.....	262	193	64	4	
30 to 34 years.....	206	102	89	10	5
35 to 44 years.....	412	116	258	18	26
45 to 54 years.....	336	58	240	24	14
55 to 64 years.....	252	36	165	20	31
65 years and over.....	182	42	78	5	57
Unknown .....	1	1			



TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	784	258	315	19	172
Under 15 years.....	72	72			
15 to 17 years.....	34	29	5		
18 to 19 years.....	23	16	7		
20 years .....	16	12	4		
21 to 24 years.....	51	24	26	1	
25 to 29 years.....	86	32	49	3	
30 to 34 years.....	75	14	56	3	2
35 to 44 years.....	124	21	84	6	13
45 to 54 years.....	110	15	54	6	35
55 to 64 years.....	80	13	19		48
65 years and over.....	92	9	11		72
Unknown .....	1	1			

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	12,370	8,406	1,656	1,804	504
Under 15 years.....	4,234	4,254			
15 to 17 years.....	840	814	15	11	
18 to 19 years.....	505	424	54	26	1
20 years .....	140	111	15	14	
21 to 24 years.....	772	487	178	103	6
25 to 29 years.....	1,076	507	304	248	17
30 to 34 years.....	960	327	343	270	20
35 to 44 years.....	1,429	463	421	472	73
45 to 54 years.....	1,046	394	225	323	114
55 to 64 years.....	678	280	78	203	117
65 years and over.....	638	343	25	134	156
Unknown .....	2	2			

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	5,877	4,054	794	728	101
Under 15 years.....	2,068	2,068			
15 to 17 years.....	376	375		1	
18 to 19 years.....	224	218	6	2	
20 years .....	62	56	2	4	
21 to 24 years.....	373	278	68	25	2
25 to 29 years.....	494	288	116	88	2
30 to 34 years.....	469	196	166	102	5
35 to 44 years.....	653	201	238	195	19
45 to 54 years.....	434	135	138	140	21
55 to 64 years.....	265	98	42	104	21
65 years and over.....	258	142	18	67	31
Unknown .....	1	1			

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	6,693	4,352	862	1,076	403
Under 15 years.....	2,186	2,186			
15 to 17 years.....	464	439	15	10	
18 to 19 years.....	281	208	48	24	1
20 years .....	78	55	13	10	
21 to 24 years.....	399	209	108	78	4
25 to 29 years.....	582	219	188	160	15
30 to 34 years.....	491	131	177	168	15
35 to 44 years.....	776	262	183	277	54
45 to 54 years.....	622	250	87	183	93
55 to 64 years.....	413	182	36	99	96
65 years and over.....	400	201	7	67	125
Unknown .....	1	1			

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	37,241	25,041	8,530	1,402	2,268
Under 15 years.....	13,778	13,778			
15 to 17 years.....	2,409	2,408	53	7	1
18 to 19 years.....	1,526	1,383	123	18	2
20 years .....	619	507	94	11	7
21 to 24 years.....	2,338	1,553	609	95	21
25 to 29 years.....	3,111	1,515	1,322	201	73
30 to 34 years.....	3,004	1,163	1,461	247	133
35 to 44 years.....	4,363	1,252	2,356	390	365
45 to 54 years.....	2,967	714	1,490	241	522
55 to 64 years.....	1,770	440	673	130	527
65 years and over.....	1,219	324	288	61	546
Unknown .....	77	4	1	1	71

## TOTAL MALES

The city .....	17,900	12,504	4,417	585	394
Under 15 years.....	6,561	6,561			
15 to 17 years.....	1,092	1,087	5		
18 to 19 years.....	763	752	10	1	
20 years .....	251	238	10	3	
21 to 24 years.....	1,151	915	212	20	4
25 to 29 years.....	1,509	915	516	65	13
30 to 34 years.....	1,549	674	746	100	29
35 to 44 years.....	2,209	672	1,277	177	83
45 to 54 years.....	1,491	332	959	116	84
55 to 64 years.....	859	223	468	71	97
65 years and over.....	459	129	214	32	84
Unknown .....	3	3			

## TOTAL FEMALES

The city .....	19,341	12,537	4,113	817	1,874
Under 15 years.....	7,214	7,214			
15 to 17 years.....	1,377	1,321	48	7	1
18 to 19 years.....	763	631	113	17	2
20 years .....	368	269	84	8	7
21 to 24 years.....	1,187	638	457	75	17
25 to 29 years.....	1,602	800	806	136	60
30 to 34 years.....	1,455	489	715	147	104
35 to 44 years.....	2,154	580	1,079	213	283
45 to 54 years.....	1,476	382	531	125	438
55 to 64 years.....	911	217	205	59	430
65 years and over.....	760	195	74	29	462
Unknown .....	74	1	1	1	71

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The city .....	21,503	14,380	5,289	422	1,412
Under 15 years.....	8,793	8,793			
15 to 17 years.....	1,485	1,449	32	3	1
18 to 19 years.....	875	783	84	6	2
20 years .....	316	244	66	4	2
21 to 24 years.....	1,212	774	395	29	14
25 to 29 years.....	1,713	743	870	61	39
30 to 34 years.....	1,579	532	882	79	86
35 to 44 years.....	2,345	534	1,463	123	225
45 to 54 years.....	1,632	275	958	69	329
55 to 64 years.....	976	176	387	34	379
65 years and over.....	573	76	151	14	385
Unknown .....	1	1			

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	9,683	6,885	2,417	180	201
Under 15 years.....	4,175	4,175			
15 to 17 years.....	625	621	4		
18 to 19 years.....	396	387	8	1	
20 years .....	98	91	7		
21 to 24 years.....	507	415	85	7	
25 to 29 years.....	784	439	315	21	9
30 to 34 years.....	722	260	411	35	16
35 to 44 years.....	1,648	267	685	57	39
45 to 54 years.....	777	127	569	35	46
55 to 64 years.....	378	77	229	16	8
65 years and over.....	172	25	104	8	35
Unknown .....	1	1			

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The city .....	11,820	7,495	2,872	242	1,211
Under 15 years.....	4,618	4,618			
15 to 17 years.....	860	828	28	3	1
18 to 19 years.....	479	396	76	5	2
20 years .....	218	153	59	4	2
21 to 24 years.....	705	359	310	22	14
25 to 29 years.....	929	304	555	40	30
30 to 34 years.....	857	272	471	44	70
35 to 44 years.....	1,287	267	778	66	186
45 to 54 years.....	555	148	390	34	283
55 to 64 years.....	598	99	158	18	323
65 years and over.....	404	51	47	6	300
Unknown .....					

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The city .....	3,398	1,858	1,271	88	181
Under 15 years.....	323	323			
15 to 17 years.....	153	149	4		
18 to 19 years.....	168	163	5		
20 years .....	76	71	5		
21 to 24 years.....	398	287	104	5	2
25 to 29 years.....	360	248	100	7	5
30 to 34 years.....	406	201	181	13	11
35 to 44 years.....	632	219	386	22	35
45 to 54 years.....	405	98	248	16	43
55 to 64 years.....	283	64	151	15	38
65 years and over.....	178	34	87	10	47
Unknown .....	1	1			

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The city .....	2,678	1,514	1,005	63	93
Under 15 years.....	180	180			
15 to 17 years.....	118	117	1		
18 to 19 years.....	142	142			
20 years .....	66	65	1		
21 to 24 years.....	335	255	76	3	1
25 to 29 years.....	284	210	67	4	3
30 to 34 years.....	318	184	124	7	3
35 to 44 years.....	547	193	313	17	24
45 to 54 years.....	328	85	208	14	21
55 to 64 years.....	221	54	138	12	17
65 years and over.....	138	28	77	9	24
Unknown .....	1	1			

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	720	344	266	22	88
Under 15 years.....	143	143			
15 to 17 years.....	35	32	3		
18 to 19 years.....	26	21	5		
20 years .....	10	6	4		
21 to 24 years.....	63	32	26	2	1
25 to 29 years.....	76	38	33	3	2
30 to 34 years.....	88	17	57	6	8
35 to 44 years.....	115	26	73	5	11
45 to 54 years.....	77	13	40	2	22
55 to 64 years.....	47	10	13	3	21
65 years and over.....	40	6	10	1	23

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	12,340	8,803	1,970	892	675
Under 15 years.....	4,632	4,632			
15 to 17 years.....	831	810	17	4	
18 to 19 years.....	483	437	34	12	
20 years .....	227	192	23	7	5
21 to 24 years.....	728	492	170	61	5
25 to 29 years.....	1,038	524	352	133	29
30 to 34 years.....	1,019	430	398	155	36
35 to 44 years.....	1,356	499	507	245	105
45 to 54 years.....	930	341	283	156	150
55 to 64 years.....	526	200	135	81	110
65 years and over.....	465	214	50	37	164
Unknown .....	75	2	1	1	71

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	5,539	4,105	995	339	100
Under 15 years.....	2,209	2,209			
15 to 17 years.....	349	349			
18 to 19 years.....	225	223	2		
20 years .....	87	82	2	3	
21 to 24 years.....	309	245	51	10	3
25 to 29 years.....	441	266	134	40	1
30 to 34 years.....	509	230	211	58	10
35 to 44 years.....	614	212	279	103	20
45 to 54 years.....	386	120	182	67	17
55 to 64 years.....	290	92	101	43	24
65 years and over.....	149	76	33	15	25
Unknown .....	1	1			

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	6,801	4,698	975	553	575
Under 15 years.....	2,453	2,453			
15 to 17 years.....	482	461	17	4	
18 to 19 years.....	258	214	32	12	
20 years .....	140	110	21	4	5
21 to 24 years.....	419	247	119	51	2
25 to 29 years.....	597	253	218	93	28
30 to 34 years.....	510	200	187	97	26
35 to 44 years.....	742	287	223	142	85
45 to 54 years.....	544	221	101	89	133
55 to 64 years.....	290	108	34	38	83
65 years and over.....	316	138	17	22	139
Unknown .....	74	1	1	1	71

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity.  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensu- ally married	Widowed
The city .....	30,701	20,362	7,139	1,839	1,361
Under 15 years.....	12,050	12,050			
15 to 17 years.....	1,993	1,921	58	14	
18 to 19 years.....	1,407	1,259	125	23	
20 years .....	443	350	75	17	1
21 to 24 years.....	2,194	1,547	523	120	4
25 to 29 years.....	2,738	1,186	1,226	302	24
30 to 34 years.....	2,399	685	1,305	344	65
35 to 44 years.....	3,706	663	2,241	532	270
45 to 54 years.....	2,008	345	1,034	298	331
55 to 64 years.....	995	184	398	120	293
65 years and over.....	788	172	154	66	378

## TOTAL MALES

The city .....	17,280	12,573	3,640	764	1,323
Under 15 years.....	7,063	7,063			
15 to 17 years.....	1,128	1,126	2		
18 to 19 years.....	901	896	5		
20 years .....	261	246	13	2	
21 to 24 years.....	1,367	1,213	128	25	1
25 to 29 years.....	1,469	861	492	109	7
30 to 34 years.....	1,291	451	682	140	18
35 to 44 years.....	1,977	382	1,289	239	67
45 to 54 years.....	1,068	186	606	157	69
55 to 64 years.....	454	79	265	59	51
65 years and over.....	281	70	108	33	70

## TOTAL FEMALES

The city .....	13,441	7,789	3,499	1,075	1,078
Under 15 years.....	4,987	4,987			
15 to 17 years.....	865	795	56	14	
18 to 19 years.....	506	363	120	23	
20 years .....	182	104	62	15	1
21 to 24 years.....	827	334	395	95	3
25 to 29 years.....	1,269	325	734	193	17
30 to 34 years.....	1,108	234	623	204	47
35 to 44 years.....	1,729	281	952	293	203
45 to 54 years.....	940	159	378	141	262
55 to 64 years.....	541	105	133	61	242
65 years and over.....	487	102	46	36	303

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The city .....	17,992	13,307	3,469	493	723
Under 15 years.....	8,910	8,910			
15 to 17 years.....	1,387	1,341	42	4	
18 to 19 years.....	944	864	73	7	
20 years .....	255	213	36	6	
21 to 24 years.....	999	698	287	31	3
25 to 29 years.....	1,200	516	590	83	11
30 to 34 years.....	1,078	335	608	104	31
35 to 44 years.....	1,612	211	1,065	155	151
45 to 54 years.....	861	110	494	69	188
55 to 64 years.....	436	65	189	22	160
65 years and over.....	310	44	75	12	173

TABLE 16.—Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
The city .....	10,635	8,671	1,599	238	127
Under 15 years.....	5,582	5,582			
15 to 17 years.....	862	862			
18 to 19 years.....	686	683	3		
20 years .....	175	166	7	2	
21 to 24 years.....	621	549	62	10	
25 to 29 years.....	616	387	215	40	4
30 to 34 years.....	540	202	289	42	7
35 to 44 years.....	825	129	566	77	33
45 to 54 years.....	426	68	278	49	31
55 to 64 years.....	164	23	111	10	20
65 years and over.....	108	20	48	8	32

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The city .....	7,357	4,636	1,870	255	596
Under 15 years.....	3,328	3,328			
15 to 17 years.....	525	479	42	4	
18 to 19 years.....	258	181	70	7	
20 years .....	80	47	29	4	
21 to 24 years.....	378	149	205	21	3
25 to 29 years.....	554	129	375	43	7
30 to 34 years.....	538	133	319	62	24
35 to 44 years.....	787	82	509	78	118
45 to 54 years.....	435	42	216	20	157
55 to 64 years.....	272	42	78	12	140
65 years and over.....	202	24	27	4	147

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The city .....	3,902	1,255	2,302	130	215
Under 15 years.....	174	174			
15 to 17 years.....	75	68	6	1	
18 to 19 years.....	63	51	12		
20 years .....	43	25	17		1
21 to 24 years.....	426	277	139	9	1
25 to 29 years.....	674	286	383	21	4
30 to 34 years.....	609	132	443	27	7
35 to 44 years.....	1,008	156	771	36	45
45 to 54 years.....	473	59	349	22	43
55 to 64 years.....	228	29	135	11	53
65 years and over.....	129	18	47	3	61

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The city .....	2,373	768	1,430	90	85
Under 15 years.....	13	13			
15 to 17 years.....	6	5	1		
18 to 19 years.....	10	10			
20 years .....	4	4			
21 to 24 years.....	267	219	42	5	1
25 to 29 years.....	417	212	191	12	2
30 to 34 years.....	396	103	270	20	3
35 to 44 years.....	672	118	510	26	18
45 to 54 years.....	348	47	266	15	20
55 to 64 years.....	165	24	111	10	20
65 years and over.....	75	13	39	2	21

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	1,529	487	872	40	130
Under 15 years.....	161	161			
15 to 17 years.....	69	63	5	1	
18 to 19 years.....	53	41	12		
20 years .....	39	21	17		1
21 to 24 years.....	159	58	97	4	
25 to 29 years.....	257	54	192	9	2
30 to 34 years.....	213	29	173	7	4
35 to 44 years.....	336	38	261	10	27
45 to 54 years.....	125	12	83	7	23
55 to 64 years.....	63	5	24	1	33
65 years and over.....	54	5	8	1	40

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	8,807	5,800	1,368	1,216	423
Under 15 years.....	2,966	2,966			
15 to 17 years.....	531	512	10	8	
18 to 19 years.....	400	344	40	16	
20 years .....	145	112	22	11	
21 to 24 years.....	769	572	117	80	
25 to 29 years.....	864	404	253	198	9
30 to 34 years.....	712	218	254	213	27
35 to 44 years.....	1,080	296	575	341	74
45 to 54 years.....	674	176	191	207	100
55 to 64 years.....	331	90	74	87	80
65 years and over.....	329	110	32	54	133

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	4,252	3,134	611	436	71
Under 15 years.....	1,468	1,468			
15 to 17 years.....	260	259	1		
18 to 19 years.....	205	203	2		
20 years .....	82	76	6		
21 to 24 years.....	479	445	24	10	
25 to 29 years.....	406	262	86	57	1
30 to 34 years.....	355	146	123	78	8
35 to 44 years.....	480	135	193	136	16
45 to 54 years.....	294	71	112	93	18
55 to 64 years.....	125	32	43	39	11
65 years and over.....	98	37	21	23	17

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	4,555	2,666	757	780	352
Under 15 years.....	1,498	1,498			
15 to 17 years.....	271	253	9	9	
18 to 19 years.....	195	141	38	16	
20 years .....	63	36	16	11	
21 to 24 years.....	290	127	93	70	
25 to 29 years.....	458	142	167	141	8
30 to 34 years.....	357	72	181	135	19
35 to 44 years.....	606	161	182	205	58
45 to 54 years.....	380	105	79	114	82
55 to 64 years.....	206	58	31	48	69
65 years and over.....	231	73	11	31	116

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CARDENAS

## TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	27,477	17,281	6,733	1,871	1,592
Under 15 years.....	10,016	10,014	2		
15 to 17 years.....	1,800	1,736	45	17	2
18 to 19 years.....	978	864	94	18	2
20 years .....	383	310	49	21	3
21 to 24 years.....	1,638	1,067	450	112	9
25 to 29 years.....	2,472	1,029	1,179	226	38
30 to 34 years.....	2,404	639	1,389	321	55
35 to 44 years.....	3,274	720	1,790	525	236
45 to 54 years.....	2,296	417	1,055	376	448
55 to 64 years.....	1,243	219	504	153	367
65 years and over.....	946	250	195	100	395
Unknown .....	27	10	2	2	13

## TOTAL MALES

The city .....	13,253	8,834	3,381	745	293
Under 15 years.....	4,849	4,847	2		
15 to 17 years.....	843	843			
18 to 19 years.....	497	489	6	2	
20 years .....	211	190	15	6	
21 to 24 years.....	812	653	127	32	
25 to 29 years.....	1,163	608	484	63	7
30 to 34 years.....	1,155	399	611	127	18
35 to 44 years.....	1,622	342	1,040	194	46
45 to 54 years.....	1,084	209	619	183	73
55 to 64 years.....	598	104	349	81	64
65 years and over.....	401	149	127	52	73
Unknown .....	18	3	1	2	12

## TOTAL FEMALES

The city .....	14,224	8,447	3,352	1,126	1,299
Under 15 years.....	5,167	5,167			
15 to 17 years.....	957	893	45	17	2
18 to 19 years.....	481	375	88	16	2
20 years .....	172	120	34	15	3
21 to 24 years.....	826	414	323	80	9
25 to 29 years.....	1,309	423	695	160	31
30 to 34 years.....	1,249	240	778	194	37
35 to 44 years.....	1,652	378	729	331	214
45 to 54 years.....	1,212	208	436	193	375
55 to 64 years.....	645	115	155	72	303
65 years and over.....	545	107	68	48	322
Unknown .....	9	7	1		1

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

The city .....	15,874	9,904	4,510	379	1,054
Under 15 years.....	6,329	6,329			
15 to 17 years.....	1,115	1,082	29	3	1
18 to 19 years.....	559	494	63	2	
20 years .....	197	162	32	2	1
21 to 24 years.....	808	481	305	20	2
25 to 29 years.....	1,328	500	761	45	22
30 to 34 years.....	1,330	259	964	71	36
35 to 44 years.....	1,800	322	1,176	132	170
45 to 54 years.....	1,264	155	731	63	310
55 to 64 years.....	690	69	342	28	260
65 years and over.....	408	43	106	8	251
Unknown .....	10	8	1		1



TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity.*  
by provinces.—Continued  
CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	7,349	4,948	2,043	187	171
Under 15 years.....	3,119	3,119			
15 to 17 years.....	529	529			
18 to 19 years.....	290	289	1		
20 years .....	109	94	14	1	
21 to 24 years.....	342	260	74	8	
25 to 29 years.....	538	244	267	24	3
30 to 34 years.....	529	133	359	27	10
35 to 44 years.....	870	137	641	65	27
45 to 54 years.....	572	93	391	37	51
55 to 64 years.....	319	33	226	17	43
65 years and over.....	131	16	70	8	37
Unknown .....	1	1			

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

The city .....	8,498	4,956	2,467	192	888
Under 15 years.....	3,210	3,210			
15 to 17 years.....	588	553	29	3	1
18 to 19 years.....	239	205	62	2	
20 years .....	88	68	18	1	1
21 to 24 years.....	466	221	231	12	2
25 to 29 years.....	790	250	494	21	19
30 to 34 years.....	801	126	605	44	26
35 to 44 years.....	930	185	535	67	143
45 to 54 years.....	692	62	340	31	259
55 to 64 years.....	380	36	116	11	217
65 years and over.....	277	27	36		214
Unknown .....	9	7	1		1

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

The city .....	2,589	1,403	983	94	109
Under 15 years.....	399	399			
15 to 17 years.....	77	74	3		
18 to 19 years.....	58	50	7	1	
20 years .....	31	27	3		1
21 to 24 years.....	310	292	45	2	1
25 to 29 years.....	385	224	149	9	3
30 to 34 years.....	338	143	171	19	5
35 to 44 years.....	434	104	296	18	16
45 to 54 years.....	274	60	167	27	20
55 to 64 years.....	172	31	100	13	28
65 years and over.....	110	28	42	5	35
Unknown .....	1	1			

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

The city .....	1,994	1,079	788	84	63
Under 15 years.....	213	213			
15 to 17 years.....	45	45			
18 to 19 years.....	39	38	1		
20 years .....	23	22	1		
21 to 24 years.....	269	242	25	2	
25 to 29 years.....	318	204	104	8	
30 to 34 years.....	290	133	135	18	4
35 to 44 years.....	351	86	240	15	10
45 to 54 years.....	221	47	141	25	8
55 to 64 years.....	134	23	84	11	16
65 years and over.....	90	25	37	5	23
Unknown .....	1	1			

TABLE 16.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

AGE	Total	Single or unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
The city .....	595	324	215	10	46
Under 15 years.....	186	186			
15 to 17 years.....	32	29	3		
18 to 19 years.....	19	12	6	1	
20 years .....	8	5	2		1
21 to 24 years.....	41	20	20		1
25 to 29 years.....	67	20	45	1	1
30 to 34 years.....	48	10	36	1	1
35 to 44 years.....	83	18	50	3	6
45 to 54 years.....	53	13	26	2	12
55 to 64 years.....	38	8	16	2	12
65 years and over.....	20	3	5		12

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	9,041	5,974	1,240	1,308	429
Under 15 years.....	3,288	3,286	2		
15 to 17 years.....	698	580	13	14	1
18 to 19 years.....	361	320	24	15	2
20 years .....	155	121	14	19	1
21 to 24 years.....	520	324	100	90	6
25 to 29 years.....	759	305	269	172	13
30 to 34 years.....	736	237	234	231	14
35 to 44 years.....	1,040	294	297	375	74
45 to 54 years.....	758	202	157	281	118
55 to 64 years.....	372	119	62	112	79
65 years and over.....	428	185	47	87	109
Unknown .....	16	1		2	12

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	3,910	2,807	570	474	59
Under 15 years.....	1,517	1,515	2		
15 to 17 years.....	239	266			
18 to 19 years.....	168	162	4	2	
20 years .....	79	74		5	
21 to 24 years.....	201	151	28	22	
25 to 29 years.....	307	158	113	34	2
30 to 34 years.....	336	133	117	82	4
35 to 44 years.....	401	119	159	114	9
45 to 54 years.....	291	69	87	121	14
55 to 64 years.....	145	48	39	53	5
65 years and over.....	180	108	20	39	13
Unknown .....	16	1	1	2	12

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

The city .....	5,131	3,167	670	924	370
Under 15 years.....	1,771	1,771			
15 to 17 years.....	339	311	13	14	1
18 to 19 years.....	193	158	20	13	2
20 years .....	76	47	14	14	1
21 to 24 years.....	319	173	72	68	6
25 to 29 years.....	452	147	156	138	11
30 to 34 years.....	400	104	137	149	10
35 to 44 years.....	639	175	138	261	65
45 to 54 years.....	467	133	70	160	104
55 to 64 years.....	227	71	23	59	74
65 years and over.....	248	77	27	48	96

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 17.—*Illegitimate children, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces*

## CUBA

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
All classes .....	693,455	95,151	102,812	90,829	75,056	50,003	279,564
Males .....	348,837	46,993	51,337	45,454	37,312	27,117	140,624
Females .....	244,618	48,198	51,475	45,375	37,744	22,886	138,940
Native whites .....	230,119	40,705	42,583	36,465	26,838	12,757	70,771
Males .....	111,430	20,284	21,347	18,528	12,977	5,795	32,499
Females .....	118,689	20,421	21,236	17,937	13,861	6,962	38,272
Foreign whites .....	26,434	947	518	695	2,152	3,900	18,222
Males .....	18,195	208	240	355	1,542	2,903	12,947
Females .....	8,239	739	278	340	610	997	5,275
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	436,902	53,539	59,711	53,669	46,066	33,346	190,571
Males .....	219,212	26,501	29,750	26,571	22,793	18,419	95,178
Females .....	217,690	27,038	29,961	27,098	23,273	14,927	95,393

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

All classes .....	70,586	9,345	11,720	11,638	9,437	4,128	24,318
Males .....	34,360	4,575	5,873	5,890	4,581	1,778	11,654
Females .....	36,226	4,770	5,847	5,739	4,856	2,350	12,664
Native whites .....	32,517	5,113	6,213	6,128	4,555	1,666	8,872
Males .....	15,905	2,537	3,106	3,136	2,250	738	4,138
Females .....	16,612	2,576	3,107	2,992	2,305	928	4,734
Foreign whites .....	448	10	1	3	21	44	369
Males .....	340	7	1	1	12	30	289
Females .....	108	3	...	2	9	14	80
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	37,591	4,222	5,506	5,507	4,861	2,418	15,077
Males .....	18,115	2,031	2,763	2,762	2,319	1,010	7,227
Females .....	19,476	2,191	2,740	2,745	2,542	1,408	7,850

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

All classes .....	119,262	12,419	14,248	13,585	12,741	8,864	57,405
Males .....	56,568	6,067	6,856	6,536	5,995	4,426	28,748
Females .....	62,694	6,412	7,392	7,049	6,746	4,438	30,657
Native whites .....	35,347	5,461	5,991	5,341	4,267	2,204	12,083
Males .....	16,839	2,641	2,941	2,613	2,038	1,048	5,528
Females .....	18,508	2,820	3,050	2,698	2,229	1,156	6,555
Foreign whites .....	9,955	94	161	263	904	1,487	7,040
Males .....	6,396	40	63	120	613	1,015	4,545
Females .....	3,559	54	101	146	291	472	2,496
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	73,960	6,864	8,093	7,978	7,570	5,173	38,282
Males .....	33,333	3,326	3,852	3,773	3,344	2,363	16,675
Females .....	40,627	3,538	4,241	4,205	4,226	2,810	21,607

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 17.—*Illegitimate children, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
All classes .....	80,895	8,062	9,706	9,642	8,780	5,350	39,355
Males .....	38,963	3,934	4,560	4,772	4,102	2,507	18,988
Females .....	41,932	4,128	5,046	4,870	4,678	2,843	20,367
Native whites .....	11,693	1,824	2,199	2,011	1,536	686	3,527
Males .....	5,296	527	959	986	731	333	1,460
Females .....	6,397	997	1,150	1,025	805	353	2,067
Foreign whites .....	987	14	25	30	83	143	692
Males .....	670	3	16	17	64	114	456
Females .....	317	11	9	13	19	29	236
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	68,215	6,224	7,572	7,601	7,161	4,521	35,136
Males .....	32,997	3,104	3,685	3,769	3,307	2,060	17,072
Females .....	35,218	3,120	3,887	3,832	3,854	2,461	18,064

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

All classes .....	128,021	14,228	16,457	15,870	14,572	8,881	58,013
Males .....	64,245	7,087	8,356	7,841	7,214	4,555	29,192
Females .....	63,776	7,141	8,101	8,029	7,358	4,326	28,821
Native whites .....	43,837	6,377	7,273	7,601	6,033	2,416	14,737
Males .....	21,287	3,222	3,743	3,508	2,989	1,055	6,770
Females .....	22,550	3,155	3,530	3,493	3,044	1,361	7,967
Foreign whites .....	5,004	123	90	125	422	758	3,486
Males .....	3,728	49	33	59	320	582	2,685
Females .....	1,276	74	57	66	102	176	801
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	79,180	7,728	9,094	8,744	8,117	5,707	39,790
Males .....	39,230	3,816	4,580	4,274	3,905	2,918	19,737
Females .....	39,950	3,912	4,514	4,470	4,212	2,789	20,053

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

All classes .....	39,195	5,695	5,408	4,030	3,938	4,143	15,981
Males .....	22,279	2,926	2,749	2,044	2,254	2,746	9,560
Females .....	16,916	2,769	2,659	1,986	1,684	1,397	6,421
Native whites .....	17,227	3,565	3,212	2,212	1,699	1,259	5,280
Males .....	8,517	1,842	1,674	1,108	849	675	2,889
Females .....	8,710	1,723	1,558	1,104	850	584	2,891
Foreign whites .....	2,255	83	79	94	247	500	1,252
Males .....	1,741	50	32	57	192	418	992
Females .....	514	33	47	37	55	82	260
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	19,713	2,047	2,117	1,724	1,992	2,384	9,449
Males .....	12,021	1,034	1,063	879	1,213	1,653	6,179
Females .....	7,692	1,013	1,054	845	779	731	3,270

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 17.—*Illegitimate children, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
All classes .....	255,496	45,442	45,273	36,064	25,588	18,637	84,492
Males .....	132,422	22,464	22,843	18,362	13,166	11,105	44,482
Females .....	123,074	22,978	22,430	17,702	12,422	7,532	40,010
Native whites .....	89,468	18,365	17,785	13,772	8,748	4,526	26,272
Males .....	43,586	9,215	8,944	7,147	4,120	1,946	12,214
Females .....	45,882	9,150	8,841	6,625	4,628	2,580	14,058
Foreign whites .....	7,785	623	159	177	475	968	5,383
Males .....	5,320	59	95	101	341	744	3,960
Females .....	2,465	564	64	76	134	224	1,403
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	158,243	26,454	27,329	22,115	16,365	13,143	52,837
Males .....	83,516	13,190	13,804	11,114	8,705	8,415	28,288
Females .....	74,727	13,264	13,525	11,001	7,660	4,728	24,549

## CITY OF HAVANA

All classes .....	73,916	7,158	8,030	7,600	7,621	6,263	37,244
Males .....	34,692	3,497	3,888	3,633	3,555	3,151	16,970
Females .....	39,224	3,661	4,144	3,967	4,066	3,112	20,274
Native whites .....	22,250	3,212	3,507	3,018	2,520	1,612	8,381
Males .....	10,668	1,578	1,748	1,507	1,193	784	3,858
Females .....	11,582	1,634	1,759	1,511	1,327	828	4,523
Foreign whites .....	9,032	87	144	236	827	1,363	6,375
Males .....	5,746	36	52	100	552	911	4,095
Females .....	3,286	51	92	136	275	452	2,280
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	42,634	3,859	4,379	4,346	4,274	3,288	22,488
Males .....	18,278	1,883	2,036	2,026	1,810	1,456	9,017
Females .....	24,356	1,976	2,293	2,320	2,464	1,832	13,471

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

All classes .....	8,833	1,826	2,001	1,876	1,479	364	1,287
Males .....	3,761	961	940	847	634	208	181
Females .....	5,072	925	1,061	1,029	795	156	1,106
Native whites .....	1,593	369	393	408	225	50	148
Males .....	743	190	174	184	106	18	71
Females .....	850	179	219	224	119	32	77
Foreign whites .....	84	5	14	12	18	15	20
Males .....	39	1	5	4	9	8	12
Females .....	45	4	9	8	9	7	8
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	7,156	1,452	1,594	1,456	1,236	299	1,119
Males .....	2,979	710	761	659	569	182	96
Females .....	4,177	742	833	797	667	117	1,021

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 17.—*Illegitimate children, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
All classes .....	7,930	1,320	1,147	931	861	640	3,031
Males .....	3,760	653	599	470	417	339	1,282
Females .....	4,170	667	548	461	444	301	1,749
Native whites .....	3,652	635	564	415	353	297	1,388
Males .....	1,717	320	295	204	186	183	529
Females .....	1,935	315	269	211	167	114	859
Foreign whites .....	213	7	8	9	25	32	132
Males .....	129	5	4	6	13	21	80
Females .....	84	2	4	3	12	11	52
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	4,065	678	575	507	483	311	1,511
Males .....	1,914	328	300	260	218	135	673
Females .....	2,151	350	275	247	265	176	838

## CITY OF MATANZAS

All classes .....	8,529	767	958	916	905	613	4,370
Males .....	3,636	390	499	428	407	269	1,673
Females .....	4,893	377	459	488	498	344	2,697
Native whites .....	1,583	238	264	250	182	115	534
Males .....	729	123	143	114	85	56	208
Females .....	854	115	121	136	97	59	326
Foreign whites .....	46			1	1	7	37
Males .....	15			1		1	13
Females .....	31				1	6	24
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	6,900	529	694	665	722	491	3,799
Males .....	2,892	267	326	313	322	212	1,452
Females .....	4,008	262	368	352	400	279	2,347

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

All classes .....	7,720	677	984	856	778	527	3,898
Males .....	3,442	352	496	410	348	239	1,597
Females .....	4,278	325	488	446	430	288	2,301
Native whites .....	1,374	189	222	186	192	109	476
Males .....	544	68	100	84	75	56	131
Females .....	830	91	122	102	117	53	345
Foreign whites .....	83			2	4	14	63
Males .....	48			1	2	11	34
Females .....	35			1	2	3	29
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	6,363	488	762	668	582	404	3,359
Males .....	2,850	254	396	325	271	172	1,432
Females .....	3,413	234	366	343	311	232	1,927

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 17.—*Illegitimate children, classified by age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MARIANAO

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
All classes .....	3,604	342	418	337	342	366	1,799
Males .....	1,765	178	203	153	162	242	827
Females .....	1,839	164	215	184	180	124	972
Native whites .....	719	119	139	93	60	66	242
Males .....	375	61	64	47	34	44	105
Females .....	364	58	75	46	26	22	137
Foreign whites .....	183	1	1	3	16	26	136
Males .....	118		1	3	10	22	80
Females .....	67	1			6	4	56
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	2,702	222	278	241	266	274	1,421
Males .....	1,294	117	138	103	118	176	642
Females .....	1,408	105	140	138	148	98	779

## CITY OF CARDENAS

All classes .....	6,824	670	753	741	686	499	3,475
Males .....	2,875	333	343	349	303	193	1,354
Females .....	3,949	337	410	392	383	306	2,121
Native whites .....	623	99	92	80	54	96	192
Males .....	312	60	39	53	22	52	86
Females .....	311	39	53	37	32	44	106
Foreign whites .....	80	5	5	3	11	7	58
Males .....	45				7	6	32
Females .....	44	5	5	3	4	1	26
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	6,112	566	656	648	621	396	3,225
Males .....	2,518	273	304	296	274	135	1,236
Females .....	3,594	293	352	352	347	261	1,989

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 18.—*Population, classified by school attendance and literacy,  
by provinces*

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCES	Total popula- tion	UNDER 10 YEARS		10 YEARS AND OVER			
		Attend- ing school	Not at- tending school	Attend- ing school	Literate	Illiterate	Unknown
Cuba.....	2,889,004	129,170	717,863	191,281	1,053,884	784,659	12,147
Pinar del Río.....	261,198	12,340	60,630	21,802	61,442	96,054	430
Havana .....	697,583	37,108	129,368	48,445	348,955	125,765	7,942
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>363,506</i>	<i>17,644</i>	<i>52,856</i>	<i>21,088</i>	<i>224,757</i>	<i>40,900</i>	<i>6,261</i>
Matanzas .....	312,704	14,414	74,937	20,911	109,593	92,105	744
Santa Clara .....	657,697	26,920	170,872	45,777	226,640	185,838	1,650
Camagüey .....	228,913	7,085	59,449	9,538	94,787	58,019	35
Oriente .....	730,909	31,303	213,607	45,808	212,467	226,878	1,346

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

The province .....	261,198	12,340	60,630	21,802	61,442	96,054	430
MUNICIPALITIES							
Artemisa .....	21,497	1,149	4,641	1,635	6,198	7,812	32
Cabañas .....	17,645	845	4,836	1,441	3,734	6,780	
Candelaria .....	9,691	765	2,357	344	2,834	3,387	4
Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	580	4,435	918	2,291	5,371	2
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	1,120	10,165	2,024	6,505	12,682	
Guanajay .....	11,745	685	2,348	1,098	3,991	3,605	18
Guane .....	20,046	610	6,085	1,432	4,231	7,594	94
Mantua .....	10,592	406	3,310	1,080	1,929	3,867	
Mariel .....	8,614	520	1,713	576	2,425	3,362	18
Los Palacios .....	13,490	483	3,741	814	3,238	5,214	
Pinar del Río .....	47,858	2,532	10,909	5,201	12,384	16,536	206
<i>City of Pinar del Río</i> .....	<i>13,728</i>	<i>917</i>	<i>2,573</i>	<i>1,682</i>	<i>6,068</i>	<i>2,488</i>	
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	596	3,744	883	3,058	4,871	43
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	950	4,646	1,538	3,820	6,258	2
San Luis .....	10,547	734	2,863	1,221	2,244	3,478	7
Vinales .....	9,691	765	2,357	344	2,834	3,387	4

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province .....	697,583	37,108	129,368	48,445	348,955	125,765	7,942
Aguacate .....	9,123	450	2,360	673	3,234	2,390	16
Alquízar .....	11,815	525	3,110	922	3,879	3,379	
Batabanó .....	14,510	900	3,555	1,121	4,872	4,003	59
Bauta .....	10,181	637	2,516	1,040	3,380	2,590	
Bejucal .....	13,239	929	2,496	1,125	4,576	3,483	630
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	2,108	6,295	3,264	13,083	6,175	64
<i>City of Guanabacoa</i> .....	<i>16,352</i>	<i>1,223</i>	<i>2,498</i>	<i>1,711</i>	<i>8,966</i>	<i>1,895</i>	<i>59</i>
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	277	1,550	492	1,753	2,028	12
Guines .....	27,917	1,307	7,263	2,208	9,603	7,500	31
<i>City of Guines</i> .....	<i>13,679</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>2,616</i>	<i>1,291</i>	<i>6,102</i>	<i>2,851</i>	<i>26</i>
Guinea de Melena .....	15,179	828	3,772	1,368	4,853	4,242	86
Havana .....	363,506	17,644	52,856	21,088	224,757	40,900	6,261
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>363,506</i>	<i>17,644</i>	<i>52,856</i>	<i>21,088</i>	<i>224,757</i>	<i>40,900</i>	<i>6,261</i>
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	157	535	292	1,851	1,285	108
Jaruco .....	20,752	1,020	5,764	1,529	6,249	6,064	126
La Salud .....	5,722	400	1,564	490	1,550	1,718	
Madrugá .....	7,787	362	1,975	548	2,465	2,407	
Marianao .....	37,464	2,676	6,784	3,324	19,342	5,338	
<i>City of Marianao</i> .....	<i>30,701</i>	<i>2,272</i>	<i>5,728</i>	<i>2,559</i>	<i>16,276</i>	<i>3,866</i>	
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	879	3,884	968	3,924	5,479	234
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	855	3,895	1,093	5,093	4,388	10
Regla .....	14,489	1,202	3,235	994	6,989	2,014	55
<i>City of Regla</i> .....	<i>14,489</i>	<i>1,202</i>	<i>3,235</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>6,989</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>55</i>
San Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	1,554	5,105	2,007	8,241	5,832	96
<i>City of San Antonio de los Baños</i> .....	<i>10,645</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>1,942</i>	<i>1,043</i>	<i>4,653</i>	<i>2,178</i>	<i>13</i>
San Nicolás .....	15,576	391	4,313	750	4,385	5,729	8
San José de las Lajas .....	15,718	787	2,807	1,380	6,020	4,738	6
Santa María del Rosario .....	4,913	302	1,117	425	1,715	1,319	35
Santiago de las Vegas .....	14,427	688	2,212	1,325	7,132	2,764	106



TABLE 18.—*Population, classified by school attendance and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF MATAZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	UNDER 10 YEARS		10 YEARS AND OVER			
		Attending school	Not attending school	Attending school	Literate	Illiterate	Unknown
The province .....	312,704	14,414	74,937	20,911	109,593	92,105	744
Agramonte .....	12,547	379	3,423	663	3,563	4,494	25
Alacranes .....	9,067	437	2,308	594	2,682	3,037	9
Bolondrón .....	12,516	366	3,185	757	3,866	4,331	11
Cárdenas .....	32,753	1,491	7,039	2,380	15,638	5,998	177
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	1,338	5,513	2,141	14,363	4,094	28
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	225	2,331	365	2,857	3,129	
Colón .....	27,560	1,159	7,893	1,776	8,288	8,403	41
City of Colón .....	8,046	800	1,436	845	3,330	1,616	19
Guamacaro .....	11,339	399	3,068	669	3,489	3,734	10
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	324	2,952	543	3,371	3,090	2
Jovellanos .....	14,115	1,647	2,147	1,189	4,961	4,151	20
Manguito .....	18,569	493	4,873	953	5,884	6,344	12
Martí .....	23,873	479	6,253	1,030	6,836	9,236	44
Matanzas .....	62,638	4,461	12,895	5,367	26,301	13,512	102
City of Matanzas .....	41,574	3,184	7,013	4,033	21,415	5,908	21
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	708	4,709	1,066	5,628	6,722	41
Perico .....	12,068	305	1,814	837	5,113	3,898	101
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	336	2,229	575	2,219	2,570	14
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	313	2,677	635	2,365	3,194	16
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	407	2,230	687	2,277	2,712	
Santa Ana .....	5,927	176	1,715	351	1,640	2,045	
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	309	1,196	474	2,585	1,512	119

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Attending school	Not attending school	Attending school	Literate	Illiterate	Unknown
The province .....	657,697	26,920	170,872	45,777	226,640	185,838	1,650
Abreus .....	6,183	402	1,495	553	2,194	1,536	8
Caibarién .....	14,583	1,093	3,187	1,240	6,742	2,321	
City of Caibarién .....	12,048	1,064	2,160	1,159	6,701	1,604	
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	308	3,537	559	3,894	4,423	
Camajuaní .....	15,941	695	4,342	1,140	5,214	4,550	
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	4,444	24,213	6,705	38,308	22,147	48
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	2,875	6,545	3,894	20,054	4,123	10
Cifuentes .....	7,152	294	1,891	575	2,118	2,274	
Corralillo .....	9,813	282	3,059	563	2,701	3,204	4
Cruces .....	13,478	575	3,379	1,078	5,190	3,256	
Enerciñada .....	11,809	478	3,328	765	4,162	3,085	
Esperanza .....	16,043	580	4,957	1,080	4,268	5,120	38
Palmira .....	9,443	511	2,396	613	3,445	2,442	6
Placetas .....	24,062	1,471	6,525	1,693	7,664	6,690	19
City of Placetas .....	9,402	645	1,995	991	4,213	1,549	9
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	535	4,943	939	4,010	5,147	
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	415	2,321	640	2,499	2,473	8
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	237	1,789	628	2,611	1,763	18
Rodas .....	23,203	840	6,257	1,470	7,725	6,893	18
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	1,639	6,864	2,841	13,564	6,256	25
City of Sagua la Grande .....	27,487	1,022	5,043	1,577	9,539	2,295	11
Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,341	2,486	21,875	4,751	26,490	23,423	333
City of Sancti-Spiritus .....	23,572	1,106	5,045	2,114	10,422	4,696	189
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,087	1,740	3,080	2,379	7,708	8,754	406
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	284	3,893	818	2,610	4,424	
San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,690	277	3,012	529	2,497	3,350	15
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,599	381	3,429	791	2,677	3,294	4
San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	1,105	6,960	1,772	7,888	7,294	24
City of San Juan de los Remedios .....	8,541	679	1,450	744	4,425	1,363	
Santa Clara .....	63,161	2,327	17,162	4,783	22,117	16,732	30
City of Santa Clara .....	27,694	1,189	3,969	2,778	11,375	2,969	14
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	456	4,077	804	4,229	4,591	
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	857	5,120	1,671	8,882	8,560	250
Trinidad .....	40,602	1,098	10,593	2,458	14,956	11,296	201
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	632	2,072	1,131	6,811	2,002	
Yaguajay .....	21,491	596	4,665	1,287	7,319	7,433	186
Zulueta .....	10,224	498	2,530	631	3,458	3,107	

TABLE 18.—*Population, classified by school attendance and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	UNDER 10 YEARS		10 YEARS AND OVER			Unknown
		Attending school	Not attending school	Attending school	Literate	Illiterate	
The province .....	228,913	7,085	59,449	9,538	94,787	58,019	35
Camaguey .....	98,193	3,653	24,352	4,753	44,034	21,386	15
City of Camaguey .....	<i>41,909</i>	<i>2,909</i>	<i>7,853</i>	<i>3,381</i>	<i>22,876</i>	<i>4,881</i>	5
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	910	10,362	1,232	19,739	12,717	12
City of Ciego de Avila .....	<i>16,408</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>3,232</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>8,642</i>	<i>5,241</i>	
Jatibonico .....	10,911	212	3,497	344	3,395	3,463	
Morón .....	43,361	796	12,474	1,402	15,958	12,726	5
City of Morón .....	<i>9,650</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>2,004</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>4,927</i>	<i>1,600</i>	
Nuevitas .....	15,690	860	4,004	1,006	6,720	3,091	
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786	654	4,760	801	4,932	4,636	3

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province .....	730,909	31,303	213,607	45,308	212,467	226,878	1,346
Alto Songo .....	34,278	1,471	10,872	2,117	8,278	11,521	19
Banes .....	27,391	1,514	7,674	1,690	7,971	8,515	
City of Banes .....	<i>10,130</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>2,196</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>4,493</i>	<i>1,936</i>	
Baracoa .....	31,884	1,489	10,518	2,437	6,695	10,392	353
Bayamo .....	45,961	1,418	16,836	2,188	9,795	15,673	53
Campechuela .....	14,895	460	4,991	709	3,286	5,449	
Caney .....	15,048	1,997	3,165	2,140	4,126	3,620	
Cobre .....	20,744	768	6,463	1,267	4,891	7,341	24
Guibara .....	28,646	1,416	8,131	1,562	8,822	8,701	14
Guantánamo .....	68,883	3,370	14,902	4,911	22,579	23,057	64
City of Guantánamo .....	<i>14,762</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>2,264</i>	<i>2,095</i>	<i>7,229</i>	<i>1,715</i>	19
Holguín .....	91,267	2,627	28,168	4,367	27,755	28,187	163
City of Holguín .....	<i>14,768</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>2,503</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>8,088</i>	<i>1,647</i>	
Jiguaní .....	22,693	691	8,059	1,165	5,000	7,778	
Manzanillo .....	56,570	2,835	16,597	4,171	17,303	15,576	88
City of Manzanillo .....	<i>22,341</i>	<i>1,445</i>	<i>4,848</i>	<i>2,241</i>	<i>11,091</i>	<i>2,716</i>	
Mavari .....	28,799	933	8,337	1,282	8,864	9,234	143
Niquero .....	14,186	428	5,041	644	2,395	5,651	26
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	1,364	14,889	2,253	13,091	17,890	44
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	1,193	14,099	1,783	9,648	13,387	200
Sagua de Tánamo .....	15,499	349	5,520	593	3,098	5,937	2
San Luis .....	19,96	881	6,495	1,171	4,626	6,766	18
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	5,348	12,039	7,802	34,695	10,263	86
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	<i>62,088</i>	<i>5,055</i>	<i>11,145</i>	<i>7,297</i>	<i>32,367</i>	<i>6,189</i>	30
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	724	10,807	1,068	9,513	11,940	50

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces*

## CUBA

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,041,971</b>	<b>1,257,312</b>	<b>784,659</b>
10 to 14 years.....	377,006	201,504	175,502
15 to 19 years.....	296,489	211,052	85,417
20 to 24 years.....	199,514	147,000	52,514
25 to 29 years.....	238,822	174,767	64,055
30 to 34 years.....	216,155	144,909	71,246
35 to 44 years.....	376,558	188,199	128,359
45 to 54 years.....	197,829	104,413	93,416
55 to 64 years.....	118,403	54,995	63,408
65 years and over.....	80,085	29,819	50,266
Unknown .....	1,130	654	476
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>1,100,308</b>	<b>683,144</b>	<b>417,164</b>
10 to 14 years.....	191,886	96,149	95,237
15 to 19 years.....	149,477	101,602	47,875
20 to 24 years.....	110,113	80,238	29,875
25 to 29 years.....	127,873	94,928	32,945
30 to 34 years.....	122,429	85,450	36,979
35 to 44 years.....	180,823	113,676	67,147
45 to 54 years.....	111,282	63,054	48,228
55 to 64 years.....	65,727	32,285	33,442
65 years and over.....	40,582	15,436	25,146
Unknown .....	616	346	270
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>941,663</b>	<b>574,168</b>	<b>367,495</b>
10 to 14 years.....	185,620	105,355	80,265
15 to 19 years.....	146,992	109,450	37,542
20 to 24 years.....	89,401	66,762	22,639
25 to 29 years.....	110,949	79,839	31,110
30 to 34 years.....	93,726	59,459	34,267
35 to 44 years.....	135,735	74,523	61,212
45 to 54 years.....	86,547	41,359	45,188
55 to 64 years.....	52,676	22,730	29,946
65 years and over.....	39,503	14,383	25,120
Unknown .....	514	308	206
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>1,201,927</b>	<b>752,548</b>	<b>448,479</b>
10 to 14 years.....	268,652	147,916	120,736
15 to 19 years.....	191,283	137,030	54,253
20 to 24 years.....	99,927	75,452	24,475
25 to 29 years.....	130,089	87,189	32,900
30 to 34 years.....	120,728	80,199	40,527
35 to 44 years.....	175,134	102,452	72,682
45 to 54 years.....	109,551	59,213	50,338
55 to 64 years.....	63,683	34,256	32,427
65 years and over.....	38,676	18,618	19,998
Unknown .....	366	223	143
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>600,926</b>	<b>373,660</b>	<b>227,266</b>
10 to 14 years.....	137,131	71,567	65,564
15 to 19 years.....	92,446	63,567	28,879
20 to 24 years.....	46,070	34,811	11,259
25 to 29 years.....	60,805	46,859	13,946
30 to 34 years.....	62,182	42,923	19,259
35 to 44 years.....	92,174	55,120	36,054
45 to 54 years.....	57,151	31,623	25,528
55 to 64 years.....	35,200	17,950	17,250
65 years and over.....	17,623	8,156	9,467
Unknown .....	144	84	60

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	600,101	378,888	221,213
10 to 14 years.....	131,521	76,349	55,172
15 to 19 years.....	98,837	73,463	25,374
20 to 24 years.....	53,857	40,641	13,216
25 to 29 years.....	69,284	50,330	18,954
30 to 34 years.....	58,544	37,276	21,268
35 to 44 years.....	82,960	46,332	36,628
45 to 54 years.....	52,400	27,590	24,810
55 to 64 years.....	31,483	16,303	15,177
65 years and over.....	20,993	10,462	10,531
Unknown .....	222	139	83
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	261,982	197,346	64,636
10 to 14 years.....	8,845	6,187	2,658
15 to 19 years.....	21,795	17,822	3,973
20 to 24 years.....	38,819	31,133	7,686
25 to 29 years.....	39,116	31,064	8,052
30 to 34 years.....	35,063	27,413	7,650
35 to 44 years.....	55,909	41,516	14,393
45 to 54 years.....	35,061	24,536	10,525
55 to 64 years.....	17,374	11,650	5,704
65 years and over.....	9,808	5,883	3,925
Unknown .....	212	142	70
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	197,781	152,872	44,909
10 to 14 years.....	4,814	3,272	1,542
15 to 19 years.....	15,878	12,990	2,668
20 to 24 years.....	30,479	24,557	5,922
25 to 29 years.....	29,890	24,127	5,763
30 to 34 years.....	26,520	21,324	5,196
35 to 44 years.....	42,564	32,647	9,917
45 to 54 years.....	27,343	19,912	7,431
55 to 64 years.....	13,258	9,420	3,838
65 years and over.....	6,925	4,538	2,387
Unknown .....	130	85	45
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	64,201	44,474	19,727
10 to 14 years.....	4,031	2,915	1,116
15 to 19 years.....	5,937	4,832	1,105
20 to 24 years.....	8,340	6,576	1,764
25 to 29 years.....	9,226	6,937	2,289
30 to 34 years.....	8,543	6,089	2,454
35 to 44 years.....	13,345	8,869	4,476
45 to 54 years.....	7,718	4,624	3,094
55 to 64 years.....	4,096	2,230	1,866
65 years and over.....	2,883	1,345	1,538
Unknown .....	82	57	25
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	578,962	307,418	271,544
10 to 14 years.....	99,509	47,401	52,108
15 to 19 years.....	83,391	56,200	27,191
20 to 24 years.....	60,768	40,415	20,353
25 to 29 years.....	69,677	46,514	23,163
30 to 34 years.....	60,366	37,297	23,069
35 to 44 years.....	85,515	44,231	41,284
45 to 54 years.....	53,217	20,664	32,553
55 to 64 years.....	34,366	9,089	25,277
65 years and over.....	31,661	5,318	26,343
Unknown .....	552	289	263

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	301,601	156,612	144,989
10 to 14 years.....	49,441	21,310	28,131
15 to 19 years.....	41,173	25,045	16,128
20 to 24 years.....	33,564	20,870	12,694
25 to 29 years.....	37,178	23,942	13,236
30 to 34 years.....	33,727	21,203	12,524
35 to 44 years.....	46,085	24,909	21,176
45 to 54 years.....	26,788	11,519	15,269
55 to 64 years.....	17,269	4,895	12,374
65 years and over.....	16,034	2,742	13,292
Unknown .....	342	177	165
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	277,361	150,806	126,555
10 to 14 years.....	50,068	26,091	23,977
15 to 19 years.....	42,218	31,155	11,063
20 to 24 years.....	27,204	19,545	7,659
25 to 29 years.....	32,439	22,572	9,867
30 to 34 years.....	26,639	16,094	10,545
35 to 44 years.....	39,430	19,322	20,108
45 to 54 years.....	26,429	9,145	17,284
55 to 64 years.....	17,097	4,194	12,903
65 years and over.....	15,627	2,576	13,051
Unknown .....	210	112	98

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Total .....	179,228	83,174	96,054
10 to 14 years.....	40,026	18,045	21,981
15 to 19 years.....	29,554	17,671	11,883
20 to 24 years.....	14,312	8,739	5,573
25 to 29 years.....	16,907	10,231	6,676
30 to 34 years.....	16,400	7,845	8,555
35 to 44 years.....	27,916	10,166	17,750
45 to 54 years.....	17,969	5,804	12,165
55 to 64 years.....	9,737	3,070	6,667
65 years and over.....	6,300	1,590	4,740
Unknown .....	107	43	64
Total males .....	93,974	46,348	47,626
10 to 14 years.....	20,158	8,838	11,320
15 to 19 years.....	14,207	8,472	5,735
20 to 24 years.....	6,980	4,620	2,360
25 to 29 years.....	7,914	5,498	2,416
30 to 34 years.....	8,807	4,944	3,863
35 to 44 years.....	15,574	6,774	8,800
45 to 54 years.....	10,738	4,005	6,733
55 to 64 years.....	5,956	2,153	3,803
65 years and over.....	3,613	1,031	2,582
Unknown .....	27	13	14
Total females .....	85,254	36,826	48,428
10 to 14 years.....	19,868	9,207	10,661
15 to 19 years.....	15,347	9,199	6,148
20 to 24 years.....	7,332	4,119	3,213
25 to 29 years.....	8,993	4,733	4,260
30 to 34 years.....	7,593	2,901	4,692
35 to 44 years.....	12,342	3,392	8,950
45 to 54 years.....	7,231	1,799	5,432
55 to 64 years.....	3,781	917	2,864
65 years and over.....	2,687	529	2,158
Unknown .....	80	30	50

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>128,199</b>	<b>59,713</b>	<b>68,486</b>
10 to 14 years.....	30,848	14,232	16,616
15 to 19 years.....	21,923	13,094	8,829
20 to 24 years.....	9,905	5,926	3,979
25 to 29 years.....	12,117	7,213	4,904
30 to 34 years.....	11,785	5,515	6,270
35 to 44 years.....	19,732	6,938	12,794
45 to 54 years.....	12,306	3,863	8,438
55 to 64 years.....	6,272	1,987	4,285
65 years and over.....	3,282	927	2,355
Unknown .....	29	13	16
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>65,530</b>	<b>31,776</b>	<b>33,754</b>
10 to 14 years.....	15,611	7,022	8,589
15 to 19 years.....	10,528	6,324	4,204
20 to 24 years.....	4,667	2,988	1,679
25 to 29 years.....	5,502	3,729	1,773
30 to 34 years.....	6,125	3,281	2,844
35 to 44 years.....	10,697	4,305	6,362
45 to 54 years.....	7,063	2,416	4,647
55 to 64 years.....	3,663	1,230	2,433
65 years and over.....	1,696	477	1,219
Unknown .....	8	4	4
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>62,669</b>	<b>27,937</b>	<b>34,732</b>
10 to 14 years.....	15,237	7,210	8,027
15 to 19 years.....	11,395	6,770	4,625
20 to 24 years.....	5,238	2,938	2,300
25 to 29 years.....	6,815	3,484	3,131
30 to 34 years.....	5,680	2,234	3,426
35 to 44 years.....	9,065	2,633	6,432
45 to 54 years.....	5,243	1,452	3,791
55 to 64 years.....	2,609	757	1,852
65 years and over.....	1,586	450	1,136
Unknown .....	21	9	12
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>8,871</b>	<b>6,435</b>	<b>2,435</b>
10 to 14 years.....	170	105	65
15 to 19 years.....	494	394	100
20 to 24 years.....	783	615	118
25 to 29 years.....	835	679	156
30 to 34 years.....	584	684	180
35 to 44 years.....	2,027	1,471	556
45 to 54 years.....	1,705	1,194	511
55 to 64 years.....	1,207	803	404
65 years and over.....	799	456	343
Unknown .....	7	4	3
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>7,421</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>1,813</b>
10 to 14 years.....	96	53	43
15 to 19 years.....	376	298	78
20 to 24 years.....	614	554	90
25 to 29 years.....	698	589	109
30 to 34 years.....	715	593	122
35 to 44 years.....	1,714	1,302	412
45 to 54 years.....	1,479	1,074	405
55 to 64 years.....	1,028	720	308
65 years and over.....	666	422	244
Unknown .....	5	3	2

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total foreign white females .....	1,450	827	623
10 to 14 years.....	74	52	22
15 to 19 years.....	118	96	22
20 to 24 years.....	119	91	28
25 to 29 years.....	137	90	47
30 to 34 years.....	149	91	58
35 to 44 years.....	313	169	144
45 to 54 years.....	226	120	106
55 to 64 years.....	179	83	96
65 years and over.....	133	34	99
Unknown .....	2	1	1
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	42,158	17,023	25,132
10 to 14 years.....	9,008	3,708	5,300
15 to 19 years.....	7,137	4,183	2,954
20 to 24 years.....	3,644	2,168	1,476
25 to 29 years.....	3,955	2,339	1,616
30 to 34 years.....	3,751	1,646	2,105
35 to 44 years.....	6,157	1,757	4,400
45 to 54 years.....	3,958	742	3,216
55 to 64 years.....	2,278	280	1,978
65 years and over.....	2,219	177	2,042
Unknown .....	71	26	45
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	21,023	8,964	12,059
10 to 14 years.....	4,451	1,763	2,688
15 to 19 years.....	3,303	1,850	1,453
20 to 24 years.....	1,639	1,078	591
25 to 29 years.....	1,714	1,180	534
30 to 34 years.....	1,967	1,070	897
35 to 44 years.....	3,193	1,167	2,026
45 to 54 years.....	2,196	515	1,681
55 to 64 years.....	1,265	263	1,062
65 years and over.....	1,251	132	1,119
Unknown .....	14	6	8
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	21,135	8,062	13,073
10 to 14 years.....	4,557	1,945	2,612
15 to 19 years.....	3,834	2,333	1,501
20 to 24 years.....	1,975	1,090	885
25 to 29 years.....	2,241	1,156	1,082
30 to 34 years.....	1,784	578	1,208
35 to 44 years.....	2,964	590	2,374
45 to 54 years.....	1,762	227	1,535
55 to 64 years.....	993	77	916
65 years and over.....	963	45	923
Unknown .....	57	20	37

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total .....	531,107	405,342	125,765
10 to 14 years.....	80,596	56,795	23,801
15 to 19 years.....	74,310	63,093	11,217
20 to 24 years.....	53,745	47,268	6,477
25 to 29 years.....	62,959	54,415	8,544
30 to 34 years.....	58,055	46,895	11,760
35 to 44 years.....	91,791	63,813	24,978
45 to 54 years.....	59,329	40,321	19,008
55 to 64 years.....	30,290	19,175	11,115
65 years and over.....	19,179	10,386	8,793
Unknown .....	253	181	72

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total males .....	280,719	218,849	61,870
10 to 14 years.....	40,670	27,841	12,829
15 to 19 years.....	38,509	32,293	6,216
20 to 24 years.....	28,852	25,708	3,144
25 to 29 years.....	32,935	29,264	3,671
30 to 34 years.....	32,400	27,010	5,390
35 to 44 years.....	50,150	38,148	12,002
45 to 54 years.....	32,365	23,091	9,274
55 to 64 years.....	15,923	10,523	5,400
65 years and over.....	8,793	4,887	3,906
Unknown .....	122	84	38
Total females .....	250,388	186,493	63,895
10 to 14 years.....	39,926	28,954	10,972
15 to 19 years.....	35,801	30,800	5,001
20 to 24 years.....	24,893	21,560	3,333
25 to 29 years.....	30,024	25,151	4,873
30 to 34 years.....	26,255	19,885	6,370
35 to 44 years.....	41,641	28,665	12,976
45 to 54 years.....	26,964	17,230	9,734
55 to 64 years.....	14,367	8,652	5,715
65 years and over.....	10,386	5,499	4,887
Unknown .....	131	97	34
Total native whites .....	315,267	240,360	74,907
10 to 14 years.....	61,863	43,272	18,591
15 to 19 years.....	49,335	41,359	7,976
20 to 24 years.....	27,793	24,650	3,143
25 to 29 years.....	34,424	29,953	4,471
30 to 34 years.....	32,156	25,311	6,845
35 to 44 years.....	50,703	35,780	14,923
45 to 54 years.....	32,803	22,539	10,264
55 to 64 years.....	16,699	11,346	5,353
65 years and over.....	9,407	6,086	3,321
Unknown .....	84	64	20
Total native white males .....	156,791	118,809	37,982
10 to 14 years.....	31,378	21,302	10,076
15 to 19 years.....	24,175	19,819	4,356
20 to 24 years.....	13,154	11,758	1,396
25 to 29 years.....	16,330	14,564	1,766
30 to 34 years.....	16,524	13,564	3,160
35 to 44 years.....	26,114	18,557	7,557
45 to 54 years.....	16,876	11,508	5,368
55 to 64 years.....	8,314	5,496	2,818
65 years and over.....	3,888	2,423	1,465
Unknown .....	38	28	10
Total native white females .....	158,476	121,551	36,925
10 to 14 years.....	30,485	21,970	8,515
15 to 19 years.....	25,160	21,540	3,620
20 to 24 years.....	14,639	12,892	1,747
25 to 29 years.....	18,094	15,389	2,705
30 to 34 years.....	15,032	11,947	3,085
35 to 44 years.....	24,589	17,223	7,366
45 to 54 years.....	15,927	11,031	4,896
55 to 64 years.....	8,385	5,860	2,525
65 years and over.....	5,519	3,633	1,886
Unknown .....	46	36	10



TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>105,942</b>	<b>90,036</b>	<b>15,906</b>
10 to 14 years.....	3,425	2,926	499
15 to 19 years.....	10,080	9,116	964
20 to 24 years.....	15,111	13,503	1,608
25 to 29 years.....	15,692	13,781	1,911
30 to 34 years.....	14,330	12,367	1,963
35 to 44 years.....	22,588	18,850	3,738
45 to 54 years.....	14,025	11,342	2,683
55 to 64 years.....	6,721	5,259	1,462
65 years and over.....	3,850	2,807	1,043
Unknown .....	122	85	37
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>71,816</b>	<b>63,984</b>	<b>7,832</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,871	1,604	267
15 to 19 years.....	7,312	6,717	596
20 to 24 years.....	10,290	9,507	783
25 to 29 years.....	10,490	9,627	863
30 to 34 years.....	9,602	8,732	850
35 to 44 years.....	15,344	13,570	1,774
45 to 54 years.....	9,911	8,447	1,464
55 to 64 years.....	4,582	3,829	753
65 years and over.....	2,340	1,882	458
Unknown .....	74	49	25
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>34,126</b>	<b>26,052</b>	<b>8,074</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,554	1,322	232
15 to 19 years.....	2,768	2,399	369
20 to 24 years.....	4,821	3,996	825
25 to 29 years.....	5,202	4,154	1,048
30 to 34 years.....	4,728	3,655	1,113
35 to 44 years.....	7,242	5,280	1,962
45 to 54 years.....	4,114	2,895	1,219
55 to 64 years.....	2,139	1,430	709
65 years and over.....	1,510	925	585
Unknown .....	48	36	12
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>109,898</b>	<b>74,946</b>	<b>34,952</b>
10 to 14 years.....	15,308	10,597	4,711
15 to 19 years.....	14,895	12,618	2,277
20 to 24 years.....	10,841	9,115	1,726
25 to 29 years.....	12,843	10,681	2,162
30 to 34 years.....	12,169	9,217	2,952
35 to 44 years.....	18,502	12,183	6,319
45 to 54 years.....	12,501	6,440	6,061
55 to 64 years.....	6,870	2,570	4,300
65 years and over.....	5,922	1,493	4,429
Unknown .....	47	32	15
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>52,112</b>	<b>36,056</b>	<b>16,056</b>
10 to 14 years.....	7,421	4,935	2,486
15 to 19 years.....	7,022	5,757	1,265
20 to 24 years.....	5,408	4,443	965
25 to 29 years.....	6,115	5,073	1,042
30 to 34 years.....	6,274	4,894	1,380
35 to 44 years.....	8,692	6,021	2,671
45 to 54 years.....	5,578	3,136	2,442
55 to 64 years.....	3,027	1,208	1,819
65 years and over.....	2,565	582	1,983
Unknown .....	10	7	3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total colored females</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	57,786	38,890	18,896
10 to 14 years.....	7,887	5,662	2,225
15 to 19 years.....	7,873	6,861	1,012
20 to 24 years.....	5,433	4,672	761
25 to 29 years.....	6,728	5,608	1,120
30 to 34 years.....	5,895	4,323	1,572
35 to 44 years.....	9,870	6,162	3,618
45 to 54 years.....	6,923	3,304	3,619
55 to 64 years.....	3,843	1,392	2,451
65 years and over.....	3,357	911	2,446
Unknown .....	37	25	12

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

<b>Total</b> .....	223,353	131,248	92,105
10 to 14 years.....	41,814	22,468	19,346
15 to 19 years.....	32,218	23,277	8,941
20 to 24 years.....	19,676	15,049	4,567
25 to 29 years.....	24,768	18,596	6,172
30 to 34 years.....	22,998	15,158	7,840
35 to 44 years.....	34,108	18,305	15,803
45 to 54 years.....	23,678	10,698	12,920
55 to 64 years.....	13,370	5,036	8,274
65 years and over.....	10,826	2,617	8,209
Unknown .....	77	44	33
<b>Total males</b> .....	119,875	70,120	49,755
10 to 14 years.....	21,198	10,431	10,767
15 to 19 years.....	16,514	11,287	5,227
20 to 24 years.....	10,670	8,062	2,588
25 to 29 years.....	12,955	9,847	3,108
30 to 34 years.....	12,745	8,676	4,069
35 to 44 years.....	19,188	10,885	8,301
45 to 54 years.....	13,234	6,504	6,730
55 to 64 years.....	7,515	3,045	4,470
65 years and over.....	5,839	1,381	4,458
Unknown .....	39	22	17
<b>Total females</b> .....	103,478	61,128	42,350
10 to 14 years.....	20,616	12,037	8,579
15 to 19 years.....	15,704	11,990	3,714
20 to 24 years.....	8,966	6,987	1,979
25 to 29 years.....	11,813	8,749	3,064
30 to 34 years.....	10,253	6,502	3,751
35 to 44 years.....	14,922	7,420	7,502
45 to 54 years.....	10,384	4,194	6,190
55 to 64 years.....	5,795	1,991	3,804
65 years and over.....	10,253	6,502	3,751
Unknown .....	38	22	16
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	128,458	77,527	50,931
10 to 14 years.....	29,343	15,512	13,831
15 to 19 years.....	20,589	14,444	6,145
20 to 24 years.....	9,788	7,418	2,370
25 to 29 years.....	13,619	10,154	3,465
30 to 34 years.....	13,011	8,352	4,659
35 to 44 years.....	19,212	10,293	8,919
45 to 54 years.....	12,720	6,410	6,310
55 to 64 years.....	6,485	3,265	3,220
65 years and over.....	3,675	1,669	2,006
Unknown .....	16	10	6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>64,868</b>	<b>37,787</b>	<b>27,081</b>
10 to 14 years.....	15,071	7,345	7,726
15 to 19 years.....	10,332	6,841	3,491
20 to 24 years.....	4,511	3,364	1,147
25 to 29 years.....	6,330	4,793	1,537
30 to 34 years.....	6,542	4,278	2,264
35 to 44 years.....	10,144	5,430	4,714
45 to 54 years.....	6,756	3,324	3,432
55 to 64 years.....	3,505	1,710	1,795
65 years and over.....	1,676	701	975
Unknown .....	1	1	
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>63,590</b>	<b>39,740</b>	<b>23,850</b>
10 to 14 years.....	14,272	8,167	6,105
15 to 19 years.....	10,257	7,603	2,654
20 to 24 years.....	5,277	4,054	1,223
25 to 29 years.....	7,289	5,361	1,928
30 to 34 years.....	6,469	4,074	2,395
35 to 44 years.....	9,068	4,863	4,205
45 to 54 years.....	5,964	3,086	2,878
55 to 64 years.....	2,980	1,555	1,425
65 years and over.....	1,999	968	1,031
Unknown .....	15	9	6
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>23,408</b>	<b>15,746</b>	<b>7,662</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,087	593	494
15 to 19 years.....	1,908	1,381	527
20 to 24 years.....	3,452	2,613	839
25 to 29 years.....	3,430	2,568	862
30 to 34 years.....	2,815	2,051	764
35 to 44 years.....	4,570	2,989	1,581
45 to 54 years.....	3,287	2,025	1,262
55 to 64 years.....	1,730	1,029	701
65 years and over.....	1,112	486	626
Unknown .....	17	11	6
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>19,155</b>	<b>13,372</b>	<b>5,783</b>
10 to 14 years.....	650	332	318
15 to 19 years.....	1,505	1,084	421
20 to 24 years.....	3,019	2,305	714
25 to 29 years.....	2,887	2,206	681
30 to 34 years.....	2,358	1,767	591
35 to 44 years.....	3,795	2,573	1,222
45 to 54 years.....	2,727	1,794	933
55 to 64 years.....	1,381	890	491
65 years and over.....	826	416	410
Unknown .....	7	5	2
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>4,253</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>1,879</b>
10 to 14 years.....	437	281	176
15 to 19 years.....	403	297	106
20 to 24 years.....	433	308	125
25 to 29 years.....	543	362	181
30 to 34 years.....	457	284	173
35 to 44 years.....	775	418	359
45 to 54 years.....	560	231	329
55 to 64 years.....	349	139	210
65 years and over.....	286	70	216
Unknown .....	10	6	4

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	71,487	37,975	33,512
10 to 14 years.....	11,384	6,363	5,021
15 to 19 years.....	9,721	7,452	2,269
20 to 24 years.....	6,376	5,018	1,358
25 to 29 years.....	7,719	5,874	1,845
30 to 34 years.....	7,172	4,755	2,417
35 to 44 years.....	10,325	5,023	5,303
45 to 54 years.....	7,611	2,263	5,348
55 to 64 years.....	5,095	742	4,353
65 years and over.....	6,039	462	5,577
Unknown .....	44	23	21
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	35,852	18,961	16,891
10 to 14 years.....	5,477	2,754	2,723
15 to 19 years.....	4,677	3,392	1,815
20 to 24 years.....	3,120	2,393	727
25 to 29 years.....	3,738	2,848	890
30 to 34 years.....	3,845	2,611	1,234
35 to 44 years.....	5,247	2,882	2,365
45 to 54 years.....	3,751	1,389	2,365
55 to 64 years.....	2,629	445	2,184
65 years and over.....	3,337	264	3,073
Unknown .....	31	16	15
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	35,635	19,014	16,621
10 to 14 years.....	5,907	3,609	2,298
15 to 19 years.....	5,044	4,090	954
20 to 24 years.....	3,256	2,625	631
25 to 29 years.....	3,981	3,026	955
30 to 34 years.....	3,327	2,144	1,183
35 to 44 years.....	5,079	2,141	2,938
45 to 54 years.....	3,860	877	2,983
55 to 64 years.....	2,466	297	2,169
65 years and over.....	2,702	198	2,504
Unknown .....	13	7	6

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Total.....	459,905	274,067	185,838
10 to 14 years.....	59,598	47,899	41,699
15 to 19 years.....	66,837	46,863	19,974
20 to 24 years.....	41,192	30,167	11,025
25 to 29 years.....	51,368	36,147	15,221
30 to 34 years.....	47,778	30,210	17,568
35 to 44 years.....	69,594	39,623	29,971
45 to 54 years.....	46,191	22,603	23,588
55 to 64 years.....	28,431	13,284	15,147
65 years and over.....	18,485	7,035	11,450
Unknown .....	431	236	195
Total males .....	249,371	150,580	98,791
10 to 14 years.....	45,140	22,632	22,458
15 to 19 years.....	32,480	21,719	10,741
20 to 24 years.....	22,805	16,575	6,230
25 to 29 years.....	27,779	19,908	7,871
30 to 34 years.....	27,098	17,845	9,253
35 to 44 years.....	40,529	25,077	15,452
45 to 54 years.....	26,733	14,375	12,358
55 to 64 years.....	16,633	8,321	8,312
65 years and over.....	9,908	3,924	5,984
Unknown .....	286	154	132

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total females</b> .....	210,534	123,487	87,047
10 to 14 years.....	44,458	25,217	19,241
15 to 19 years.....	34,377	25,144	9,233
20 to 24 years.....	18,387	13,592	4,795
25 to 29 years.....	23,589	16,239	7,350
30 to 34 years.....	20,680	12,365	8,315
35 to 44 years.....	29,065	14,546	14,519
45 to 54 years.....	19,458	8,228	11,230
55 to 64 years.....	11,798	4,963	6,835
65 years and over.....	8,577	3,111	5,466
Unknown .....	145	82	63
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	291,901	173,871	118,030
10 to 14 years.....	68,886	35,790	33,126
15 to 19 years.....	47,013	32,190	14,853
20 to 24 years.....	21,619	15,837	5,782
25 to 29 years.....	30,961	21,510	9,451
30 to 34 years.....	28,910	17,692	11,218
35 to 44 years.....	41,280	23,487	17,793
45 to 54 years.....	27,076	13,724	13,352
55 to 64 years.....	16,888	8,941	7,947
65 years and over.....	9,172	4,702	4,470
Unknown .....	116	58	58
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	146,053	87,958	58,095
10 to 14 years.....	35,098	17,227	17,871
15 to 19 years.....	22,158	14,543	7,615
20 to 24 years.....	9,532	7,026	2,506
25 to 29 years.....	14,676	10,452	4,204
30 to 34 years.....	14,768	9,396	5,372
35 to 44 years.....	21,854	13,786	8,068
45 to 54 years.....	14,314	7,912	6,372
55 to 64 years.....	9,201	5,188	4,013
65 years and over.....	4,410	2,398	2,042
Unknown .....	62	30	32
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	145,848	85,913	59,935
10 to 14 years.....	33,788	18,533	15,255
15 to 19 years.....	24,855	17,617	7,238
20 to 24 years.....	12,087	8,811	3,276
25 to 29 years.....	16,305	11,058	5,247
30 to 34 years.....	14,142	8,296	5,846
35 to 44 years.....	19,426	9,701	9,725
45 to 54 years.....	12,742	5,782	6,960
55 to 64 years.....	7,687	3,753	3,934
65 years and over.....	4,762	2,334	2,428
Unknown .....	54	28	26
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	60,227	38,210	22,017
10 to 14 years.....	2,071	1,131	940
15 to 19 years.....	4,178	2,840	1,338
20 to 24 years.....	9,567	6,640	2,927
25 to 29 years.....	8,747	6,007	2,740
30 to 34 years.....	7,817	5,223	2,594
35 to 44 years.....	12,889	8,062	4,827
45 to 54 years.....	8,453	4,800	3,653
55 to 64 years.....	4,235	2,363	1,872
65 years and over.....	2,237	1,124	1,113
Unknown .....	33	20	13

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>49,034</b>	<b>32,165</b>	<b>16,869</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,062	548	514
15 to 19 years.....	2,964	2,022	942
20 to 24 years.....	8,295	5,795	2,500
25 to 29 years.....	7,394	5,183	2,211
30 to 34 years.....	6,407	4,419	1,988
35 to 44 years.....	10,688	6,907	3,781
45 to 54 years.....	7,032	4,210	2,822
55 to 64 years.....	3,474	2,103	1,371
65 years and over.....	1,692	962	730
Unknown .....	26	16	10
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>11,193</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>5,148</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,009	583	426
15 to 19 years.....	1,214	818	396
20 to 24 years.....	1,272	845	427
25 to 29 years.....	1,353	824	529
30 to 34 years.....	1,410	804	606
35 to 44 years.....	2,201	1,155	1,046
45 to 54 years.....	1,421	500	831
55 to 64 years.....	761	260	501
65 years and over.....	545	162	383
Unknown .....	7	4	3
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>107,777</b>	<b>61,986</b>	<b>45,791</b>
10 to 14 years.....	18,641	11,008	7,633
15 to 19 years.....	15,646	11,863	3,783
20 to 24 years.....	10,006	7,690	2,316
25 to 29 years.....	11,660	8,830	3,030
30 to 34 years.....	11,051	7,295	3,756
35 to 44 years.....	15,425	8,074	7,351
45 to 54 years.....	10,682	4,079	6,603
55 to 64 years.....	7,308	1,980	5,328
65 years and over.....	7,076	1,209	5,867
Unknown .....	282	158	124
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>54,284</b>	<b>30,437</b>	<b>23,827</b>
10 to 14 years.....	8,980	4,907	4,073
15 to 19 years.....	7,333	5,154	2,184
20 to 24 years.....	4,978	3,754	1,224
25 to 29 years.....	5,729	4,273	1,456
30 to 34 years.....	5,923	4,030	1,893
35 to 44 years.....	7,987	4,384	3,603
45 to 54 years.....	5,387	2,223	3,164
55 to 64 years.....	3,958	1,030	2,928
65 years and over.....	3,806	594	3,212
Unknown .....	198	108	90
<b>Total colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>53,493</b>	<b>31,529</b>	<b>21,964</b>
10 to 14 years.....	9,661	6,101	3,560
15 to 19 years.....	8,308	6,709	1,599
20 to 24 years.....	5,028	3,936	1,092
25 to 29 years.....	5,931	4,357	1,574
30 to 34 years.....	5,128	3,265	1,863
35 to 44 years.....	7,438	3,690	3,748
45 to 54 years.....	5,295	1,856	3,439
55 to 64 years.....	3,350	950	2,400
65 years and over.....	3,270	675	2,635
Unknown .....	84	50	34

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total .....	102,379	104,360	58,016
10 to 14 years.....	26,857	14,260	12,697
15 to 19 years.....	21,962	15,401	6,561
20 to 24 years.....	20,800	14,683	6,117
25 to 29 years.....	23,010	16,672	6,338
30 to 34 years.....	19,006	13,245	5,761
35 to 44 years.....	23,727	15,164	8,563
45 to 54 years.....	12,758	7,693	5,065
55 to 64 years.....	8,454	4,496	3,958
65 years and over.....	5,548	2,611	2,937
Unknown .....	167	105	62
Total males .....	95,348	59,686	35,662
10 to 14 years.....	14,096	6,896	7,200
15 to 19 years.....	12,017	7,809	4,208
20 to 24 years.....	13,153	8,773	4,380
25 to 29 years.....	14,043	9,861	4,182
30 to 34 years.....	11,934	8,344	3,590
35 to 44 years.....	14,877	9,458	5,419
45 to 54 years.....	7,519	4,664	2,855
55 to 64 years.....	4,780	2,510	2,270
65 years and over.....	2,861	1,331	1,530
Unknown .....	68	40	28
Total females .....	67,031	44,674	22,357
10 to 14 years.....	12,861	7,361	5,497
15 to 19 years.....	9,935	7,592	2,343
20 to 24 years.....	7,617	5,910	1,707
25 to 29 years.....	8,967	6,811	2,156
30 to 34 years.....	7,072	4,901	2,171
35 to 44 years.....	8,850	5,706	3,144
45 to 54 years.....	5,239	3,029	2,210
55 to 64 years.....	3,674	1,986	1,688
65 years and over.....	2,687	1,310	1,377
Unknown .....	99	65	34
Total native whites .....	101,416	65,341	36,075
10 to 14 years.....	21,812	11,518	10,294
15 to 19 years.....	15,302	10,969	4,333
20 to 24 years.....	10,609	7,697	2,912
25 to 29 years.....	12,575	9,563	3,012
30 to 34 years.....	10,896	7,734	3,162
35 to 44 years.....	13,110	8,296	4,814
45 to 54 years.....	7,461	4,479	2,982
55 to 64 years.....	5,851	3,147	2,704
65 years and over.....	3,689	1,866	1,823
Unknown .....	111	72	39
Total native white males .....	51,858	31,711	19,647
10 to 14 years.....	11,380	5,569	5,811
15 to 19 years.....	7,544	5,036	2,508
20 to 24 years.....	5,076	3,395	1,681
25 to 29 years.....	6,049	4,572	1,477
30 to 34 years.....	5,824	4,167	1,657
35 to 44 years.....	6,966	4,305	2,661
45 to 54 years.....	3,703	2,250	1,453
55 to 64 years.....	3,071	1,579	1,492
65 years and over.....	1,710	817	893
Unknown .....	85	21	14

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total native white females .....	50,058	33,630	16,428
10 to 14 years.....	10,432	5,949	4,483
15 to 19 years.....	7,763	5,933	1,825
20 to 24 years.....	5,533	4,302	1,231
25 to 29 years.....	6,526	4,991	1,535
30 to 34 years.....	5,072	3,567	1,505
35 to 44 years.....	6,144	3,991	2,153
45 to 54 years.....	3,758	2,229	1,529
55 to 64 years.....	2,780	1,568	1,212
65 years and over.....	1,079	1,049	930
Unknown .....	76	51	25
Total foreign whites .....	28,325	19,945	8,380
10 to 14 years.....	952	587	365
15 to 19 years.....	2,444	1,768	676
20 to 24 years.....	5,283	3,899	1,384
25 to 29 years.....	5,156	3,697	1,459
30 to 34 years.....	4,152	2,993	1,159
35 to 44 years.....	5,583	3,865	1,718
45 to 54 years.....	2,933	1,995	938
55 to 64 years.....	1,202	751	451
65 years and over.....	597	375	222
Unknown .....	23	15	8
Total foreign white males .....	23,869	17,113	6,756
10 to 14 years.....	543	315	228
15 to 19 years.....	2,017	1,442	575
20 to 24 years.....	4,715	3,497	1,218
25 to 29 years.....	4,466	3,253	1,213
30 to 34 years.....	3,528	2,598	930
35 to 44 years.....	4,605	3,306	1,299
45 to 54 years.....	2,470	1,733	737
55 to 64 years.....	984	645	339
65 years and over.....	467	315	152
Unknown .....	14	9	5
Total foreign white females .....	4,456	2,832	1,624
10 to 14 years.....	409	272	137
15 to 19 years.....	427	326	101
20 to 24 years.....	568	402	166
25 to 29 years.....	690	444	246
30 to 34 years.....	624	395	229
35 to 44 years.....	918	559	359
45 to 54 years.....	463	262	201
55 to 64 years.....	218	106	112
65 years and over.....	130	60	70
Unknown .....	9	6	3
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	32,638	19,074	13,564
10 to 14 years.....	4,193	2,155	2,038
15 to 19 years.....	4,206	2,664	1,542
20 to 24 years.....	4,908	3,087	1,821
25 to 29 years.....	5,279	3,412	1,867
30 to 34 years.....	3,958	2,518	1,440
35 to 44 years.....	5,034	3,003	2,031
45 to 54 years.....	2,364	1,219	1,145
55 to 64 years.....	1,401	598	803
65 years and over.....	1,232	400	832
Unknown .....	33	18	15

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>20,121</b>	<b>10,862</b>	<b>9,259</b>
10 to 14 years.....	2,173	1,012	1,161
15 to 19 years.....	2,456	1,331	1,125
20 to 24 years.....	3,362	1,881	1,481
25 to 29 years.....	3,528	2,036	1,492
30 to 34 years.....	2,582	1,579	1,003
35 to 44 years.....	3,246	1,847	1,399
45 to 54 years.....	1,346	681	665
55 to 64 years.....	725	286	439
65 years and over.....	684	199	485
Unknown .....	19	10	9
<b>Total colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>12,517</b>	<b>8,212</b>	<b>4,305</b>
10 to 14 years.....	2,020	1,143	877
15 to 19 years.....	1,750	1,333	417
20 to 24 years.....	1,546	1,206	340
25 to 29 years.....	1,751	1,376	375
30 to 34 years.....	1,376	939	437
35 to 44 years.....	1,788	1,156	632
45 to 54 years.....	1,018	538	480
55 to 64 years.....	676	312	364
65 years and over.....	578	201	377
Unknown .....	14	8	6

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>485,999</b>	<b>259,121</b>	<b>226,878</b>
10 to 14 years.....	98,015	42,037	55,978
15 to 19 years.....	71,598	44,747	26,851
20 to 24 years.....	49,849	31,094	18,755
25 to 29 years.....	59,870	38,706	21,164
30 to 34 years.....	51,318	31,556	19,762
35 to 44 years.....	69,422	38,128	31,294
45 to 54 years.....	37,961	17,294	20,667
55 to 64 years.....	28,181	9,934	18,247
65 years and over.....	19,747	5,580	14,167
Unknown .....	95	45	50
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>261,021</b>	<b>137,561</b>	<b>123,460</b>
10 to 14 years.....	50,124	19,461	30,663
15 to 19 years.....	35,770	20,022	15,748
20 to 24 years.....	27,673	16,500	11,173
25 to 29 years.....	32,247	20,550	11,697
30 to 34 years.....	29,445	18,611	10,794
35 to 44 years.....	40,507	23,334	17,173
45 to 54 years.....	20,693	10,415	10,278
55 to 64 years.....	14,920	5,713	9,207
65 years and over.....	9,588	2,882	6,686
Unknown .....	74	33	41
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>224,978</b>	<b>121,560</b>	<b>103,418</b>
10 to 14 years.....	47,891	22,576	25,315
15 to 19 years.....	35,828	24,725	11,103
20 to 24 years.....	22,176	14,594	7,582
25 to 29 years.....	27,561	18,156	9,407
30 to 34 years.....	21,873	12,975	8,898
35 to 44 years.....	28,915	14,794	14,121
45 to 54 years.....	17,271	6,879	10,392
55 to 64 years.....	13,261	4,221	9,040
65 years and over.....	10,179	2,698	7,481
Unknown .....	21	12	9

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>235,786</b>	<b>135,736</b>	<b>100,050</b>
10 to 14 years.....	55,900	27,622	28,278
15 to 19 years.....	37,121	25,004	12,117
20 to 24 years.....	20,213	13,924	6,289
25 to 29 years.....	26,393	18,796	7,597
30 to 34 years.....	23,968	15,591	8,373
35 to 44 years.....	31,097	17,658	13,439
45 to 54 years.....	17,305	8,193	9,012
55 to 64 years.....	14,488	5,570	8,918
65 years and over.....	9,391	3,368	6,023
Unknown .....	10	6	4
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>116,326</b>	<b>65,619</b>	<b>50,707</b>
10 to 14 years.....	28,593	13,102	15,491
15 to 19 years.....	17,709	11,004	6,705
20 to 24 years.....	9,130	6,280	2,850
25 to 29 years.....	11,938	8,749	3,189
30 to 34 years.....	12,399	8,437	3,962
35 to 44 years.....	16,429	9,737	6,692
45 to 54 years.....	8,439	4,183	4,256
55 to 64 years.....	7,446	2,757	4,689
65 years and over.....	4,243	1,370	2,873
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>119,460</b>	<b>70,117</b>	<b>49,343</b>
10 to 14 years.....	27,307	14,520	12,787
15 to 19 years.....	19,412	14,000	5,412
20 to 24 years.....	11,083	7,644	3,439
25 to 29 years.....	14,455	10,047	4,408
30 to 34 years.....	11,569	7,158	4,411
35 to 44 years.....	14,938	7,921	6,747
45 to 54 years.....	8,763	4,010	4,756
55 to 64 years.....	7,042	2,813	4,229
65 years and over.....	5,148	1,998	3,150
Unknown .....	10	6	4
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>35,209</b>	<b>26,974</b>	<b>8,235</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,140	845	295
15 to 19 years.....	2,691	2,323	368
20 to 24 years.....	4,643	3,833	810
25 to 29 years.....	5,216	4,332	924
30 to 34 years.....	5,085	4,095	990
35 to 44 years.....	8,254	6,279	1,975
45 to 54 years.....	4,618	3,180	1,478
55 to 64 years.....	2,259	1,445	814
65 years and over.....	1,213	635	578
Unknown .....	10	7	3
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>26,486</b>	<b>20,630</b>	<b>5,856</b>
10 to 14 years.....	592	420	172
15 to 19 years.....	1,651	1,427	257
20 to 24 years.....	3,516	2,899	617
25 to 29 years.....	3,955	3,269	686
30 to 34 years.....	3,910	3,115	715
35 to 44 years.....	6,318	4,989	1,369
45 to 54 years.....	3,724	2,614	1,070
55 to 64 years.....	1,809	1,233	576
65 years and over.....	934	541	393
Unknown .....	4	3	1

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total foreign white females .....	8,723	6,344	2,379
10 to 14 years.....	548	425	123
15 to 19 years.....	1,007	896	111
20 to 24 years.....	1,127	934	193
25 to 29 years.....	1,301	1,063	238
30 to 34 years.....	1,175	900	275
35 to 44 years.....	1,896	1,290	606
45 to 54 years.....	934	526	408
55 to 64 years.....	450	212	238
65 years and over.....	279	94	185
Unknown .....	6	4	2
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	215,004	96,411	118,593
10 to 14 years.....	40,975	13,570	27,405
15 to 19 years.....	31,783	17,420	14,366
20 to 24 years.....	24,993	13,337	11,653
25 to 29 years.....	23,161	15,578	12,583
30 to 34 years.....	22,265	11,866	10,399
35 to 44 years.....	30,071	14,191	15,880
45 to 54 years.....	16,101	5,921	10,180
55 to 64 years.....	11,434	2,919	8,515
65 years and over.....	9,143	1,577	7,566
Unknown .....	75	32	43
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	118,209	51,312	66,897
10 to 14 years.....	20,939	5,939	15,000
15 to 19 years.....	16,377	7,591	8,786
20 to 24 years.....	15,027	7,321	7,706
25 to 29 years.....	16,354	8,532	7,822
30 to 34 years.....	13,136	7,019	6,117
35 to 44 years.....	17,720	8,608	9,112
45 to 54 years.....	8,530	3,578	4,952
55 to 64 years.....	5,685	1,723	3,962
65 years and over.....	4,391	971	3,420
Unknown .....	70	30	40
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	96,795	45,099	51,696
10 to 14 years.....	20,036	7,631	12,405
15 to 19 years.....	15,409	9,829	5,580
20 to 24 years.....	9,966	6,016	3,950
25 to 29 years.....	11,807	7,046	4,761
30 to 34 years.....	9,129	4,847	4,282
35 to 44 years.....	12,351	5,583	6,768
45 to 54 years.....	7,571	2,343	5,228
55 to 64 years.....	5,769	1,196	4,573
65 years and over.....	4,752	606	4,146
Unknown .....	5	2	3

## CITY OF HAVANA

Total .....	293,006	252,106	40,900
10 to 14 years.....	34,437	29,488	4,949
15 to 19 years.....	38,559	35,697	2,862
20 to 24 years.....	35,475	32,324	3,151
25 to 29 years.....	39,031	35,289	3,742
30 to 34 years.....	34,394	30,078	4,316
35 to 44 years.....	51,764	43,466	8,298
45 to 54 years.....	32,675	28,181	4,494
55 to 64 years.....	16,752	12,643	3,909
65 years and over.....	9,972	6,917	3,055
Unknown .....	147	43	104

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>154,087</b>	<b>136,017</b>	<b>18,070</b>
10 to 14 years.....	16,853	14,512	2,341
15 to 19 years.....	20,690	19,225	1,465
20 to 24 years.....	19,349	17,784	1,565
25 to 29 years.....	20,868	19,159	1,709
30 to 34 years.....	19,165	17,123	2,042
35 to 44 years.....	27,930	24,217	3,713
45 to 54 years.....	17,063	14,858	2,705
55 to 64 years.....	8,098	6,593	1,505
65 years and over.....	4,005	3,038	967
Unknown .....	66	8	58
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>138,919</b>	<b>116,089</b>	<b>22,830</b>
10 to 14 years.....	17,584	14,976	2,608
15 to 19 years.....	17,889	16,472	1,397
20 to 24 years.....	16,126	14,540	1,586
25 to 29 years.....	18,163	16,130	2,033
30 to 34 years.....	15,229	12,935	2,294
35 to 44 years.....	23,834	19,249	4,585
45 to 54 years.....	15,612	11,823	3,789
55 to 64 years.....	8,454	6,050	2,404
65 years and over.....	5,997	3,879	2,088
Unknown .....	81	35	46
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>146,078</b>	<b>132,364</b>	<b>13,714</b>
10 to 14 years.....	23,601	20,740	2,861
15 to 19 years.....	21,140	19,988	1,152
20 to 24 years.....	16,173	15,261	912
25 to 29 years.....	18,217	17,106	1,111
30 to 34 years.....	15,633	14,253	1,380
35 to 44 years.....	23,519	20,805	2,714
45 to 54 years.....	15,168	13,270	1,928
55 to 64 years.....	8,016	7,090	926
65 years and over.....	4,526	3,324	702
Unknown .....	55	27	28
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>70,524</b>	<b>64,093</b>	<b>6,431</b>
10 to 14 years.....	11,475	9,154	1,321
15 to 19 years.....	10,093	9,502	531
20 to 24 years.....	7,743	7,319	424
25 to 29 years.....	8,895	8,406	489
30 to 34 years.....	8,106	7,415	691
35 to 44 years.....	11,761	10,353	1,408
45 to 54 years.....	7,282	6,330	952
55 to 64 years.....	3,574	3,209	365
65 years and over.....	1,583	1,339	244
Unknown .....	12	6	6
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>75,554</b>	<b>68,271</b>	<b>7,283</b>
10 to 14 years.....	12,126	10,586	1,540
15 to 19 years.....	11,047	10,426	621
20 to 24 years.....	8,430	7,942	488
25 to 29 years.....	9,322	8,700	622
30 to 34 years.....	7,527	6,838	689
35 to 44 years.....	11,758	10,452	1,306
45 to 54 years.....	7,916	6,940	976
55 to 64 years.....	4,442	3,881	561
65 years and over.....	2,943	2,485	458
Unknown .....	43	21	22

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	82,583	71,946	10,637
10 to 14 years.....	2,725	2,439	286
15 to 19 years.....	8,914	8,269	645
20 to 24 years.....	12,472	11,350	1,122
25 to 29 years.....	12,527	11,157	1,370
30 to 34 years.....	11,296	9,834	1,462
35 to 44 years.....	16,988	14,457	2,531
45 to 54 years.....	19,146	8,479	1,667
55 to 64 years.....	4,774	3,872	902
65 years and over.....	2,675	2,138	537
Unknown .....	66	11	55
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	54,416	49,590	4,826
10 to 14 years.....	1,555	1,410	145
15 to 19 years.....	6,623	6,273	350
20 to 24 years.....	8,262	7,818	444
25 to 29 years.....	8,052	7,498	554
30 to 34 years.....	7,320	6,675	645
35 to 44 years.....	11,084	9,948	1,136
45 to 54 years.....	6,836	6,012	824
55 to 64 years.....	3,101	2,603	498
65 years and over.....	1,534	1,352	182
Unknown .....	49	1	48
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	28,167	22,356	5,811
10 to 14 years.....	1,170	1,029	141
15 to 19 years.....	2,291	1,996	295
20 to 24 years.....	4,210	3,532	678
25 to 29 years.....	4,475	3,679	816
30 to 34 years.....	3,976	3,159	817
35 to 44 years.....	5,904	4,509	1,395
45 to 54 years.....	3,310	2,467	843
55 to 64 years.....	1,673	1,209	464
65 years and over.....	1,141	786	355
Unknown .....	17	10	7
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	61,345	47,796	16,549
10 to 14 years.....	8,111	6,309	1,802
15 to 19 years.....	8,505	7,440	1,065
20 to 24 years.....	6,850	5,713	1,117
25 to 29 years.....	8,287	7,026	1,261
30 to 34 years.....	7,465	5,971	1,494
35 to 44 years.....	11,257	8,204	3,053
45 to 54 years.....	7,331	4,332	2,899
55 to 64 years.....	3,762	1,741	2,021
65 years and over.....	2,771	955	1,816
Unknown .....	26	5	21
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	29,147	22,334	6,813
10 to 14 years.....	3,823	2,948	875
15 to 19 years.....	3,974	3,390	584
20 to 24 years.....	3,344	2,647	697
25 to 29 years.....	3,921	3,255	666
30 to 34 years.....	3,739	3,033	706
35 to 44 years.....	5,085	3,916	1,169
45 to 54 years.....	2,945	2,016	929
55 to 64 years.....	1,423	781	642
65 years and over.....	888	347	541
Unknown .....	5	1	4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>35,198</b>	<b>25,462</b>	<b>9,736</b>
10 to 14 years.....	4,288	3,361	927
15 to 19 years.....	4,531	4,050	481
20 to 24 years.....	3,486	3,066	420
25 to 29 years.....	4,366	3,771	595
30 to 34 years.....	3,726	2,938	788
35 to 44 years.....	6,172	4,288	1,884
45 to 54 years.....	4,386	2,416	1,970
55 to 64 years.....	2,339	960	1,379
65 years and over.....	1,883	608	1,275
Unknown .....	21	4	17

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>45,883</b>	<b>39,686</b>	<b>6,197</b>
10 to 14 years.....	8,060	7,010	1,050
15 to 19 years.....	7,308	6,983	325
20 to 24 years.....	4,341	3,990	351
25 to 29 years.....	5,372	4,949	423
30 to 34 years.....	4,576	4,094	482
35 to 44 years.....	6,565	5,680	885
45 to 54 years.....	4,027	3,627	1,002
55 to 64 years.....	2,966	2,100	866
65 years and over.....	2,068	1,255	813
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>20,199</b>	<b>17,973</b>	<b>2,226</b>
10 to 14 years.....	3,821	3,275	546
15 to 19 years.....	3,484	3,303	181
20 to 24 years.....	1,822	1,670	152
25 to 29 years.....	2,190	2,034	156
30 to 34 years.....	2,120	1,949	171
35 to 44 years.....	2,912	2,650	262
45 to 54 years.....	1,932	1,682	280
55 to 64 years.....	1,198	914	264
65 years and over.....	690	463	224
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>25,684</b>	<b>21,713</b>	<b>3,971</b>
10 to 14 years.....	4,239	3,735	504
15 to 19 years.....	3,824	3,680	144
20 to 24 years.....	2,519	2,320	199
25 to 29 years.....	3,182	2,915	267
30 to 34 years.....	2,456	2,145	311
35 to 44 years.....	3,653	3,030	623
45 to 54 years.....	2,665	1,943	722
55 to 64 years.....	1,768	1,156	612
65 years and over.....	1,378	789	589
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>16,449</b>	<b>15,616</b>	<b>833</b>
10 to 14 years.....	3,381	3,129	252
15 to 19 years.....	2,667	2,609	48
20 to 24 years.....	1,481	1,439	42
25 to 29 years.....	1,960	1,910	50
30 to 34 years.....	1,507	1,430	77
35 to 44 years.....	2,208	2,103	105
45 to 54 years.....	1,511	1,425	86
55 to 64 years.....	1,024	922	102
65 years and over.....	710	639	71

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>7,070</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>353</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,643	1,511	132
15 to 19 years.....	1,235	1,204	31
20 to 24 years.....	582	561	21
25 to 29 years.....	790	773	17
30 to 34 years.....	666	635	31
35 to 44 years.....	958	920	38
45 to 54 years.....	624	591	33
55 to 64 years.....	378	348	30
65 years and over.....	194	174	20
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>9,379</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>480</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,738	1,618	120
15 to 19 years.....	1,432	1,415	17
20 to 24 years.....	899	878	21
25 to 29 years.....	1,170	1,137	33
30 to 34 years.....	841	795	46
35 to 44 years.....	1,250	1,183	67
45 to 54 years.....	887	834	53
55 to 64 years.....	646	574	72
65 years and over.....	516	465	51
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>5,154</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>624</b>
10 to 14 years.....	255	234	21
15 to 19 years.....	675	649	26
20 to 24 years.....	712	651	61
25 to 29 years.....	652	577	75
30 to 34 years.....	672	578	94
35 to 44 years.....	1,007	867	140
45 to 54 years.....	675	558	117
55 to 64 years.....	338	275	63
65 years and over.....	168	141	27
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>3,373</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>273</b>
10 to 14 years.....	159	148	11
15 to 19 years.....	486	471	15
20 to 24 years.....	445	423	22
25 to 29 years.....	401	375	26
30 to 34 years.....	421	392	29
35 to 44 years.....	667	594	63
45 to 54 years.....	445	395	50
55 to 64 years.....	243	204	39
65 years and over.....	116	98	18
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>351</b>
10 to 14 years.....	96	86	10
15 to 19 years.....	186	178	11
20 to 24 years.....	267	228	39
25 to 29 years.....	251	202	49
30 to 34 years.....	251	186	65
35 to 44 years.....	350	273	77
45 to 54 years.....	230	163	67
55 to 64 years.....	95	71	24
65 years and over.....	52	43	9

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	24,280	19,540	4,740
10 to 14 years.....	4,424	3,647	777
15 to 19 years.....	3,963	3,715	251
20 to 24 years.....	2,148	1,900	248
25 to 29 years.....	2,760	2,462	298
30 to 34 years.....	2,397	2,086	311
35 to 44 years.....	3,350	2,710	640
45 to 54 years.....	2,441	1,642	799
55 to 64 years.....	1,604	903	701
65 years and over.....	1,190	475	715
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	9,756	8,156	1,600
10 to 14 years.....	2,019	1,616	403
15 to 19 years.....	1,763	1,628	135
20 to 24 years.....	795	686	109
25 to 29 years.....	999	886	113
30 to 34 years.....	1,033	922	111
35 to 44 years.....	1,297	1,133	161
45 to 54 years.....	893	696	197
55 to 64 years.....	577	392	185
65 years and over.....	350	194	156
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	14,524	11,384	3,140
10 to 14 years.....	2,405	2,031	374
15 to 19 years.....	2,203	2,087	116
20 to 24 years.....	1,353	1,214	139
25 to 29 years.....	1,761	1,576	185
30 to 34 years.....	1,364	1,164	200
35 to 44 years.....	2,053	1,574	479
45 to 54 years.....	1,548	946	602
55 to 64 years.....	1,027	511	516
65 years and over.....	810	281	529

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

Total .....	31,147	26,262	4,885
10 to 14 years.....	5,163	4,225	928
15 to 19 years.....	4,423	4,050	373
20 to 24 years.....	3,440	3,160	280
25 to 29 years.....	3,672	3,300	372
30 to 34 years.....	3,098	2,680	418
35 to 44 years.....	4,507	3,783	724
45 to 54 years.....	3,023	2,334	689
55 to 64 years.....	2,213	1,605	608
65 years and over.....	1,584	1,109	475
Unknown .....	29	6	23
Total males .....	14,352	11,917	2,435
10 to 14 years.....	2,591	2,099	492
15 to 19 years.....	2,113	1,925	188
20 to 24 years.....	1,593	1,447	146
25 to 29 years.....	1,625	1,433	192
30 to 34 years.....	1,519	1,327	192
35 to 44 years.....	2,078	1,706	372
45 to 54 years.....	1,325	969	356
55 to 64 years.....	903	596	307
65 years and over.....	599	414	185
Unknown .....	6	1	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total females</b> .....	16,795	14,345	2,450
10 to 14 years.....	2,572	2,136	436
15 to 19 years.....	2,310	2,125	185
20 to 24 years.....	1,847	1,713	134
25 to 29 years.....	2,047	1,867	180
30 to 34 years.....	1,574	1,353	221
35 to 44 years.....	2,429	2,077	352
45 to 54 years.....	1,658	1,365	333
55 to 64 years.....	1,310	1,009	301
65 years and over.....	985	695	290
Unknown .....	23	5	18
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	20,962	18,144	2,818
10 to 14 years.....	4,049	3,457	592
15 to 19 years.....	3,084	2,900	184
20 to 24 years.....	2,194	2,055	139
25 to 29 years.....	2,401	2,232	169
30 to 34 years.....	2,020	1,782	238
35 to 44 years.....	2,850	2,399	451
45 to 54 years.....	1,880	1,428	452
55 to 64 years.....	1,481	1,114	367
65 years and over.....	987	774	213
Unknown .....	16	3	13
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	8,988	7,527	1,461
10 to 14 years.....	2,070	1,741	329
15 to 19 years.....	1,413	1,314	99
20 to 24 years.....	860	800	60
25 to 29 years.....	962	884	78
30 to 34 years.....	903	802	101
35 to 44 years.....	1,177	934	243
45 to 54 years.....	730	471	259
55 to 64 years.....	570	374	216
65 years and over.....	302	227	75
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	11,974	10,617	1,357
10 to 14 years.....	1,979	1,716	263
15 to 19 years.....	1,671	1,586	86
20 to 24 years.....	1,334	1,255	79
25 to 29 years.....	1,439	1,348	91
30 to 34 years.....	1,117	980	137
35 to 44 years.....	1,673	1,465	208
45 to 54 years.....	1,150	957	193
55 to 64 years.....	911	760	151
65 years and over.....	685	547	138
Unknown .....	15	3	12
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	3,069	2,633	436
10 to 14 years.....	87	77	10
15 to 19 years.....	346	315	31
20 to 24 years.....	429	367	62
25 to 29 years.....	436	379	77
30 to 34 years.....	346	304	42
35 to 44 years.....	638	562	76
45 to 54 years.....	435	380	55
55 to 64 years.....	267	159	48
65 years and over.....	137	107	30
Unknown .....	8	3	5

TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>2,256</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>292</b>
10 to 14 years.....	45	36	9
15 to 19 years.....	266	236	30
20 to 24 years.....	340	290	50
25 to 29 years.....	290	238	52
30 to 34 years.....	271	244	27
35 to 44 years.....	439	399	40
45 to 54 years.....	328	299	29
55 to 64 years.....	166	133	33
65 years and over.....	108	88	20
Unknown .....	3	1	2
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>813</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>144</b>
10 to 14 years.....	42	41	1
15 to 19 years.....	80	79	1
20 to 24 years.....	89	77	12
25 to 29 years.....	146	121	25
30 to 34 years.....	75	60	15
35 to 44 years.....	199	163	36
45 to 54 years.....	107	81	26
55 to 64 years.....	41	26	15
65 years and over.....	29	19	10
Unknown .....	5	2	3
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>7,116</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>1,631</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,027	701	326
15 to 19 years.....	893	835	58
20 to 24 years.....	817	738	79
25 to 29 years.....	835	709	126
30 to 34 years.....	727	594	133
35 to 44 years.....	1,019	822	197
45 to 54 years.....	708	526	182
55 to 64 years.....	525	332	193
65 years and over.....	460	228	232
Unknown .....	5		5
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>3,108</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>682</b>
10 to 14 years.....	476	322	154
15 to 19 years.....	434	375	59
20 to 24 years.....	393	357	36
25 to 29 years.....	373	311	62
30 to 34 years.....	345	281	64
35 to 44 years.....	492	373	89
45 to 54 years.....	267	199	68
55 to 64 years.....	167	109	58
65 years and over.....	189	99	90
Unknown .....	2		2
<b>Total colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>949</b>
10 to 14 years.....	551	379	172
15 to 19 years.....	559	460	99
20 to 24 years.....	424	381	43
25 to 29 years.....	462	398	64
30 to 34 years.....	382	313	69
35 to 44 years.....	557	449	108
45 to 54 years.....	441	327	114
55 to 64 years.....	358	223	135
65 years and over.....	271	129	142
Unknown .....	3		3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF MATANZAS

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total .....	31,377	25,400	5,908
10 to 14 years.....	5,036	4,098	938
15 to 19 years.....	4,596	4,277	319
20 to 24 years.....	2,978	2,739	239
25 to 29 years.....	3,585	3,279	306
30 to 34 years.....	2,874	2,450	424
35 to 44 years.....	4,945	3,912	1,033
45 to 54 years.....	3,532	2,549	1,013
55 to 64 years.....	2,167	1,361	806
65 years and over.....	1,629	803	826
Unknown .....	5	1	4
Total males .....	14,939	12,304	2,636
10 to 14 years.....	2,494	1,971	523
15 to 19 years.....	2,235	2,043	192
20 to 24 years.....	1,432	1,298	134
25 to 29 years.....	1,633	1,519	144
30 to 34 years.....	1,451	1,259	192
35 to 44 years.....	2,357	1,946	411
45 to 54 years.....	1,649	1,253	396
55 to 64 years.....	988	609	319
65 years and over.....	668	345	323
Unknown .....	2	1	1
Total females .....	16,438	13,165	3,273
10 to 14 years.....	2,542	2,127	415
15 to 19 years.....	2,361	2,234	127
20 to 24 years.....	1,546	1,441	105
25 to 29 years.....	1,922	1,760	162
30 to 34 years.....	1,423	1,191	232
35 to 44 years.....	2,588	1,966	622
45 to 54 years.....	1,913	1,296	617
55 to 64 years.....	1,179	692	487
65 years and over.....	961	458	503
Unknown .....	3		3
Total native whites .....	19,065	16,474	2,621
10 to 14 years.....	3,603	3,009	594
15 to 19 years.....	3,083	2,905	178
20 to 24 years.....	1,720	1,616	104
25 to 29 years.....	2,161	2,022	139
30 to 34 years.....	1,633	1,453	180
35 to 44 years.....	2,980	2,461	519
45 to 54 years.....	2,060	1,627	433
55 to 64 years.....	1,157	837	290
65 years and over.....	697	514	183
Unknown .....	1		1
Total native white males .....	8,619	7,422	1,197
10 to 14 years.....	1,824	1,486	338
15 to 19 years.....	1,524	1,403	121
20 to 24 years.....	718	664	54
25 to 29 years.....	907	853	54
30 to 34 years.....	776	705	71
35 to 44 years.....	1,292	1,083	209
45 to 54 years.....	879	697	182
55 to 64 years.....	471	361	110
65 years and over.....	228	170	58

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>10,476</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>1,424</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,779	1,523	256
15 to 19 years.....	1,559	1,502	57
20 to 24 years.....	1,002	952	50
25 to 29 years.....	1,254	1,169	85
30 to 34 years.....	857	748	109
35 to 44 years.....	1,688	1,378	310
45 to 54 years.....	1,181	930	251
55 to 64 years.....	636	506	130
65 years and over.....	469	344	125
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>385</b>
10 to 14 years.....	66	60	6
15 to 19 years.....	163	167	1
20 to 24 years.....	346	321	25
25 to 29 years.....	348	307	41
30 to 34 years.....	281	245	36
35 to 44 years.....	536	483	53
45 to 54 years.....	446	380	66
55 to 64 years.....	332	273	59
65 years and over.....	274	178	96
Unknown .....	2		2
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>2,079</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>227</b>
10 to 14 years.....	38	34	4
15 to 19 years.....	111	111	
20 to 24 years.....	279	263	16
25 to 29 years.....	262	237	25
30 to 34 years.....	206	180	26
35 to 44 years.....	412	382	30
45 to 54 years.....	338	299	37
55 to 64 years.....	252	216	36
65 years and over.....	182	130	52
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>720</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>158</b>
10 to 14 years.....	28	26	2
15 to 19 years.....	57	56	1
20 to 24 years.....	67	58	9
25 to 29 years.....	86	70	16
30 to 34 years.....	75	65	10
35 to 44 years.....	124	101	23
45 to 54 years.....	110	81	29
55 to 64 years.....	80	57	23
65 years and over.....	92	48	44
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>9,483</b>	<b>6,581</b>	<b>2,902</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,367	1,029	338
15 to 19 years.....	1,345	1,205	140
20 to 24 years.....	812	802	110
25 to 29 years.....	1,076	950	126
30 to 34 years.....	960	752	208
35 to 44 years.....	1,429	968	461
45 to 54 years.....	1,056	542	514
55 to 64 years.....	678	221	457
65 years and over.....	658	111	547
Unknown .....	2	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	4,241	3,030	1,211
10 to 14 years.....	632	451	181
15 to 19 years.....	600	529	71
20 to 24 years.....	435	371	64
25 to 29 years.....	494	429	65
30 to 34 years.....	469	374	95
35 to 44 years.....	613	481	172
45 to 54 years.....	434	257	177
55 to 64 years.....	265	92	173
65 years and over.....	258	45	213
Unknown .....	1	1	
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	5,242	3,551	1,691
10 to 14 years.....	735	578	157
15 to 19 years.....	745	678	67
20 to 24 years.....	477	431	46
25 to 29 years.....	582	521	61
30 to 34 years.....	491	378	113
35 to 44 years.....	776	487	289
45 to 54 years.....	622	285	337
55 to 64 years.....	413	129	284
65 years and over.....	400	66	334
Unknown .....	1		1

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

Total .....	28,081	23,958	4,123
10 to 14 years.....	4,618	4,180	438
15 to 19 years.....	3,995	3,783	212
20 to 24 years.....	2,957	2,767	190
25 to 29 years.....	3,111	2,835	276
30 to 34 years.....	3,004	2,638	366
35 to 44 years.....	4,363	3,575	788
45 to 54 years.....	2,967	2,231	736
55 to 64 years.....	1,770	1,240	530
65 years and over.....	1,219	705	514
Unknown .....	77	4	73
Total males .....	13,455	11,799	1,656
10 to 14 years.....	2,119	1,910	209
15 to 19 years.....	1,855	1,756	99
20 to 24 years.....	1,402	1,311	91
25 to 29 years.....	1,509	1,383	126
30 to 34 years.....	1,549	1,407	142
35 to 44 years.....	2,209	1,876	333
45 to 54 years.....	1,491	1,237	254
55 to 64 years.....	859	635	224
65 years and over.....	459	284	175
Unknown .....	3		3
Total females .....	14,626	12,159	2,467
10 to 14 years.....	2,499	2,270	229
15 to 19 years.....	2,140	2,027	113
20 to 24 years.....	1,555	1,456	99
25 to 29 years.....	1,602	1,452	150
30 to 34 years.....	1,455	1,231	224
35 to 44 years.....	2,154	1,609	455
45 to 54 years.....	1,476	994	482
55 to 64 years.....	911	605	306
65 years and over.....	790	421	369
Unknown .....	74	4	70

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>15,633</b>	<b>14,068</b>	<b>1,595</b>
10 to 14 years.....	2,953	2,732	221
15 to 19 years.....	2,360	2,264	96
20 to 24 years.....	1,528	1,468	60
25 to 29 years.....	1,713	1,602	111
30 to 34 years.....	1,579	1,425	154
35 to 44 years.....	2,345	2,028	317
45 to 54 years.....	1,632	1,340	292
55 to 64 years.....	976	779	206
65 years and over.....	576	439	137
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total native white males</b> .....	<b>6,856</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>588</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,348	1,246	102
15 to 19 years.....	1,021	978	45
20 to 24 years.....	605	580	25
25 to 29 years.....	784	739	45
30 to 34 years.....	722	672	50
35 to 44 years.....	1,048	923	125
45 to 54 years.....	777	687	90
55 to 64 years.....	378	317	61
65 years and over.....	172	128	44
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total native white females</b> .....	<b>8,807</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>1,007</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,605	1,486	119
15 to 19 years.....	1,339	1,288	51
20 to 24 years.....	923	888	35
25 to 29 years.....	929	863	66
30 to 34 years.....	857	753	104
35 to 44 years.....	1,297	1,105	192
45 to 54 years.....	855	653	202
55 to 64 years.....	598	453	145
65 years and over.....	404	311	93
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>3,252</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>292</b>
10 to 14 years.....	177	173	4
15 to 19 years.....	321	310	11
20 to 24 years.....	474	449	25
25 to 29 years.....	360	335	25
30 to 34 years.....	406	377	29
35 to 44 years.....	662	595	67
45 to 54 years.....	405	356	49
55 to 64 years.....	268	218	50
65 years and over.....	178	147	31
Unknown .....	1		1
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>176</b>
10 to 14 years.....	90	88	2
15 to 19 years.....	260	250	10
20 to 24 years.....	401	387	14
25 to 29 years.....	284	270	14
30 to 34 years.....	318	302	16
35 to 44 years.....	547	502	45
45 to 54 years.....	328	299	29
55 to 64 years.....	221	190	31
65 years and over.....	188	124	14
Unknown .....	1		1

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total foreign white females .....	684	548	116
10 to 14 years.....	87	85	2
15 to 19 years.....	61	60	1
20 to 24 years.....	73	62	11
25 to 29 years.....	76	65	11
30 to 34 years.....	88	75	13
35 to 44 years.....	115	93	22
45 to 54 years.....	77	57	20
55 to 64 years.....	47	28	19
65 years and over.....	40	23	17
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	9,166	6,930	2,236
10 to 14 years.....	1,488	1,275	213
15 to 19 years.....	1,314	1,209	105
20 to 24 years.....	955	850	105
25 to 29 years.....	1,038	898	140
30 to 34 years.....	1,019	832	183
35 to 44 years.....	1,353	952	404
45 to 54 years.....	930	535	395
55 to 64 years.....	523	252	274
65 years and over.....	435	119	346
Unknown .....	75	4	71
Total colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	4,011	3,119	892
10 to 14 years.....	681	576	106
15 to 19 years.....	574	530	44
20 to 24 years.....	396	344	52
25 to 29 years.....	441	374	67
30 to 34 years.....	509	433	76
35 to 44 years.....	614	451	163
45 to 54 years.....	388	251	135
55 to 64 years.....	290	128	132
65 years and over.....	149	32	117
Unknown .....	1		1
Total colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	5,155	3,811	1,344
10 to 14 years.....	807	699	108
15 to 19 years.....	740	679	61
20 to 24 years.....	559	506	53
25 to 29 years.....	597	524	73
30 to 34 years.....	510	403	107
35 to 44 years.....	742	501	241
45 to 54 years.....	544	284	260
55 to 64 years.....	293	124	142
65 years and over.....	316	87	229
Unknown .....	74	4	70

## CITY OF MARIANAO

Total .....	22,701	18,835	3,866
10 to 14 years.....	4,050	3,274	776
15 to 19 years.....	3,400	3,112	288
20 to 24 years.....	2,637	2,587	250
25 to 29 years.....	2,733	2,424	314
30 to 34 years.....	2,399	2,027	372
35 to 44 years.....	3,706	2,965	741
45 to 54 years.....	2,008	1,503	505
55 to 64 years.....	995	692	303
65 years and over.....	763	451	317

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total males .....	12,647	10,846	1,801
10 to 14 years.....	2,450	1,963	484
15 to 19 years.....	2,029	1,817	182
20 to 24 years.....	1,628	1,483	142
25 to 29 years.....	1,469	1,336	133
30 to 34 years.....	1,291	1,175	116
35 to 44 years.....	1,977	1,678	299
45 to 54 years.....	1,068	851	217
55 to 64 years.....	454	328	126
65 years and over.....	281	179	102
Total females .....	10,054	7,989	2,065
10 to 14 years.....	1,600	1,308	292
15 to 19 years.....	1,371	1,265	106
20 to 24 years.....	1,009	901	108
25 to 29 years.....	1,269	1,088	181
30 to 34 years.....	1,108	852	256
35 to 44 years.....	1,729	1,287	442
45 to 54 years.....	940	652	288
55 to 64 years.....	541	364	177
65 years and over.....	487	272	215
Total native whites .....	12,098	10,441	1,657
10 to 14 years.....	3,016	2,472	544
15 to 19 years.....	2,331	2,144	187
20 to 24 years.....	1,254	1,165	99
25 to 29 years.....	1,200	1,115	85
30 to 34 years.....	1,078	959	119
35 to 44 years.....	1,612	1,357	255
45 to 54 years.....	861	678	183
55 to 64 years.....	436	330	106
65 years and over.....	310	221	89
Total native white males .....	7,037	6,138	899
10 to 14 years.....	1,984	1,612	372
15 to 19 years.....	1,548	1,408	140
20 to 24 years.....	796	734	62
25 to 29 years.....	643	606	40
30 to 34 years.....	540	498	42
35 to 44 years.....	825	720	105
45 to 54 years.....	423	344	82
55 to 64 years.....	164	134	30
65 years and over.....	108	82	26
Total native white females .....	5,061	4,303	758
10 to 14 years.....	1,032	860	172
15 to 19 years.....	783	736	47
20 to 24 years.....	458	431	27
25 to 29 years.....	554	509	45
30 to 34 years.....	538	461	77
35 to 44 years.....	787	637	150
45 to 54 years.....	435	334	101
55 to 64 years.....	272	196	76
65 years and over.....	202	139	63



TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>3,819</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>753</b>
10 to 14 years.....	91	79	12
15 to 19 years.....	138	119	19
20 to 24 years.....	469	398	71
25 to 29 years.....	674	558	116
30 to 34 years.....	909	479	130
35 to 44 years.....	1,008	790	218
45 to 54 years.....	473	381	92
55 to 64 years.....	228	171	57
65 years and over.....	129	91	38
<b>Total foreign white males</b> .....	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>303</b>
10 to 14 years.....	6	5	1
15 to 19 years.....	16	14	2
20 to 24 years.....	271	246	25
25 to 29 years.....	417	372	45
30 to 34 years.....	396	390	36
35 to 44 years.....	672	575	97
45 to 54 years.....	348	298	50
55 to 64 years.....	165	129	36
65 years and over.....	75	64	11
<b>Total foreign white females</b> .....	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>450</b>
10 to 14 years.....	85	74	11
15 to 19 years.....	122	105	17
20 to 24 years.....	198	152	46
25 to 29 years.....	257	186	71
30 to 34 years.....	213	119	94
35 to 44 years.....	336	215	121
45 to 54 years.....	125	83	42
55 to 64 years.....	63	42	21
65 years and over.....	54	27	27
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>6,784</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>1,456</b>
10 to 14 years.....	943	723	220
15 to 19 years.....	931	849	82
20 to 24 years.....	914	824	90
25 to 29 years.....	864	751	113
30 to 34 years.....	712	589	123
35 to 44 years.....	1,086	818	268
45 to 54 years.....	674	444	230
55 to 64 years.....	331	191	140
65 years and over.....	329	139	190
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>3,244</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>599</b>
10 to 14 years.....	460	349	111
15 to 19 years.....	465	425	40
20 to 24 years.....	561	506	55
25 to 29 years.....	406	358	48
30 to 34 years.....	355	317	38
35 to 44 years.....	480	383	97
45 to 54 years.....	294	209	85
55 to 64 years.....	125	65	60
65 years and over.....	98	33	65

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total colored females</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	3,540	2,683	857
10 to 14 years.....	483	374	109
15 to 19 years.....	466	424	42
20 to 24 years.....	353	318	35
25 to 29 years.....	458	393	65
30 to 34 years.....	357	272	85
35 to 44 years.....	606	435	171
45 to 54 years.....	380	235	145
55 to 64 years.....	203	126	80
65 years and over.....	231	106	125

## CITY OF CARDENAS

<b>Total</b> .....	20,626	16,532	4,094
10 to 14 years.....	3,165	2,813	552
15 to 19 years.....	2,778	2,568	210
20 to 24 years.....	2,021	1,841	180
25 to 29 years.....	2,472	2,229	243
30 to 34 years.....	2,404	2,061	343
35 to 44 years.....	3,274	2,507	767
45 to 54 years.....	2,296	1,501	795
55 to 64 years.....	1,234	752	481
65 years and over.....	946	447	499
Unknown .....	27	13	14
<b>Total males</b> .....	9,957	8,239	1,718
10 to 14 years.....	1,553	1,275	278
15 to 19 years.....	1,340	1,230	110
20 to 24 years.....	1,023	938	85
25 to 29 years.....	1,183	1,033	110
30 to 34 years.....	1,155	1,015	140
35 to 44 years.....	1,622	1,326	296
45 to 54 years.....	1,084	804	280
55 to 64 years.....	598	406	192
65 years and over.....	401	183	218
Unknown .....	18	9	9
<b>Total females</b> .....	10,669	8,293	2,376
10 to 14 years.....	1,612	1,338	274
15 to 19 years.....	1,438	1,338	100
20 to 24 years.....	998	903	95
25 to 29 years.....	1,309	1,176	133
30 to 34 years.....	1,249	1,046	203
35 to 44 years.....	1,652	1,181	471
45 to 54 years.....	1,212	697	515
55 to 64 years.....	645	346	299
65 years and over.....	545	264	281
Unknown .....	9	4	5
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	11,454	9,892	1,562
10 to 14 years.....	1,936	1,670	266
15 to 19 years.....	1,674	1,578	96
20 to 24 years.....	1,005	936	69
25 to 29 years.....	1,328	1,222	106
30 to 34 years.....	1,330	1,189	141
35 to 44 years.....	1,800	1,476	324
45 to 54 years.....	1,264	699	265
55 to 64 years.....	699	545	154
65 years and over.....	408	272	136
Unknown .....	10	5	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Total native white males .....	5,187	4,537	650
10 to 14 years.....	957	827	130
15 to 19 years.....	819	775	44
20 to 24 years.....	451	418	33
25 to 29 years.....	538	490	48
30 to 34 years.....	529	485	44
35 to 44 years.....	870	724	146
45 to 54 years.....	572	468	104
55 to 64 years.....	319	259	60
65 years and over.....	131	90	41
Unknown .....	1	1	
Total native white females .....	6,267	5,355	912
10 to 14 years.....	979	843	136
15 to 19 years.....	855	803	52
20 to 24 years.....	554	518	36
25 to 29 years.....	790	732	58
30 to 34 years.....	801	704	97
35 to 44 years.....	930	752	178
45 to 54 years.....	692	531	161
55 to 64 years.....	380	289	94
65 years and over.....	277	182	95
Unknown .....	6	4	5
Total foreign whites .....	2,368	2,095	273
10 to 14 years.....	178	165	13
15 to 19 years.....	135	127	8
20 to 24 years.....	341	307	34
25 to 29 years.....	385	353	32
30 to 34 years.....	338	299	39
35 to 44 years.....	434	387	47
45 to 54 years.....	274	234	40
55 to 64 years.....	172	141	31
65 years and over.....	110	82	28
Unknown .....	1		1
Total foreign white males .....	1,881	1,718	163
10 to 14 years.....	100	95	5
15 to 19 years.....	84	78	6
20 to 24 years.....	292	274	18
25 to 29 years.....	318	303	15
30 to 34 years.....	290	261	29
35 to 44 years.....	351	324	27
45 to 54 years.....	221	200	21
55 to 64 years.....	134	112	22
65 years and over.....	90	71	19
Unknown .....	1		1
Total foreign white females .....	487	377	110
10 to 14 years.....	78	70	8
15 to 19 years.....	51	49	2
20 to 24 years.....	49	33	16
25 to 29 years.....	67	50	17
30 to 34 years.....	48	38	10
35 to 44 years.....	83	63	20
45 to 54 years.....	53	34	19
55 to 64 years.....	38	29	9
65 years and over.....	20	11	9

TABLE 19.—*Population of 10 years of age and over, classified by age, sex, race, nativity and literacy, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Literate	Illiterate
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>6,804</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>2,259</b>
10 to 14 years.....	1,051	778	273
15 to 19 years.....	969	893	106
20 to 24 years.....	675	598	77
25 to 29 years.....	759	654	105
30 to 34 years.....	736	573	163
35 to 44 years.....	1,040	644	396
45 to 54 years.....	758	268	490
55 to 64 years.....	372	63	306
65 years and over.....	428	93	335
Unknown .....	16	8	8
<b>Total colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>2,889</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>905</b>
10 to 14 years.....	496	353	143
15 to 19 years.....	437	377	60
20 to 24 years.....	280	246	34
25 to 29 years.....	307	200	47
30 to 34 years.....	336	269	67
35 to 44 years.....	401	278	123
45 to 54 years.....	291	136	155
55 to 64 years.....	145	35	110
65 years and over.....	180	22	158
Unknown .....	16	8	8
<b>Total colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>3,915</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>1,354</b>
10 to 14 years.....	555	425	130
15 to 19 years.....	532	486	46
20 to 24 years.....	395	352	43
25 to 29 years.....	452	394	58
30 to 34 years.....	400	304	96
35 to 44 years.....	639	368	273
45 to 54 years.....	467	132	335
55 to 64 years.....	227	31	196
65 years and over.....	248	71	177

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces*

## CUBA

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>320,151</b>	<b>14,536</b>	<b>20,587</b>	<b>32,087</b>	<b>54,159</b>	<b>198,782</b>
Under 5 years.....	3,790	575	546	614	580	1,475
5 to 9 years.....	123,380	6,004	9,803	13,551	21,370	74,652
10 to 14 years.....	62,630	4,791	8,684	15,333	27,996	105,826
15 to 17 years.....	24,325	941	1,363	2,350	3,900	15,678
18 years and over.....	4,026	2,225	188	239	223	1,151
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>163,888</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>10,941</b>	<b>16,635</b>	<b>28,039</b>	<b>100,563</b>
Under 5 years.....	2,083	296	265	337	310	872
5 to 9 years.....	63,755	3,092	5,066	6,893	10,909	37,795
10 to 14 years.....	33,561	2,558	4,639	8,080	14,626	53,602
15 to 17 years.....	12,271	516	804	1,175	2,108	7,693
18 years and over.....	2,215	1,225	117	141	106	626
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>156,263</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>9,646</b>	<b>15,452</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>98,219</b>
Under 5 years.....	1,707	276	281	277	270	603
5 to 9 years.....	61,625	2,912	4,737	6,658	10,461	38,857
10 to 14 years.....	70,063	2,233	3,995	7,244	13,370	52,224
15 to 17 years.....	12,054	425	562	1,175	1,882	8,010
18 years and over.....	1,811	1,000	71	98	117	525
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>226,839</b>	<b>10,197</b>	<b>14,540</b>	<b>22,677</b>	<b>39,584</b>	<b>139,841</b>
Under 5 years.....	2,575	413	374	431	412	945
5 to 9 years.....	89,135	4,325	7,021	9,559	15,930	52,540
10 to 14 years.....	115,675	3,357	6,104	10,818	20,323	75,073
15 to 17 years.....	16,923	674	934	1,723	2,982	10,613
18 years and over.....	2,528	1,428	107	146	177	670
<b>Native white males</b> .....	<b>117,232</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>7,802</b>	<b>11,914</b>	<b>20,723</b>	<b>71,418</b>
Under 5 years.....	1,353	227	171	222	202	531
5 to 9 years.....	45,501	2,224	3,632	4,925	8,043	26,647
10 to 14 years.....	60,263	1,812	3,377	5,817	10,767	38,512
15 to 17 years.....	8,748	363	555	872	1,622	5,331
18 years and over.....	1,367	744	57	78	91	397
<b>Native white females</b> .....	<b>109,607</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>10,763</b>	<b>18,861</b>	<b>68,423</b>
Under 5 years.....	1,222	186	203	209	210	414
5 to 9 years.....	43,634	2,101	3,359	4,634	7,617	25,893
10 to 14 years.....	55,412	1,545	2,747	5,001	9,658	36,561
15 to 17 years.....	8,178	306	379	851	1,360	5,282
18 years and over.....	1,161	684	50	68	86	273
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>6,951</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>4,361</b>
Under 5 years.....	84	7	10	21	17	29
5 to 9 years.....	2,221	72	164	268	382	1,395
10 to 14 years.....	3,468	127	189	258	572	2,322
15 to 17 years.....	863	41	73	73	121	555
18 years and over.....	315	106	24	25	10	60
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	<b>3,779</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2,321</b>
Under 5 years.....	55	3	5	13	12	22
5 to 9 years.....	1,218	40	86	102	222	768
10 to 14 years.....	1,780	63	99	125	303	1,190
15 to 17 years.....	476	26	28	45	74	303
18 years and over.....	250	167	19	20	6	38
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	<b>3,172</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>2,040</b>
Under 5 years.....	29	4	5	8	5	7
5 to 9 years.....	1,003	32	78	106	160	627
10 to 14 years.....	1,688	64	90	133	289	1,132
15 to 17 years.....	387	15	45	28	47	259
18 years and over.....	65	29	5	5	4	22

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	86,361	3,866	5,587	8,825	13,473	5,590
Under 5 years.....	1,131	155	192	192	151	561
5 to 9 years.....	34,024	1,907	2,618	3,784	5,298	20,717
10 to 14 years.....	43,487	1,307	2,391	4,257	7,101	28,431
15 to 17 years.....	6,526	226	359	554	887	4,510
18 years and over.....	1,183	601	57	68	36	421
<b>Colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	42,877	2,016	2,902	4,416	6,719	26,824
Under 5 years.....	675	69	89	102	96	319
5 to 9 years.....	17,036	828	1,318	1,866	2,644	10,380
10 to 14 years.....	21,521	683	1,233	2,147	3,558	13,900
15 to 17 years.....	3,047	122	221	278	412	2,034
18 years and over.....	598	314	41	43	9	191
<b>Colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	43,484	1,880	2,685	4,409	6,754	27,756
Under 5 years.....	456	86	73	60	55	182
5 to 9 years.....	16,988	779	1,300	1,918	2,674	10,337
10 to 14 years.....	21,968	624	1,158	2,110	3,543	14,531
15 to 17 years.....	3,489	104	138	293	475	2,476
18 years and over.....	585	287	16	25	27	230

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

<b>Total</b> .....	33,642	2,374	2,180	3,443	5,469	20,176
Under 5 years.....	340	27	24	31	18	240
5 to 9 years.....	12,060	727	860	1,116	1,832	7,465
10 to 14 years.....	17,832	459	1,090	1,995	3,145	10,943
15 to 17 years.....	2,769	151	202	293	444	1,476
18 years and over.....	1,104	1,010	4	8	30	52
<b>Total males</b> .....	17,933	1,187	1,285	1,805	3,024	10,632
Under 5 years.....	164	15	10	13	8	118
5 to 9 years.....	6,531	347	494	577	976	4,137
10 to 14 years.....	9,272	226	641	1,061	1,765	5,579
15 to 17 years.....	1,385	85	138	147	254	761
18 years and over.....	581	514	2	7	21	37
<b>Total females</b> .....	15,709	1,187	895	1,638	2,445	9,544
Under 5 years.....	176	12	14	18	10	122
5 to 9 years.....	5,469	380	365	539	876	3,328
10 to 14 years.....	8,380	233	449	934	1,380	5,384
15 to 17 years.....	1,181	63	64	146	190	715
18 years and over.....	523	496	2	1	9	15
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	25,453	1,749	1,594	2,677	4,391	15,042
Under 5 years.....	217	11	10	23	11	162
5 to 9 years.....	9,301	556	650	859	1,520	5,716
10 to 14 years.....	13,263	362	811	1,574	2,483	8,033
15 to 17 years.....	1,887	113	120	216	349	1,089
18 years and over.....	785	707	3	5	28	42
<b>Native white males</b> .....	13,563	887	940	1,441	2,408	7,890
Under 5 years.....	100	5	2	6	3	84
5 to 9 years.....	5,099	275	384	462	822	3,166
10 to 14 years.....	6,908	175	472	859	1,366	4,036
15 to 17 years.....	1,039	70	81	120	198	570
18 years and over.....	420	362	1	4	19	34

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Native white females .....	11,887	862	654	1,236	1,983	7,152
Under 5 years.....	117	6	8	17	8	78
5 to 9 years.....	4,202	281	266	407	698	2,550
10 to 14 years.....	6,355	187	339	715	1,117	3,997
15 to 17 years.....	848	43	39	96	151	519
18 years and over.....	365	345	2	1	9	8
Total foreign whites .....	323	48	13	28	66	170
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	110	2	7	11	16	74
10 to 14 years.....	131	5	6	12	37	71
15 to 17 years.....	40			3	13	24
18 years and over.....	41	41				
Foreign white males .....	208	32	12	13	48	103
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	70	2	6	6	10	46
10 to 14 years.....	81	2	6	5	27	41
15 to 17 years.....	28			2	11	15
18 years and over.....	28	28				
Foreign white females .....	115	16	1	13	18	67
Under 5 years.....						
5 to 9 years.....	40		1	5	6	28
10 to 14 years.....	50	3		7	10	30
15 to 17 years.....	12			1	2	9
18 years and over.....	13	13				
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	7,866	577	573	740	1,012	4,964
Under 5 years.....	122	16	14	8	7	77
5 to 9 years.....	2,589	169	203	243	296	1,675
10 to 14 years.....	4,238	92	273	409	625	2,839
15 to 17 years.....	639	38	82	74	82	363
18 years and over.....	278	262	1	3	2	10
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	4,159	268	333	351	568	2,639
Under 5 years.....	63	10	8	7	5	33
5 to 9 years.....	1,362	70	104	119	144	925
10 to 14 years.....	2,283	49	163	197	372	1,502
15 to 17 years.....	318	15	57	25	45	176
18 years and over.....	133	124	1	3	2	3
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	3,707	309	240	389	444	2,325
Under 5 years.....	59	6	6	1	2	44
5 to 9 years.....	1,227	99	99	127	152	750
10 to 14 years.....	1,955	43	110	212	253	1,367
15 to 17 years.....	321	23	25	49	77	187
18 years and over.....	145	138				7

PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total .....	85,553	3,700	5,070	7,333	18,321	51,129
Under 5 years.....	1,783	276	304	363	369	471
5 to 9 years.....	35,325	1,741	2,556	3,449	7,788	19,794
10 to 14 years.....	42,403	1,353	1,803	2,976	8,938	27,333
15 to 17 years.....	5,500	240	324	473	1,165	3,298
18 years and over.....	542	90	83	75	61	233

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Total males	44,608	2,114	2,638	3,800	9,476	26,520
Under 5 years	938	148	143	178	186	283
5 to 9 years	18,103	960	1,306	1,755	4,063	10,019
10 to 14 years	22,316	800	961	1,625	4,608	14,322
15 to 17 years	2,920	148	170	253	590	1,750
18 years and over	331	58	49	49	29	146
Total females	40,945	1,586	2,432	3,473	8,845	24,609
Under 5 years	845	128	161	185	183	188
5 to 9 years	17,222	781	1,250	1,691	3,725	9,775
10 to 14 years	20,087	553	842	1,351	4,330	13,011
15 to 17 years	2,580	92	145	220	575	1,548
18 years and over	211	32	34	26	32	87
Total native whites	66,203	2,718	3,904	5,729	14,211	39,641
Under 5 years	1,407	213	231	278	300	385
5 to 9 years	27,593	1,343	2,031	2,734	6,070	15,345
10 to 14 years	32,670	960	1,374	2,286	6,897	21,113
15 to 17 years	4,301	158	222	388	921	2,612
18 years and over	262	44	46	43	43	186
Native white males	34,820	1,560	2,073	3,055	7,450	20,682
Under 5 years	725	117	105	132	142	229
5 to 9 years	14,118	740	1,070	1,419	3,188	7,721
10 to 14 years	17,440	580	757	1,272	3,647	11,184
15 to 17 years	2,318	85	118	203	471	1,427
18 years and over	219	24	23	29	22	121
Native white females	31,383	1,158	1,831	2,674	6,761	18,959
Under 5 years	682	96	126	146	158	156
5 to 9 years	13,385	603	961	1,315	2,882	7,624
10 to 14 years	15,190	380	617	1,014	3,270	9,920
15 to 17 years	1,983	59	104	185	450	1,185
18 years and over	143	20	23	14	21	65
Total foreign whites	3,282	119	181	241	599	2,122
Under 5 years	53	5	6	15	12	15
5 to 9 years	1,081	32	71	90	214	674
10 to 14 years	1,723	55	66	101	313	1,188
15 to 17 years	370	19	31	24	55	221
18 years and over	55	8	7	11	5	24
Foreign white males	1,765	56	88	124	335	1,162
Under 5 years	34	2	4	9	7	12
5 to 9 years	616	15	39	44	133	385
10 to 14 years	880	24	25	47	160	624
15 to 17 years	203	10	17	16	33	127
18 years and over	32	5	3	8	2	14
Foreign white females	1,497	63	93	117	264	960
Under 5 years	19	3	2	6	5	3
5 to 9 years	465	17	32	46	81	289
10 to 14 years	843	31	41	54	153	564
15 to 17 years	147	9	14	8	22	94
18 years and over	23	3	4	3	3	10
Total colored <sup>1</sup>	16,088	863	985	1,363	3,511	9,366
Under 5 years	323	58	67	70	57	71
5 to 9 years	6,741	366	454	622	1,524	3,775
10 to 14 years	8,050	338	363	589	1,728	5,032
15 to 17 years	849	63	71	61	189	465
18 years and over	125	38	30	21	13	28

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity.**by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
<b>Colored males <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>8,023</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>4,676</b>
Under 5 years.....	179	29	34	37	37	42
5 to 9 years.....	3,369	205	197	292	762	1,913
10 to 14 years.....	3,996	196	179	306	801	2,514
15 to 17 years.....	399	39	44	34	86	196
18 years and over.....	80	29	23	12	5	11
<b>Colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>8,065</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>4,690</b>
Under 5 years.....	144	29	33	33	20	29
5 to 9 years.....	3,372	161	257	330	762	1,862
10 to 14 years.....	4,054	142	184	283	927	2,518
15 to 17 years.....	450	24	27	27	103	206
18 years and over.....	45	9	7	9	8	12

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35,325</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>22,698</b>
Under 5 years.....	305	7	25	25	26	222
5 to 9 years.....	14,109	718	1,074	1,490	2,257	8,561
10 to 14 years.....	18,766	661	851	1,787	2,935	12,532
15 to 17 years.....	2,114	48	106	225	372	1,363
18 years and over.....	31	2	2	1	6	20
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>17,863</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>11,299</b>
Under 5 years.....	229	6	12	20	16	175
5 to 9 years.....	7,031	388	562	720	1,132	4,229
10 to 14 years.....	9,497	354	442	961	1,520	6,220
15 to 17 years.....	1,092	33	68	101	223	397
18 years and over.....	14	1	1	1	4	8
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>17,462</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>11,399</b>
Under 5 years.....	73	1	13	5	10	47
5 to 9 years.....	7,078	330	512	779	1,125	4,332
10 to 14 years.....	9,269	307	409	826	1,415	6,312
15 to 17 years.....	1,022	15	38	124	149	396
18 years and over.....	17	1	1	1	2	12
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>23,070</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>14,718</b>
Under 5 years.....	80	5	13	14	6	42
5 to 9 years.....	9,283	473	720	970	1,480	5,646
10 to 14 years.....	12,241	440	583	1,157	1,938	8,126
15 to 17 years.....	1,443	38	78	173	255	366
18 years and over.....	23	1	2	1	6	14
<b>Native white males</b> .....	<b>11,829</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>7,460</b>
Under 5 years.....	48	5	6	12	3	28
5 to 9 years.....	4,629	239	370	462	762	2,766
10 to 14 years.....	6,358	232	319	610	1,026	4,171
15 to 17 years.....	783	26	48	82	161	466
18 years and over.....	11	1	1	1	4	5
<b>Native white females</b> .....	<b>11,241</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>7,258</b>
Under 5 years.....	32	7	7	2	3	26
5 to 9 years.....	4,654	234	350	508	718	2,844
10 to 14 years.....	5,883	208	284	547	912	3,092
15 to 17 years.....	660	12	30	91	94	436
18 years and over.....	12	1	1	1	2	9

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity,*  
*by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Total foreign whites .....	708	45	52	57	102	452
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	284	15	29	21	37	182
10 to 14 years.....	377	25	22	31	61	238
15 to 17 years.....	45	5	1	5	4	30
18 years and over.....	1					1
Foreign white males .....	379	25	26	27	61	240
5 to 9 years.....	146	11	12	10	15	98
10 to 14 years.....	204	10	13	15	43	123
15 to 17 years.....	28	4	1	2	3	18
18 years and over.....	1					1
Foreign white females .....	329	20	26	30	41	212
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	138	4	17	11	22	84
10 to 14 years.....	173	15	9	18	18	115
15 to 17 years.....	17	1		3	1	12
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	11,547	434	610	1,166	1,809	7,528
Under 5 years.....	224	2	12	11	20	179
5 to 9 years.....	4,542	230	325	508	740	2,739
10 to 14 years.....	6,148	196	246	599	936	4,171
15 to 17 years.....	626	5	27	47	113	434
18 years and over.....	7	1		1		5
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	5,655	254	315	609	878	3,599
Under 5 years.....	181	1	6	8	13	153
5 to 9 years.....	2,256	138	180	248	355	1,335
10 to 14 years.....	2,935	112	110	336	451	1,926
15 to 17 years.....	281	8	19	17	59	183
18 years and over.....	2					2
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	5,892	180	295	557	931	3,929
Under 5 years.....	43	1	6	8	7	26
5 to 9 years.....	2,286	92	145	260	385	1,404
10 to 14 years.....	3,213	84	186	263	485	2,245
15 to 17 years.....	345	2	8	30	54	251
18 years and over.....	5	1		1		8

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Total .....	72,397	4,065	5,819	8,851	10,196	43,966
Under 5 years.....	567	170	32	39	31	295
5 to 9 years.....	26,353	1,453	2,454	3,480	3,630	15,358
10 to 14 years.....	38,376	1,002	2,374	4,475	5,685	24,840
15 to 17 years.....	5,758	367	409	793	828	3,331
18 years and over.....	1,343	1,093	50	64	22	114
Total males .....	36,972	2,123	2,830	4,594	5,281	22,144
Under 5 years.....	309	87	11	23	22	166
5 to 9 years.....	13,409	727	1,238	1,812	1,784	7,848
10 to 14 years.....	19,586	501	1,324	2,342	3,001	12,418
15 to 17 years.....	2,847	170	222	374	455	1,628
18 years and over.....	821	638	35	43	19	86

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
<b>Total females</b> .....	35,425	1,942	2,489	4,257	4,915	21,822
Under 5 years.....	258	83	21	16	9	129
5 to 9 years.....	12,944	708	1,218	1,668	1,846	7,508
10 to 14 years.....	18,790	501	1,050	2,133	2,684	12,422
15 to 17 years.....	2,911	197	187	419	373	1,735
18 years and over.....	522	455	15	21	3	28
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	54,054	2,901	4,047	6,785	7,784	32,537
Under 5 years.....	397	136	26	26	13	196
5 to 9 years.....	19,830	1,083	1,860	2,679	2,751	11,477
10 to 14 years.....	28,457	736	1,822	3,391	4,324	18,184
15 to 17 years.....	4,516	288	307	643	678	2,602
18 years and over.....	834	660	32	46	18	78
<b>Native white males</b> .....	27,671	1,459	2,156	3,564	4,087	16,405
Under 5 years.....	218	74	8	16	8	112
5 to 9 years.....	10,063	537	938	1,425	1,348	5,815
10 to 14 years.....	14,609	370	1,012	1,788	2,331	9,108
15 to 17 years.....	2,310	129	178	308	384	1,311
18 years and over.....	471	349	20	27	16	59
<b>Native white females</b> .....	26,883	1,442	1,891	3,221	3,697	16,132
Under 5 years.....	179	62	18	10	5	84
5 to 9 years.....	9,787	546	922	1,254	1,403	5,682
10 to 14 years.....	13,848	366	810	1,603	1,993	9,076
15 to 17 years.....	2,206	157	129	335	294	1,291
18 years and over.....	363	311	12	19	2	19
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	1,077	194	93	113	142	535
Under 5 years.....	13	1	1	1	2	8
5 to 9 years.....	265	8	26	32	42	157
10 to 14 years.....	463	33	28	51	63	285
15 to 17 years.....	165	10	29	18	28	80
18 years and over.....	171	142	9	11	4	5
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	639	167	41	59	71	301
Under 5 years.....	11	1			2	8
5 to 9 years.....	159	3	11	18	21	106
10 to 14 years.....	228	25	15	23	30	135
15 to 17 years.....	83	8	6	7	15	47
18 years and over.....	158	130	9	11	3	5
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	438	27	52	54	71	234
Under 5 years.....	2		1	1		
5 to 9 years.....	106	5	15	14	21	51
10 to 14 years.....	235	8	13	28	36	150
15 to 17 years.....	82	2	23	11	13	33
18 years and over.....	13	12			1	
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	17,266	970	1,179	1,953	2,270	10,894
Under 5 years.....	157	33	5	12	16	91
5 to 9 years.....	6,238	342	568	769	837	3,722
10 to 14 years.....	9,456	233	524	1,033	1,295	6,371
15 to 17 years.....	1,077	71	73	132	122	679
18 years and over.....	338	291	9	7		31
<b>Colored males</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	8,632	497	633	971	1,123	5,438
Under 5 years.....	80	12	3	7	12	46
5 to 9 years.....	3,187	187	289	369	415	1,927
10 to 14 years.....	4,749	106	297	531	640	3,175
15 to 17 years.....	454	33	38	59	56	268
18 years and over.....	192	159	6	5		22

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity,*  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	8,604	473	546	982	1,147	5,456
Under 5 years.....	77	21	2	5	4	45
5 to 9 years.....	3,051	155	279	400	422	1,795
10 to 14 years.....	4,707	127	227	502	635	3,196
15 to 17 years.....	623	38	35	73	66	411
18 years and over.....	146	132	3	2		9

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

Total .....	16,923	942	1,340	1,375	3,545	9,421
Under 5 years.....	214	12	15	47	43	97
5 to 9 years.....	6,871	444	564	681	1,462	3,720
10 to 14 years.....	8,315	438	660	550	1,774	4,893
15 to 17 years.....	1,067	43	93	81	244	606
18 years and over.....	156	5	8	16	22	105
Total males .....	8,485	481	715	725	1,818	4,746
Under 5 years.....	127	6	10	32	22	57
5 to 9 years.....	3,406	228	278	340	728	1,832
10 to 14 years.....	4,251	219	366	299	916	2,451
15 to 17 years.....	616	26	55	45	136	354
18 years and over.....	85	2	6	9	16	52
Total females .....	8,138	461	625	650	1,727	4,675
Under 5 years.....	87	6	5	15	21	40
5 to 9 years.....	3,465	216	286	341	734	1,888
10 to 14 years.....	4,064	219	294	251	878	2,442
15 to 17 years.....	451	17	38	36	108	252
18 years and over.....	71	3	2	7	6	53
Total native whites .....	13,601	772	1,062	1,159	2,990	7,708
Under 5 years.....	185	10	14	46	40	75
5 to 9 years.....	5,765	364	454	581	1,250	3,053
10 to 14 years.....	6,783	358	514	452	1,479	3,980
15 to 17 years.....	883	36	74	64	169	510
18 years and over.....	135	4	6	13	22	90
Native white males .....	7,078	398	592	629	1,549	3,910
Under 5 years.....	110	5	9	31	20	45
5 to 9 years.....	2,861	186	229	303	629	1,514
10 to 14 years.....	3,521	182	298	256	774	2,011
15 to 17 years.....	513	23	52	32	110	296
18 years and over.....	73	2	4	7	16	44
Native white females .....	6,613	374	470	530	1,441	3,798
Under 5 years.....	75	5	5	15	20	30
5 to 9 years.....	2,844	178	225	281	621	1,539
10 to 14 years.....	3,262	178	216	196	705	1,909
15 to 17 years.....	370	13	22	32	89	214
18 years and over.....	62	2	2	6	6	46
Total foreign whites .....	354	14	42	27	57	214
Under 5 years.....	5			1	1	3
5 to 9 years.....	128	9	13	8	20	78
10 to 14 years.....	172	2	20	13	27	110
15 to 17 years.....	42	2	7	4	9	20
18 years and over.....	7	1	2	1		3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Foreign white males .....	179	6	22	16	28	107
Under 5 years.....	3			1	1	1
5 to 9 years.....	67	5	7	5	10	40
10 to 14 years.....	76		10	7	11	48
15 to 17 years.....	28	1	3	3	6	15
18 years and over.....	5		2			3
Foreign white females .....	175	8	20	11	29	107
Under 5 years.....	2					2
5 to 9 years.....	61	4	6	3	10	38
10 to 14 years.....	96	2	10	6	16	62
15 to 17 years.....	14	1	4	1	3	5
18 years and over.....	2	1		1		
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	2,578	156	236	189	498	1,499
Under 5 years.....	24	2	1		2	19
5 to 9 years.....	1,038	71	97	89	192	589
10 to 14 years.....	1,360	78	126	85	268	803
15 to 17 years.....	142	5	12	13	36	76
18 years and over.....	14			2		12
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	1,228	77	101	80	241	729
Under 5 years.....	14	1	1		1	11
5 to 9 years.....	478	37	42	32	89	278
10 to 14 years.....	654	37	58	36	131	392
15 to 17 years.....	75	2		10	20	43
18 years and over.....	7			2		5
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	1,350	79	135	109	257	770
Under 5 years.....	10	1			1	8
5 to 9 years.....	560	34	55	57	103	311
10 to 14 years.....	706	41	68	49	137	411
15 to 17 years.....	67	3	12	3	16	33
18 years and over.....	7					7

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Total .....	76,611	2,019	4,620	7,548	11,032	51,392
Under 5 years.....	581	83	146	109	93	150
5 to 9 years.....	30,722	941	2,295	3,329	4,401	19,756
10 to 14 years.....	37,138	878	1,906	3,550	5,519	25,285
15 to 17 years.....	7,320	92	232	485	937	5,574
18 years and over.....	850	25	41	75	82	627
Total males .....	38,027	1,003	2,388	3,849	5,565	25,222
Under 5 years.....	316	37	79	71	56	73
5 to 9 years.....	15,275	442	1,188	1,689	2,226	9,730
10 to 14 years.....	18,642	458	955	1,801	2,816	12,612
15 to 17 years.....	3,411	54	142	255	450	2,510
18 years and over.....	383	12	24	33	17	297
Total females .....	38,584	1,016	2,232	3,699	5,467	26,170
Under 5 years.....	265	46	67	38	37	77
5 to 9 years.....	15,447	409	1,107	1,640	2,175	10,026
10 to 14 years.....	18,496	420	951	1,749	2,703	12,673
15 to 17 years.....	3,909	38	90	230	487	3,064
18 years and over.....	467	13	17	42	65	330

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	44,368	1,100	2,537	4,013	6,523	30,195
Under 5 years.....	289	38	80	44	42	85
5 to 9 years.....	17,493	506	1,306	1,733	2,639	11,309
10 to 14 years.....	22,301	501	1,000	1,958	3,202	15,640
15 to 17 years.....	3,896	43	133	239	580	2,901
18 years and over.....	389	12	18	39	60	260
<b>Native white males</b> .....	22,268	568	1,297	2,059	3,273	15,071
Under 5 years.....	152	21	41	25	26	39
5 to 9 years.....	8,731	247	671	864	1,314	5,635
10 to 14 years.....	11,427	273	499	1,032	1,621	8,002
15 to 17 years.....	1,785	21	78	127	298	1,261
18 years and over.....	173	6	8	11	14	134
<b>Native white females</b> .....	22,100	532	1,240	1,954	3,250	15,124
Under 5 years.....	137	17	39	19	16	46
5 to 9 years.....	8,762	259	635	860	1,325	5,674
10 to 14 years.....	10,874	228	501	926	1,581	7,638
15 to 17 years.....	2,111	22	55	112	282	1,640
18 years and over.....	216	6	10	28	46	126
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	1,227	23	79	121	136	868
Under 5 years.....	11	1	3	4	2	1
5 to 9 years.....	353	6	18	46	53	220
10 to 14 years.....	602	7	47	50	63	430
15 to 17 years.....	221	5	5	19	12	180
18 years and over.....	40	4	6	2	1	27
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	609	13	48	66	74	408
Under 5 years.....	6	1	1	3	2	1
5 to 9 years.....	160	4	11	19	33	93
10 to 14 years.....	311	2	30	28	32	219
15 to 17 years.....	106	3	1	15	6	81
18 years and over.....	26	4	5	1	1	15
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	618	10	31	55	62	460
Under 5 years.....	5	1	2	1	1	1
5 to 9 years.....	193	2	7	27	20	137
10 to 14 years.....	291	5	17	22	36	211
15 to 17 years.....	115	2	4	4	6	96
18 years and over.....	14	1	1	1	1	12
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	31,016	896	2,004	3,414	4,373	20,329
Under 5 years.....	281	44	63	61	49	64
5 to 9 years.....	12,876	420	971	1,550	1,709	8,217
10 to 14 years.....	14,235	370	859	1,642	2,249	9,215
15 to 17 years.....	3,203	44	94	227	345	2,493
18 years and over.....	421	9	17	34	21	340
<b>Colored males</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	15,150	422	1,043	1,724	2,218	9,743
Under 5 years.....	158	16	57	43	28	34
5 to 9 years.....	6,384	191	506	806	879	4,002
10 to 14 years.....	6,904	183	423	741	1,163	4,391
15 to 17 years.....	1,520	30	63	113	146	1,168
18 years and over.....	184	2	11	21	2	148
<b>Colored females</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	15,866	474	961	1,690	2,155	10,586
Under 5 years.....	123	28	26	18	21	30
5 to 9 years.....	6,492	238	465	744	830	4,215
10 to 14 years.....	7,331	187	433	801	1,088	4,824
15 to 17 years.....	1,683	14	31	114	199	1,325
18 years and over.....	237	7	6	13	19	192

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity,*  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
<b>Total</b> .....	38,732	2,383	1,970	2,751	7,222	24,406
Under 5 years.....	1,516	254	268	301	298	395
5 to 9 years.....	16,128	1,049	927	1,311	3,170	9,671
10 to 14 years.....	18,088	826	543	920	3,301	12,498
15 to 17 years.....	2,620	175	159	170	418	1,698
18 years and over.....	380	79	73	49	35	144
<b>Total males</b> .....	20,147	1,324	1,002	1,418	3,750	12,653
Under 5 years.....	793	132	125	146	148	242
5 to 9 years.....	8,311	563	445	682	1,661	4,960
10 to 14 years.....	9,461	479	300	469	1,713	6,500
15 to 17 years.....	1,344	98	91	89	208	858
18 years and over.....	238	52	41	32	20	98
<b>Total females</b> .....	18,585	1,059	968	1,333	3,472	11,753
Under 5 years.....	723	122	143	155	150	153
5 to 9 years.....	7,817	486	482	629	1,509	4,711
10 to 14 years.....	8,627	347	243	451	1,588	5,998
15 to 17 years.....	1,276	77	68	81	210	840
18 years and over.....	142	27	32	17	15	51
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	28,316	1,645	1,379	1,972	5,327	17,998
Under 5 years.....	1,195	192	200	225	248	330
5 to 9 years.....	11,963	759	680	965	2,338	7,221
10 to 14 years.....	12,980	546	370	632	2,404	9,028
15 to 17 years.....	1,946	110	91	124	317	1,304
18 years and over.....	232	38	38	26	20	110
<b>Native white males</b> .....	14,763	902	705	1,027	2,793	9,336
Under 5 years.....	614	102	89	107	116	200
5 to 9 years.....	6,081	396	335	503	1,213	3,634
10 to 14 years.....	6,907	318	213	334	1,291	4,761
15 to 17 years.....	1,015	65	51	64	160	675
18 years and over.....	146	21	17	19	13	76
<b>Native white females</b> .....	13,553	743	674	945	2,534	8,657
Under 5 years.....	551	90	111	118	132	180
5 to 9 years.....	5,882	363	345	462	1,125	3,587
10 to 14 years.....	6,073	228	157	298	1,113	4,277
15 to 17 years.....	931	45	40	60	157	629
18 years and over.....	86	17	21	7	7	34
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	2,217	103	135	175	396	1,408
Under 5 years.....	49	5	6	14	12	12
5 to 9 years.....	723	26	52	66	132	447
10 to 14 years.....	1,176	48	44	75	213	796
15 to 17 years.....	230	18	28	16	34	134
18 years and over.....	39	6	5	4	5	18
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	1,215	53	64	89	220	789
Under 5 years.....	32	2	4	8	7	11
5 to 9 years.....	418	14	25	32	80	267
10 to 14 years.....	614	23	17	37	106	428
15 to 17 years.....	132	10	17	10	22	73
18 years and over.....	19	4	1	2	2	10
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	1,062	50	71	86	176	619
Under 5 years.....	17	3	2	6	5	1
5 to 9 years.....	305	12	27	34	52	180
10 to 14 years.....	562	25	27	38	104	368
15 to 17 years.....	98	8	11	6	12	61
18 years and over.....	20	2	4	2	3	9

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity,*  
*by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	8,199	635	456	604	1,499	5,005
Under 5 years.....	272	57	62	62	38	53
5 to 9 years.....	3,442	264	195	280	700	2,003
10 to 14 years.....	3,932	232	129	213	634	2,674
15 to 17 years.....	444	47	40	30	67	280
18 years and over.....	109	35	30	19	10	15
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	4,169	369	233	302	737	2,525
Under 5 years.....	147	28	32	31	25	31
5 to 9 years.....	1,812	153	85	147	368	1,059
10 to 14 years.....	1,940	138	70	98	313	1,321
15 to 17 years.....	197	23	23	15	26	110
18 years and over.....	73	27	23	11	5	7
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	4,030	266	223	302	762	2,477
Under 5 years.....	125	29	30	31	13	22
5 to 9 years.....	1,630	111	110	133	332	944
10 to 14 years.....	1,992	94	59	115	371	1,353
15 to 17 years.....	247	24	17	15	41	150
18 years and over.....	36	8	7	8	5	8

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Total .....	12,352	113	243	904	1,689	9,408
Under 5 years.....	172	4	28	14	7	119
5 to 9 years.....	5,204	86	155	542	727	3,694
10 to 14 years.....	5,832	20	54	324	733	4,681
15 to 17 years.....	1,063	2	6	24	160	871
18 years and over.....	51	1			12	38
Total males .....	6,028	55	127	460	795	4,591
Under 5 years.....	150	1	18	13	6	112
5 to 9 years.....	2,525	44	87	266	330	1,798
10 to 14 years.....	2,834	9	20	171	375	2,259
15 to 17 years.....	492	1	2	10	79	400
18 years and over.....	27				5	22
Total females .....	6,324	58	116	444	894	4,812
Under 5 years.....	22	3	10	1	1	7
5 to 9 years.....	2,679	42	68	276	397	1,896
10 to 14 years.....	3,028	11	34	153	408	2,422
15 to 17 years.....	571	1	4	14	81	471
18 years and over.....	24	1			7	16
Total native whites .....	5,308	37	86	381	905	4,109
Under 5 years.....	156	3	21	11	2	119
5 to 9 years.....	2,267	27	51	222	289	1,678
10 to 14 years.....	2,359	6	13	139	318	1,883
15 to 17 years.....	490	1	1	9	77	402
18 years and over.....	36				9	27
Native white males .....	2,668	24	38	181	339	2,066
Under 5 years.....	136		12	11	1	112
5 to 9 years.....	1,123	20	22	97	145	839
10 to 14 years.....	1,166	4	3	70	150	942
15 to 17 years.....	216		1	3	38	174
18 years and over.....	24				5	19

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Native white females .....	2,840	13	48	200	356	2,023
Under 5 years.....	20	3	9		1	7
5 to 9 years.....	1,144	7	29	125	144	839
10 to 14 years.....	1,190	2	10	69	188	941
15 to 17 years.....	274	1		6	39	228
18 years and over.....	12				4	8
Total foreign whites .....	225		2	17	48	158
Under 5 years.....	2				2	
5 to 9 years.....	70		1	10	14	45
10 to 14 years.....	117		1	6	27	83
15 to 17 years.....	36			1	5	30
Foreign white males .....	116		1	8	26	81
Under 5 years.....	2				2	
5 to 9 years.....	32		1	3	6	2
10 to 14 years.....	61			4	15	42
15 to 17 years.....	21			1	3	17
Foreign white females .....	109		1	9	22	77
5 to 9 years.....	38			7	8	23
10 to 14 years.....	56		1	2	12	41
15 to 17 years.....	15				2	13
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	6,819	76	155	506	946	5,136
Under 5 years.....	14	1	7	3	3	
5 to 9 years.....	2,867	59	103	310	424	1,971
10 to 14 years.....	3,386	14	40	179	438	2,715
15 to 17 years.....	537	1	5	14	78	439
18 years and over.....	15	1			3	11
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	3,244	31	88	271	430	2,424
Under 5 years.....	12	1	6	2	3	
5 to 9 years.....	1,370	24	64	163	179	937
10 to 14 years.....	1,604	5	17	97	210	1,275
15 to 17 years.....	255	1	1	6	38	209
18 years and over.....	3					3
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	3,575	45	67	235	516	2,712
Under 5 years.....	2		1	1		
5 to 9 years.....	1,497	35	39	144	245	1,034
10 to 14 years.....	1,782	9	23	82	228	1,440
15 to 17 years.....	282		4	8	40	230
18 years and over.....	12	1			3	8

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

Total .....	6,290	131	250	352	1,213	4,344
Under 5 years.....	140	1	8	32	22	77
5 to 9 years.....	2,789	73	144	196	531	1,825
10 to 14 years.....	3,034	54	87	107	603	2,183
15 to 17 years.....	320	1	11	15	49	244
18 years and over.....	27	2		2	8	15

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Total males .....	3,201	64	133	180	613	2,211
Under 5 years.....	98		4	26	18	50
5 to 9 years.....	1,400	33	72	88	281	946
10 to 14 years.....	1,500	30	49	58	294	1,069
15 to 17 years.....	182		8	7	33	134
18 years and over.....	21	1		1	7	12
Total females .....	3,089	67	117	172	600	2,133
Under 5 years.....	42	1	4	6	4	27
5 to 9 years.....	1,339	40	72	108	270	879
10 to 14 years.....	1,534	24	38	49	309	1,114
15 to 17 years.....	138	1	3	8	16	110
18 years and over.....	6	1		1	1	3
Total native whites .....	5,157	96	205	297	974	3,586
Under 5 years.....	124	1	8	32	22	61
5 to 9 years.....	2,281	56	119	159	434	1,513
10 to 14 years.....	2,455	37	68	90	469	1,791
15 to 17 years.....	272		10	15	41	206
18 years and over.....	25	2		1	8	14
Native white males .....	2,648	45	111	157	500	1,835
Under 5 years.....	88		4	26	18	40
5 to 9 years.....	1,158	24	64	78	216	778
10 to 14 years.....	1,223	20	35	47	231	890
15 to 17 years.....	159		8	7	28	116
18 years and over.....	20	1		1	7	11
Native white females .....	2,509	51	94	140	474	1,750
Under 5 years.....	36	1	4	6	4	21
5 to 9 years.....	1,123	32	55	83	218	735
10 to 14 years.....	1,232	17	33	43	238	901
15 to 17 years.....	113		2	8	13	90
18 years and over.....	5	1			1	3
Total foreign whites .....	93	2	2	6	9	74
Under 5 years.....	3					3
5 to 9 years.....	38	1	1	1	3	32
10 to 14 years.....	38		1	4	6	27
15 to 17 years.....	12	1				11
18 years and over.....	2			1		1
Foreign white males .....	49	1	1	3	3	41
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	25	1	1	1	1	21
10 to 14 years.....	16			2	2	12
15 to 17 years.....	6					6
18 years and over.....	1					1
Foreign white females .....	44	1	1	3	6	33
Under 5 years.....	2					2
5 to 9 years.....	13				2	11
10 to 14 years.....	22		1	2	4	15
15 to 17 years.....	6	1				5
18 years and over.....	1			1		1
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	1,040	33	43	49	230	685
Under 5 years.....	13					13
5 to 9 years.....	450	16	24	36	94	230
10 to 14 years.....	541	17	18	13	128	365
15 to 17 years.....	36		1		8	27

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	504	18	21	20	110	335
Under 5 years.....	9					9
5 to 9 years.....	217	8	7	11	44	147
10 to 14 years.....	261	10	14	9	61	167
15 to 17 years.....	17				5	12
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	536	15	22	29	120	350
Under 5 years.....	4					4
5 to 9 years.....	233	8	17	25	50	133
10 to 14 years.....	280	7	4	4	67	198
15 to 17 years.....	19		1		3	15

## CITY OF MATANZAS

Total .....	7,197	99	191	535	1,084	5,288
Under 5 years.....	107	3	9	11	10	74
5 to 9 years.....	3,077	57	118	285	420	2,197
10 to 14 years.....	3,637	37	64	213	587	2,756
15 to 17 years.....	354	2		26	57	259
18 years and over.....	2					2
Total males .....	3,590	52	91	256	536	2,664
Under 5 years.....	81	2	4	9	7	59
5 to 9 years.....	1,520	28	55	132	203	1,102
10 to 14 years.....	1,836	21	32	105	289	1,389
15 to 17 years.....	161	1		10	37	113
18 years and over.....	1					1
Total females .....	3,598	47	100	278	548	2,624
Under 5 years.....	26	1	5	2	3	15
5 to 9 years.....	1,557	29	63	153	217	1,095
10 to 14 years.....	1,821	16	32	108	298	1,367
15 to 17 years.....	193	1		16	30	146
18 years and over.....	1					1
Total native whites .....	5,026	74	137	354	790	3,671
Under 5 years.....	31	2	6	6	1	16
5 to 9 years.....	2,121	41	85	193	302	1,500
10 to 14 years.....	2,621	29	46	144	440	1,962
15 to 17 years.....	252	2		11	47	192
18 years and over.....	1					1
Native white males .....	2,550	44	66	183	396	1,861
Under 5 years.....	17	2	3	6		6
5 to 9 years.....	1,041	23	36	103	149	730
10 to 14 years.....	1,363	18	27	68	221	1,032
15 to 17 years.....	126	1		6	26	93
Native white females .....	2,476	30	71	171	394	1,810
Under 5 years.....	14		3		1	10
5 to 9 years.....	1,080	18	48	90	153	770
10 to 14 years.....	1,255	11	18	76	219	930
15 to 17 years.....	126	1		5	21	90
18 years and over.....	1					1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity,*  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Total foreign whites .....	101	1		5	3	92
5 to 9 years.....	34	1			2	31
10 to 14 years.....	55			3	1	51
15 to 17 years.....	11			2		9
18 years and over.....	1					1
Foreign white males .....	47			3	1	43
5 to 9 years.....	12				1	11
10 to 14 years.....	30			2		28
15 to 17 years.....	4			1		3
18 years and over.....	1					1
Foreign white females .....	54	1		2	2	49
5 to 9 years.....	22	1			1	20
10 to 14 years.....	25			1	1	23
15 to 17 years.....	7			1		6
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	2,070	24	54	176	291	1,525
Under 5 years.....	76	1	3	5	9	58
5 to 9 years.....	922	15	33	92	116	666
10 to 14 years.....	981	8	18	63	143	743
15 to 17 years.....	91			13	20	58
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	1,002	8	25	70	139	760
Under 5 years.....	64		1	3	7	53
5 to 9 years.....	467	5	19	29	53	361
10 to 14 years.....	440	3	5	35	62	329
15 to 17 years.....	31			3	11	17
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	1,068	16	29	106	152	765
Under 5 years.....	12	1	2	2	2	5
5 to 9 years.....	455	10	14	63	63	305
10 to 14 years.....	541	5	13	31	78	414
15 to 17 years.....	60			10	9	41

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

Total .....	6,709	218	362	553	538	5,038
Under 5 years.....	40	8	4	9	6	13
5 to 9 years.....	2,775	152	264	268	264	1,825
10 to 14 years.....	3,397	55	86	249	249	2,758
15 to 17 years.....	481	3	6	27	19	426
18 years and over.....	16					13
Total males .....	3,275	101	143	253	260	2,518
Under 5 years.....	28	4		9	5	10
5 to 9 years.....	1,844	68	103	120	125	928
10 to 14 years.....	1,670	28	36	109	125	1,372
15 to 17 years.....	220	1	4	15	5	195
18 years and over.....	13					13

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity,*  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	3 months or more
<b>Total females</b> .....	3,434	117	219	300	278	2,520
Under 5 years.....	12	4	4		1	3
5 to 9 years.....	1,431	84	163	148	139	897
10 to 14 years.....	1,727	27	50	140	124	1,386
15 to 17 years.....	261	2	2	12	14	231
18 years and over.....	3					3
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	4,332	132	248	377	308	3,267
Under 5 years.....	30	6	4	6	4	19
5 to 9 years.....	1,754	88	178	183	139	1,166
10 to 14 years.....	2,193	35	61	164	151	1,782
15 to 17 years.....	342	3	5	24	14	296
18 years and over.....	13					13
<b>Native white males</b> .....	2,153	52	96	182	156	1,667
Under 5 years.....	19	2		6	3	8
5 to 9 years.....	874	35	63	89	71	611
10 to 14 years.....	1,085	14	25	74	78	894
15 to 17 years.....	162	1	3	13	4	141
18 years and over.....	13					13
<b>Native white females</b> .....	2,179	80	152	195	152	1,600
Under 5 years.....	11	4	4		1	2
5 to 9 years.....	880	53	110	94	68	596
10 to 14 years.....	1,108	21	33	90	73	888
15 to 17 years.....	180	2	2	11	10	155
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	72	4	2	7	6	53
5 to 9 years.....	13			3	2	8
10 to 14 years.....	49	4	1	4	3	37
15 to 17 years.....	10		1		1	8
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	47	4	2	6	3	32
5 to 9 years.....	12			3	2	7
10 to 14 years.....	27	4	1	3	1	18
15 to 17 years.....	8		1			7
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	25			1	3	21
5 to 9 years.....	1					1
10 to 14 years.....	22			1	2	19
15 to 17 years.....	2				1	1
<b>Total colored <sup>1</sup></b> .....	2,305	82	112	169	224	1,718
Under 5 years.....	10	2		3	2	3
5 to 9 years.....	1,008	64	88	82	123	661
10 to 14 years.....	1,155	16	24	81	95	939
15 to 17 years.....	129			3	4	122
18 years and over.....	3					3
<b>Colored females <sup>1</sup></b> .....	1,075	45	45	65	101	819
Under 5 years.....	9	2		3	2	2
5 to 9 years.....	458	33	35	28	52	310
10 to 14 years.....	558	10	10	32	46	460
15 to 17 years.....	50			2	1	47

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	1,230	37	67	104	123	899
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	550	31	53	54	71	341
10 to 14 years.....	597	6	14	49	49	479
15 to 17 years.....	79			1	3	75
18 years and over.....	3					3

## CITY OF MARIANAO

Total .....	4,831	161	220	508	877	3,065
Under 5 years.....	8	3		2	1	2
5 to 9 years.....	2,264	74	119	288	496	1,287
10 to 14 years.....	2,314	77	86	200	346	1,905
15 to 17 years.....	239	7	14	18	33	167
18 years and over.....	6		1		1	4
Total males .....	2,460	107	105	265	430	1,558
Under 5 years.....	6	3		2		
5 to 9 years.....	1,104	52	68	141	238	805
10 to 14 years.....	1,222	48	34	112	170	858
15 to 17 years.....	124	4	3	10	21	86
18 years and over.....	5				1	4
Total females .....	2,371	54	115	243	447	1,512
Under 5 years.....	3				1	2
5 to 9 years.....	1,160	22	51	147	258	682
10 to 14 years.....	1,092	29	52	88	176	747
15 to 17 years.....	115	3	11	8	12	81
18 years and over.....	1		1			
Total native whites .....	3,263	110	134	344	511	2,164
Under 5 years.....	5	3			1	1
5 to 9 years.....	1,562	68	79	207	328	890
10 to 14 years.....	1,490	34	42	122	153	1,148
15 to 17 years.....	192	5	12	15	28	132
18 years and over.....	5		1		1	3
Native white males .....	1,699	82	77	185	252	1,162
Under 5 years.....	3	3				
5 to 9 years.....	774	51	62	111	145	405
10 to 14 years.....	818	26	14	65	88	623
15 to 17 years.....	102	2	1	9	18	72
18 years and over.....	4				1	3
Native white females .....	1,564	28	57	159	259	1,061
Under 5 years.....	2				1	1
5 to 9 years.....	788	17	17	96	183	475
10 to 14 years.....	683	8	28	57	65	525
15 to 17 years.....	90	3	11	6	10	60
18 years and over.....	1		1			
Total foreign whites .....	97	3	6	6	12	70
Under 5 years.....	24	2		1	3	18
10 to 14 years.....	64	1	6	4	8	45
15 to 17 years.....	8			1	1	6
18 years and over.....	1					1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Foreign white males .....	11					11
5 to 9 years.....	4					4
10 to 14 years.....	6					6
15 to 17 years.....	1					1
Foreign white females .....	86	3	6	6	12	59
5 to 9 years.....	20	2		1	3	14
10 to 14 years.....	58	1	6	4	8	36
15 to 17 years.....	8			1	1	6
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	1,471	48	80	158	354	831
Under 5 years.....	3			2		1
5 to 9 years.....	678	4	40	80	165	389
10 to 14 years.....	751	42	38	74	185	412
15 to 17 years.....	39	2	2	2	4	29
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	750	25	8	80	178	439
Under 5 years.....	2			2		
5 to 9 years.....	326	1	6	30	93	196
10 to 14 years.....	400	22	20	47	82	229
15 to 17 years.....	22	2	2	1	3	14
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	721	23	52	78	176	392
Under 5 years.....	1					1
5 to 9 years.....	352	3	34	50	72	193
10 to 14 years.....	351	20	18	27	103	183
15 to 17 years.....	17			1	1	15

## CITY OF CARDENAS

Total .....	3,479	236	185	331	608	2,119
Under 5 years.....	12	1	4	3	1	3
5 to 9 years.....	1,326	146	89	133	248	710
10 to 14 years.....	1,874	86	89	183	323	1,190
15 to 17 years.....	265	3	3	9	35	215
18 years and over.....	2				1	1
Total males .....	1,682	139	88	197	302	986
Under 5 years.....	6	1	1	2		2
5 to 9 years.....	661	84	46	65	129	337
10 to 14 years.....	875	52	40	96	153	534
15 to 17 years.....	140	2	1	4	20	113
Total females .....	1,797	97	97	164	306	1,133
Under 5 years.....	6		3	1	1	1
5 to 9 years.....	635	62	43	68	119	373
10 to 14 years.....	999	34	49	90	170	656
15 to 17 years.....	125	1	2	5	15	102
18 years and over.....	2				1	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 20.—*School attendance by months, with age, sex, color and nativity provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY	Total	1 month or less	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 to 7 months	8 months or more
Total native whites .....	2,146	103	128	144	268	1,403
Under 5 years.....	7	1	4	1		1
5 to 9 years.....	838	78	59	66	164	471
10 to 14 years.....	1,120	21	63	71	180	785
15 to 17 years.....	179	3	2	6	23	145
18 years and over.....	2				1	1
Native white males .....	1,034	55	54	43	179	703
Under 5 years.....	3	1	1			1
5 to 9 years.....	422	43	29	22	88	240
10 to 14 years.....	511	9	24	17	79	382
15 to 17 years.....	98	2		4	12	80
Native white females .....	1,112	48	74	101	189	700
Under 5 years.....	4		3	1		
5 to 9 years.....	416	35	30	44	76	231
10 to 14 years.....	609	12	39	54	101	403
15 to 17 years.....	81	1	2	2	11	65
18 years and over.....	2				1	1
Total foreign whites .....	34	2	3	3	2	24
5 to 9 years.....	14	1	2		1	10
10 to 14 years.....	12	1	1	2		8
15 to 17 years.....	8			1	1	6
Foreign white males .....	19	1		2	2	14
5 to 9 years.....	7	1			1	5
10 to 14 years.....	7			2		5
15 to 17 years.....	5				1	4
Foreign white females .....	15	1	3	1		10
5 to 9 years.....	7		2			5
10 to 14 years.....	5	1	1			3
15 to 17 years.....	3			1		2
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	1,299	131	54	184	238	692
Under 5 years.....	5			2	1	2
5 to 9 years.....	474	67	28	67	83	229
10 to 14 years.....	742	64	25	113	143	397
15 to 17 years.....	78		1	2	11	64
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	629	83	34	122	121	269
Under 5 years.....	3			2		1
5 to 9 years.....	232	40	17	43	40	92
10 to 14 years.....	357	43	16	77	74	147
15 to 17 years.....	37		1		7	29
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	670	48	20	62	117	423
Under 5 years.....	2				1	1
5 to 9 years.....	242	27	11	24	43	137
10 to 14 years.....	385	21	9	36	69	250
15 to 17 years.....	41			2	4	35

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 21.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, sex, race and nativity, by provinces

## CUBA

(The figures in *italics* are included in those of the province or municipality)

## TOTAL POPULATION

PROVINCES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Cuba .....	2,889,004	462,471	33,614	115,002	147,854	189,900	1,940,163
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	52,503	2,284	8,415	6,579	6,923	184,491
Havana .....	697,583	56,083	16,721	45,063	64,819	82,188	432,796
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>363,506</i>	<i>2,732</i>	<i>13,132</i>	<i>34,637</i>	<i>50,436</i>	<i>55,748</i>	<i>206,881</i>
Matanzas .....	312,704	56,053	3,020	11,206	13,772	20,462	208,191
Santa Clara .....	657,697	115,535	4,668	19,563	27,018	35,710	455,263
Camagüey .....	228,913	47,697	1,993	7,559	12,052	14,112	145,500
Oriente .....	730,909	134,597	4,928	23,196	23,614	30,505	514,069

## TOTAL MALES

Cuba .....	1,530,509	454,854	24,728	73,750	144,462	161,391	671,324
Pinar del Río .....	134,995	50,810	1,632	4,171	6,458	5,300	68,624
Havana .....	365,535	55,650	13,695	28,592	63,063	68,722	136,410
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>189,658</i>	<i>2,714</i>	<i>10,398</i>	<i>21,603</i>	<i>48,946</i>	<i>46,771</i>	<i>59,226</i>
Matanzas .....	165,364	55,149	2,077	7,438	13,544	17,044	70,112
Santa Clara .....	348,765	114,125	3,019	13,890	26,551	30,194	160,666
Camagüey .....	129,737	47,508	1,487	4,896	11,725	12,867	51,256
Oriente .....	386,113	131,612	3,418	14,763	23,115	27,269	185,936

## TOTAL FEMALES

Cuba .....	1,358,495	7,617	8,886	41,252	3,392	28,509	1,268,839
Pinar del Río .....	126,203	1,696	652	4,244	121	1,623	117,867
Havana .....	332,048	433	3,626	16,471	1,753	13,466	296,296
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>173,848</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2,734</i>	<i>13,031</i>	<i>1,490</i>	<i>8,977</i>	<i>147,595</i>
Matanzas .....	147,340	604	943	3,768	228	3,418	138,079
Santa Clara .....	308,932	1,410	1,649	5,673	467	5,516	294,217
Camagüey .....	99,173	181	506	2,663	327	1,247	94,244
Oriente .....	344,796	2,985	1,516	8,433	496	3,239	328,133

## TOTAL NATIVE WHITES

Cuba .....	1,816,017	257,853	24,717	44,887	68,371	75,797	1,344,892
Pinar del Río .....	192,408	36,990	1,729	5,042	3,871	3,575	141,201
Havana .....	447,004	40,610	12,509	15,791	27,498	36,281	314,915
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>197,199</i>	<i>1,380</i>	<i>9,668</i>	<i>10,547</i>	<i>18,846</i>	<i>21,941</i>	<i>134,827</i>
Matanzas .....	192,681	31,149	2,229	4,746	6,226	7,603	140,628
Santa Clara .....	447,604	67,920	3,472	8,476	13,761	14,630	339,345
Camagüey .....	156,884	24,684	1,448	3,264	5,951	5,410	116,127
Oriente .....	379,438	57,100	3,330	7,068	10,964	8,298	292,676

## NATIVE WHITE MALES

Cuba .....	914,022	255,036	18,313	32,988	66,000	65,217	476,466
Pinar del Río .....	97,774	36,124	1,222	2,600	3,779	2,793	51,247
Havana .....	223,871	39,825	9,951	12,475	26,267	30,569	104,784
<i>City of Havana</i> .....	<i>95,928</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>7,797</i>	<i>8,401</i>	<i>17,785</i>	<i>18,742</i>	<i>41,833</i>
Matanzas .....	97,708	31,055	1,517	3,588	6,214	6,914	48,420
Santa Clara .....	224,784	67,255	2,166	6,794	13,391	12,673	122,505
Camagüey .....	79,959	24,583	1,065	2,349	5,863	4,856	41,439
Oriente .....	189,926	56,194	2,368	5,173	10,686	7,432	108,073

TABLE 21.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

## NATIVE WHITE FEMALES

PROVINCES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Cuba	901,995	2,817	6,404	11,399	2,371	10,580	888,424
Pinar del Río	94,634	833	507	2,433	92	782	89,954
Havana	223,133	185	2,558	3,316	1,231	5,712	210,131
City of Havana	101,271	10	1,871	2,146	1,051	3,199	92,994
Matanzas	94,973	94	712	1,158	112	689	92,208
Santa Clara	222,820	685	1,286	1,682	370	1,977	216,840
Camagüey	76,925	101	379	915	288	554	74,388
Oriente	189,510	906	962	1,895	278	893	184,603

## TOTAL FOREIGN WHITES

Cuba	272,030	68,193	4,981	25,977	60,159	37,635	75,055
Pinar del Río	9,072	3,750	223	545	1,816	791	1,947
Havana	109,727	7,054	2,714	15,613	31,005	19,053	34,278
City of Havana	85,501	933	2,287	14,278	26,792	14,867	26,344
Matanzas	24,617	9,057	329	1,795	4,333	3,003	6,050
Santa Clara	62,378	25,820	680	3,561	9,896	6,685	15,736
Camagüey	29,566	12,516	360	1,409	4,912	3,965	6,404
Oriente	56,970	9,986	675	3,054	8,147	4,168	10,640

## FOREIGN WHITE MALES

Cuba	202,957	67,871	3,828	18,464	56,533	35,922	17,339
Pinar del Río	7,538	3,735	182	458	1,806	777	580
Havana	73,832	7,031	2,096	9,753	30,629	17,731	6,592
City of Havana	56,061	926	1,795	8,841	26,477	13,694	4,328
Matanzas	19,786	9,026	252	1,582	4,352	2,889	1,385
Santa Clara	50,114	25,729	514	3,108	9,834	6,517	4,412
Camagüey	24,513	12,478	285	1,045	4,881	3,927	1,897
Oriente	27,174	9,872	499	2,518	8,631	4,081	2,173

## FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES

Cuba	69,073	322	1,153	7,513	626	1,743	57,716
Pinar del Río	1,534	15	41	87	10	14	1,337
Havana	35,895	33	618	5,860	376	1,322	27,636
City of Havana	29,440	7	492	5,437	315	1,175	22,016
Matanzas	4,831	31	77	213	31	114	4,365
Santa Clara	12,234	91	166	453	62	168	11,324
Camagüey	5,053	38	75	364	31	38	4,507
Oriente	9,496	114	176	536	116	87	8,467

TOTAL COLORED <sup>1</sup>

Cuba	800,957	136,425	3,916	44,633	19,324	76,418	520,236
Pinar del Río	59,718	11,766	332	2,828	892	2,557	41,343
Havana	140,852	9,009	1,498	13,650	6,316	26,854	83,516
City of Havana	80,806	419	1,777	9,812	4,808	18,940	45,650
Matanzas	95,408	15,847	462	4,665	3,063	9,856	61,513
Santa Clara	147,715	21,795	516	7,526	3,361	14,375	100,142
Camagüey	42,463	10,497	185	2,886	1,189	4,737	22,990
Oriente	314,803	67,511	923	13,074	4,503	18,039	210,753

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 21.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CUBA.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

COLORED MALES <sup>1</sup>

PROVINCES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Cuba .....	413,530	131,947	2,587	22,298	18,929	60,232	177,537
Pinar del Río .....	29,683	10,951	228	1,104	873	1,730	14,797
Havana .....	67,832	8,794	1,048	6,364	6,170	20,422	25,034
City of Havana .....	37,639	418	806	4,361	4,684	14,335	13,065
Matanzas .....	47,870	15,068	308	2,268	2,978	7,241	20,007
Santa Clara .....	73,867	21,141	319	3,688	3,326	11,004	34,089
Camagüey .....	25,265	10,447	133	1,502	1,181	4,082	7,920
Oriente .....	169,013	65,546	551	7,072	4,401	15,753	75,690

COLORED FEMALES <sup>1</sup>

Cuba .....	387,427	4,478	1,329	22,540	395	16,186	342,699
Pinar del Río .....	30,035	815	104	1,724	19	827	26,546
Havana .....	73,020	215	450	7,295	146	6,432	58,482
City of Havana .....	44,147	1	371	5,451	121	4,605	32,585
Matanzas .....	47,536	779	154	2,397	85	2,615	41,506
Santa Clara .....	73,818	661	197	3,538	35	3,371	66,053
Camagüey .....	17,198	56	52	1,384	8	65	15,049
Oriente .....	145,790	1,965	372	6,002	102	2,286	135,063

TABLE 22.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, by municipalities*

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Cuba .....	2,889,004	462,471	33,614	115,002	147,854	189,900	1,940,163
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	52,506	2,284	8,415	6,579	6,923	184,491
Havana .....	697,583	56,083	16,721	45,063	61,819	82,188	432,709
City of Havana .....	363,506	2,762	13,132	31,617	50,436	55,748	206,821
Matanzas .....	312,704	56,053	3,020	11,206	13,772	20,462	208,191
Santa Clara .....	657,697	115,535	4,698	19,763	27,018	35,710	455,203
Camagüey .....	228,513	47,697	1,993	7,559	12,052	14,112	145,500
Oriente .....	730,909	134,597	4,928	23,196	23,614	80,506	514,089

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 22.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, by municipalities.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
The province .....	261,198	52,506	2,284	8,415	6,579	6,923	184,491
Artemisa .....	21,497	4,831	387	486	672	807	14,314
Cabañas .....	17,645	4,451	231	438	326	314	11,885
Candelaria .....	9,691	1,926	19	78	289	272	7,107
Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	3,509	72	1,751	205	349	7,711
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	7,062	216	491	467	861	23,369
Guanajay .....	11,745	1,745	2-8	844	502	877	7,539
Guane .....	20,046	3,933	137	416	691	296	14,573
Mantua .....	10,502	1,901	60	151	179	154	8,147
Maríel .....	8,614	1,479	63	367	220	513	5,072
Los Pañoles .....	13,490	3,155	56	305	310	302	9,323
Pinar del Río .....	47,558	7,957	484	1,880	1,619	1,223	34,635
City of Pinar del Río .....	13,728	422	428	1,239	1,312	917	9,300
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	3,158	63	305	319	300	9,050
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	3,440	105	391	339	251	12,688
San Luis .....	10,547	1,702	51	260	155	211	8,168
Vinales .....	12,971	2,227	82	252	217	213	9,980

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province .....	697,583	56,063	16,721	45,063	64,819	82,188	432,709
Aguacate .....	9,123	1,927	51	127	333	690	5,991
Alquízar .....	11,815	2,438	47	145	406	673	8,106
Batabanó .....	14,510	2,749	100	897	596	623	9,545
Bauta .....	10,181	2,035	43	254	351	350	7,139
Bejucal .....	13,239	2,208	159	230	555	1,489	8,598
Guanabacoa .....	31,389	2,024	551	713	2,306	3,834	21,961
City of Guanabacoa .....	16,452	72	471	547	1,743	2,783	10,736
Camito del Guayabal .....	6,112	1,312	15	75	185	339	4,188
Güines .....	27,917	4,958	344	769	1,256	1,503	19,090
City of Güines .....	13,679	1,310	313	605	1,051	1,012	9,385
Güira de Melena .....	15,179	2,729	114	251	565	767	10,749
Havana .....	363,506	2,732	13,132	34,637	50,436	55,748	206,821
City of Havana .....	363,506	2,732	13,132	34,637	50,436	55,748	206,821
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	927	20	151	248	174	2,679
Jaruco .....	20,752	4,374	195	308	588	1,106	14,183
La Salud .....	5,722	1,466	10	178	156	272	3,646
Madriga .....	7,787	1,468	58	134	235	304	5,598
Marianao .....	37,464	2,004	759	3,687	2,292	5,314	23,408
City of Marianao .....	30,701	737	690	5,505	1,890	4,538	19,341
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	3,823	103	197	376	613	10,246
Nueva Paz .....	15,334	3,359	87	198	575	472	10,643
Regla .....	14,489	32	238	583	1,079	3,019	9,588
City of Regla .....	14,489	32	238	583	1,079	3,019	9,588
San Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	3,735	221	295	685	2,045	15,853
City of San Antonio de los Baños .....	10,645	667	176	244	536	1,817	7,205
San Nicolás .....	15,576	4,208	73	147	322	629	10,200
San José de las Lajas .....	15,718	3,373	165	336	532	446	10,864
Santa María del Rosario .....	4,913	949	49	335	188	39	3,353
Santiago de las Vegas .....	14,427	1,239	174	414	554	1,704	10,342

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

The province .....	312,704	56,053	3,020	11,206	13,772	20,462	208,161
Agramonte .....	12,547	2,849	35	383	351	619	8,310
Alacranes .....	9,067	2,059	58	152	290	381	6,127
Bo'ondrón .....	12,513	2,890	90	178	373	780	8,166
Cárdenas .....	32,753	1,346	557	1,797	2,899	3,870	22,317
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	297	612	1,657	2,709	3,571	18,701
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	2,306	152	324	187	150	5,781

TABLE 22.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations,  
by municipalities.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Profes- sional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transporta- tion	Manufac- turing and mecha- nical in- dustries	Without gainful occu- pation
Colón .....	27,560	5,985	198	498	1,216	1,587	18,086
<i>City of Colón</i> .....	<i>8,046</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>1,174</i>	<i>4,919</i>
Guamacaro .....	11,369	2,641	38	294	390	303	7,708
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	1,933	46	338	333	262	7,370
Jovellanos .....	14,115	2,770	169	494	788	859	9,035
Manguito .....	18,559	4,806	101	473	585	793	11,801
Martí .....	23,878	5,960	85	389	585	987	15,872
Matanzas .....	62,638	5,867	988	4,143	3,645	5,699	42,296
<i>City of Matanzas</i> .....	<i>41,574</i>	<i>1,138</i>	<i>924</i>	<i>3,621</i>	<i>3,137</i>	<i>5,920</i>	<i>26,834</i>
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	4,048	123	674	497	1,183	12,849
Perico .....	12,068	2,493	114	384	511	1,184	7,388
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	1,763	31	186	189	246	5,525
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	2,330	46	180	186	147	6,361
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	1,766	55	139	282	398	5,678
Santa Ana .....	5,927	1,454	56	76	112	174	4,065
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	775	78	154	386	860	3,942

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

The province .....	657,697	115,535	4,068	19,563	27,018	35,710	456,206
Abreus .....	6,183	1,347	43	182	199	544	3,866
Caibarién .....	14,583	812	174	821	1,233	1,784	8,729
<i>City of Caibarién</i> .....	<i>12,088</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>787</i>	<i>1,201</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>7,861</i>
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	3,559	65	399	300	343	8,065
Camajuaní .....	15,941	2,783	118	274	905	864	10,997
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	13,039	1,033	4,063	6,169	6,850	64,708
<i>City of Cienfuegos</i> .....	<i>37,241</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>2,787</i>	<i>4,027</i>	<i>4,789</i>	<i>24,304</i>
Cifuentes .....	7,109	1,434	30	109	191	434	4,964
Corralillo .....	9,813	2,432	56	103	150	233	6,839
Cruces .....	13,478	1,868	130	338	737	1,319	9,086
Enserucijada .....	11,809	2,576	77	252	414	922	7,566
Esperanza .....	16,013	3,290	60	186	352	363	11,793
Palmira .....	9,443	1,269	79	280	374	1,347	6,094
Placetas .....	24,062	3,515	58	373	627	522	18,969
<i>City of Placetas</i> .....	<i>9,402</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>7,879</i>
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	3,798	73	274	403	430	10,926
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	1,951	65	119	236	455	5,520
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	1,028	55	183	242	520	5,018
Rodas .....	23,203	4,054	79	1,684	638	852	15,866
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	3,214	474	1,291	2,969	3,466	19,778
<i>City of Sagua la Grande</i> .....	<i>17,487</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>2,178</i>	<i>2,612</i>	<i>10,847</i>
Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,341	15,825	368	2,138	3,075	2,903	55,032
<i>City of Sancti Spiritus</i> .....	<i>23,572</i>	<i>2,076</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>1,442</i>	<i>1,670</i>	<i>16,913</i>
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,067	5,848	85	285	480	400	16,969
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	2,917	41	57	151	101	8,763
San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,680	2,166	32	119	239	265	6,858
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,569	1,960	56	136	197	303	7,917
San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	4,584	203	766	785	1,202	17,503
<i>City of San Juan de los Remedios</i> .....	<i>8,541</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>5,796</i>
Santa Clara .....	63,151	9,148	547	1,995	2,674	3,543	45,274
<i>City of Santa Clara</i> .....	<i>21,694</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>1,117</i>	<i>1,843</i>	<i>2,787</i>	<i>14,786</i>
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	2,797	57	488	399	488	9,930
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	4,599	149	897	722	995	17,487
Trinidad .....	40,602	6,959	250	822	1,142	2,245	29,184
<i>City of Trinidad</i> .....	<i>12,651</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>8,910</i>
Yaguajay .....	21,491	4,194	142	760	609	1,343	14,443
Zulueta .....	10,524	2,569	71	196	346	674	6,366

TABLE 22.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations,  
by municipalities.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Profes- sional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
The province .....	228,913	47,697	1,993	7,559	12,052	14,112	145,500
Camagüey .....	98,193	15,452	1,105	3,450	5,579	6,799	65,799
City of Camagüey .....	<i>41,909</i>	<i>1,666</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>2,203</i>	<i>3,791</i>	<i>4,569</i>	<i>28,774</i>
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	10,248	290	1,851	3,016	3,149	26,418
City of Ciego de Avila ..	<i>16,408</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>1,148</i>	<i>1,659</i>	<i>1,697</i>	<i>10,230</i>
Jatibonico .....	10,911	2,945	71	198	268	256	7,173
Morón .....	43,361	12,623	301	1,084	1,494	2,100	25,759
City of Morón .....	<i>9,650</i>	<i>1,478</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>5,063</i>
Nuevitas .....	15,690	2,701	116	635	1,254	1,074	9,880
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786	3,728	80	332	441	734	10,471

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province .....	730,909	134,597	4,928	23,196	23,614	30,505	514,089
Alto Songo .....	34,278	7,886	73	336	509	500	24,974
Banes .....	27,391	5,091	156	409	1,014	983	19,738
City of Banes .....	<i>10,180</i>	<i>1,255</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>7,020</i>
Baracoa .....	31,884	7,874	197	653	1,013	1,110	21,037
Bayamo .....	45,961	6,253	108	485	447	428	38,240
Campechuela .....	14,895	6,153	156	387	469	1,047	6,683
Caney .....	15,048	2,780	129	348	241	311	11,239
Cobre .....	20,744	5,374	78	218	359	277	14,438
Gibara .....	28,616	5,231	281	735	788	1,457	20,154
Guantánamo .....	68,883	14,305	395	2,428	2,785	4,532	44,440
City of Guantánamo .....	<i>14,762</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>1,184</i>	<i>1,396</i>	<i>10,584</i>
Holguín .....	91,267	15,291	388	2,602	2,198	2,658	68,130
City of Holguín .....	<i>13,768</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>819</i>	<i>11,235</i>
Jiguani .....	22,693	4,094	74	249	352	396	17,528
Manzanillo .....	55,570	6,374	533	1,856	2,263	3,131	42,413
City of Manzanillo .....	<i>22,331</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>1,622</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>16,689</i>
Mayarí .....	28,792	4,940	217	1,104	903	2,831	18,797
Niquero .....	14,188	3,401	38	480	302	393	9,572
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	13,875	198	1,527	1,677	1,325	30,929
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	8,702	147	711	1,136	1,745	27,905
Sagua de Tánamo .....	15,499	3,224	50	180	178	276	11,591
San Luis .....	19,961	3,665	100	252	729	683	14,532
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	997	1,417	7,235	5,482	5,511	49,500
City of Santiago de Cuba ..	<i>62,081</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>7,181</i>	<i>4,561</i>	<i>5,062</i>	<i>43,427</i>
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	9,087	193	913	789	911	22,229

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces*

## CUBA

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total</b> .....	2,889,004	462,471	33,614	115,002	147,854	189,880	1,940,183
Under 10 years .....	847,033	837	14	113	31	90	845,948
10 to 14 years .....	377,006	21,514	232	4,113	2,981	4,351	343,815
15 to 19 years .....	296,480	61,404	1,724	14,093	19,407	27,860	171,981
20 to 24 years .....	199,514	50,870	3,858	16,618	21,697	23,732	82,739
25 to 29 years .....	238,822	58,551	6,139	17,825	23,735	28,948	103,624
30 to 34 years .....	216,155	59,690	5,196	15,555	21,754	27,283	86,697
35 to 44 years .....	316,558	91,818	7,560	21,753	30,191	38,668	126,568
45 to 54 years .....	197,829	58,408	5,030	13,798	16,632	23,555	90,588
55 to 64 years .....	118,403	37,632	2,781	7,214	8,075	10,635	52,026
65 years and over .....	81,215	21,727	1,080	3,920	3,331	4,958	46,199
<b>Total males</b> .....	1,530,509	454,854	24,728	73,750	144,462	161,371	671,344
Under 10 years .....	430,201	739	8	49	30	85	429,290
10 to 14 years .....	191,386	20,918	178	2,157	2,886	3,415	161,832
15 to 19 years .....	149,477	60,279	1,179	8,030	18,509	22,045	39,435
20 to 24 years .....	110,113	50,195	2,158	11,298	21,008	20,255	5,199
25 to 29 years .....	127,873	57,836	3,978	12,158	23,218	25,146	5,517
30 to 34 years .....	122,429	59,028	3,739	10,875	21,420	23,798	3,569
35 to 44 years .....	180,823	90,539	5,968	14,143	29,721	33,086	7,366
45 to 54 years .....	111,282	57,346	4,268	8,333	16,400	20,070	4,865
55 to 64 years .....	65,727	36,816	2,317	4,364	7,978	9,161	5,091
65 years and over .....	41,198	21,138	935	2,343	3,292	4,310	9,180
<b>Total females</b> .....	1,358,495	7,617	8,886	41,252	3,392	28,509	1,268,839
Under 10 years .....	416,832	98	6	64	1	5	416,668
10 to 14 years .....	185,620	596	54	1,956	95	938	181,983
15 to 19 years .....	146,992	1,125	545	6,063	898	5,815	132,546
20 to 24 years .....	89,401	675	1,700	5,320	689	3,477	77,540
25 to 29 years .....	110,949	695	2,161	5,637	517	3,802	98,107
30 to 34 years .....	93,726	682	1,457	4,680	334	3,465	83,128
35 to 44 years .....	135,735	1,279	1,592	7,610	470	5,582	119,202
45 to 54 years .....	86,547	1,062	762	5,465	252	3,285	75,721
55 to 64 years .....	52,676	836	464	2,850	97	1,494	46,935
65 years and over .....	40,017	589	145	1,577	39	648	37,019
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	1,816,017	257,853	24,717	44,387	68,371	75,797	1,344,892
Under 10 years .....	614,990	588	13	62	24	22	614,281
10 to 14 years .....	288,632	15,532	170	2,202	2,200	2,319	246,229
15 to 19 years .....	191,283	39,150	1,306	6,227	11,093	13,296	120,211
20 to 24 years .....	99,927	21,866	2,843	5,963	8,557	8,603	52,095
25 to 29 years .....	130,089	30,152	4,709	7,001	10,678	11,215	66,334
30 to 34 years .....	120,726	33,731	3,778	6,476	10,136	10,515	56,090
35 to 44 years .....	175,134	51,799	5,476	8,338	13,407	14,911	81,233
45 to 54 years .....	109,551	33,282	3,624	4,716	7,139	8,969	51,821
55 to 64 years .....	66,683	21,636	2,100	2,389	3,715	4,202	32,631
65 years and over .....	38,982	10,147	698	1,003	1,422	1,745	23,907
<b>Native white males</b> .....	914,022	255,036	18,313	32,988	66,000	65,217	476,468
Under 10 years .....	313,096	583	7	32	23	18	312,433
10 to 14 years .....	137,131	15,238	131	1,397	2,137	1,774	116,454
15 to 19 years .....	92,446	38,581	879	4,283	10,407	10,434	27,862
20 to 24 years .....	46,070	21,605	1,579	4,740	8,020	7,886	2,740
25 to 29 years .....	60,805	29,902	3,055	5,628	10,282	9,955	1,963
30 to 34 years .....	62,182	33,489	2,728	5,147	9,918	9,363	1,534
35 to 44 years .....	92,174	51,265	4,367	6,173	13,150	12,974	4,245
45 to 54 years .....	57,151	32,934	3,137	3,228	6,697	7,978	2,877
55 to 64 years .....	35,200	21,412	1,797	1,663	3,668	3,733	2,924
65 years and over .....	17,767	10,027	633	694	1,398	1,599	3,416

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Native white females</b> .....	901,995	2,817	6,404	11,399	2,371	10,580	868,424
Under 10 years .....	301,894	5	6	30	1	4	301,848
10 to 14 years .....	131,521	294	39	805	63	545	129,775
15 to 19 years .....	98,837	569	427	1,944	686	2,832	92,349
20 to 24 years .....	53,857	261	1,264	1,223	537	1,217	49,355
25 to 29 years .....	69,284	250	1,674	1,373	396	1,260	64,351
30 to 34 years .....	58,544	242	1,050	1,329	218	1,149	54,556
35 to 44 years .....	82,980	504	1,109	2,165	257	1,937	76,988
45 to 54 years .....	52,400	348	487	1,488	142	991	48,844
55 to 64 years .....	31,483	224	303	733	47	469	29,707
65 years and over .....	21,215	120	65	309	24	146	20,561
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	272,030	68,193	4,981	25,977	60,159	37,665	75,055
Under 10 years .....	10,048	31	1	5	4	3	10,004
10 to 14 years .....	8,845	675	12	262	483	280	7,133
15 to 19 years .....	21,795	4,592	157	2,432	5,875	2,797	5,922
20 to 24 years .....	38,819	10,796	439	4,841	10,471	5,385	6,887
25 to 29 years .....	39,116	10,354	636	4,420	9,971	5,939	7,796
30 to 34 years .....	35,063	8,701	665	3,476	8,647	5,637	7,907
35 to 44 years .....	55,909	15,156	1,312	5,120	12,583	9,066	12,672
45 to 54 years .....	35,061	10,542	959	3,109	7,397	5,576	7,388
55 to 64 years .....	17,354	5,071	509	1,529	3,417	2,161	4,807
65 years and over .....	10,020	2,275	261	673	1,311	821	4,679
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	202,957	67,871	3,828	18,461	59,533	35,922	17,339
Under 10 years .....	5,178	31	1	3	4	3	5,134
10 to 14 years .....	4,814	632	9	157	471	225	3,290
15 to 19 years .....	15,858	4,554	109	1,539	5,794	2,544	1,318
20 to 24 years .....	30,479	10,763	305	3,014	10,374	5,142	881
25 to 29 years .....	29,890	10,330	475	2,908	9,884	5,668	625
30 to 34 years .....	28,520	8,669	532	2,542	8,576	5,389	812
35 to 44 years .....	42,564	15,091	1,007	3,885	12,429	8,714	1,438
45 to 54 years .....	27,343	10,482	774	2,553	7,317	5,390	837
55 to 64 years .....	13,258	5,035	399	1,293	3,380	2,086	1,065
65 years and over .....	7,055	2,254	217	570	1,304	791	1,919
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	69,073	322	1,153	7,513	626	1,743	57,716
Under 10 years .....	4,872			2			4,870
10 to 14 years .....	4,031	13	3	105	12	55	3,843
15 to 19 years .....	5,537	35	48	913	81	253	4,604
20 to 24 years .....	8,340	33	134	1,827	97	243	6,066
25 to 29 years .....	9,226	24	161	1,512	87	271	7,171
30 to 34 years .....	8,543	32	163	934	71	248	7,005
35 to 44 years .....	13,845	65	305	1,235	154	352	11,234
45 to 54 years .....	7,718	60	185	646	80	246	6,531
55 to 64 years .....	4,096	36	110	236	37	75	3,602
65 years and over .....	2,965	21	44	103	7	30	2,760
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	800,957	136,425	3,916	44,638	19,324	76,418	520,236
Under 10 years .....	221,995	218		46	3	65	221,663
10 to 14 years .....	99,509	5,307	50	1,649	298	1,752	90,453
15 to 19 years .....	83,391	17,682	261	5,414	2,439	11,767	45,848
20 to 24 years .....	60,768	18,208	576	5,814	2,639	9,744	23,757
25 to 29 years .....	69,617	18,045	794	6,404	3,088	11,794	29,494
30 to 34 years .....	60,366	17,258	723	5,693	2,971	11,111	22,700
35 to 44 years .....	85,515	24,893	772	8,295	4,201	14,691	32,663
45 to 54 years .....	53,217	14,584	447	5,853	2,116	8,810	21,377
55 to 64 years .....	34,369	10,945	172	3,286	943	4,292	14,728
65 years and over .....	32,213	9,305	121	2,244	598	2,392	17,553

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	413,530	131,947	2,587	22,298	18,929	60,232	117,537
Under 10 years .....	111,929	125		14	3	64	111,723
10 to 14 years .....	49,441	5,018	38	603	278	1,416	42,088
15 to 19 years .....	41,173	17,144	191	2,208	2,308	9,067	10,255
20 to 24 years .....	33,564	17,827	274	3,544	2,614	7,727	1,578
25 to 29 years .....	37,178	17,624	448	3,622	3,052	9,523	2,909
30 to 34 years .....	33,727	16,870	479	3,186	2,926	9,043	1,223
35 to 44 years .....	46,085	24,183	594	4,085	4,142	11,398	1,688
45 to 54 years .....	26,788	13,930	357	2,552	2,086	6,732	1,131
55 to 64 years .....	17,269	10,369	121	1,405	930	3,342	1,102
65 years and over .....	16,376	8,857	85	1,079	590	1,920	3,845
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	387,427	4,478	1,329	22,340	395	16,186	342,699
Under 10 years .....	10,066	93		32		1	109,940
10 to 14 years .....	50,068	289	12	1,046	20	336	48,365
15 to 19 years .....	42,218	518	70	3,206	131	2,700	35,598
20 to 24 years .....	27,204	381	302	2,270	55	2,017	22,179
25 to 29 years .....	32,439	421	346	2,782	34	2,271	26,586
30 to 34 years .....	26,639	388	244	2,417	45	2,068	21,477
35 to 44 years .....	39,430	710	178	4,210	59	3,293	30,080
45 to 54 years .....	26,429	354	90	3,331	30	2,078	20,246
55 to 64 years .....	17,097	576	51	1,881	13	950	13,626
65 years and over .....	15,837	448	36	1,165	8	472	13,708

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Total .....	261,198	52,506	2,284	8,415	6,579	6,923	184,491
Under 10 years .....	81,970	95		20	2	3	81,850
10 to 14 years .....	40,026	3,781	24	652	138	208	35,223
15 to 19 years .....	29,554	8,739	126	1,379	810	1,151	17,319
20 to 24 years .....	14,312	4,346	235	1,021	794	694	7,222
25 to 29 years .....	16,907	4,938	504	1,190	927	920	8,398
30 to 34 years .....	16,400	5,685	301	1,035	948	900	7,531
35 to 44 years .....	27,916	10,624	430	1,588	1,566	1,519	12,189
45 to 54 years .....	17,939	7,671	324	927	854	902	7,291
55 to 64 years .....	9,737	4,303	275	380	367	417	3,995
65 years and over .....	6,407	2,294	65	223	173	209	3,477
Total males .....	134,995	50,810	1,632	4,171	6,458	5,300	66,624
Under 10 years .....	41,021	90		5	2	2	40,923
10 to 14 years .....	20,158	3,585	22	260	125	95	16,071
15 to 19 years .....	14,207	8,342	107	649	789	651	3,660
20 to 24 years .....	8,980	4,170	109	611	774	519	797
25 to 29 years .....	7,914	4,818	526	690	610	719	451
30 to 34 years .....	8,807	5,544	237	560	937	731	798
35 to 44 years .....	15,574	10,358	392	720	1,547	1,260	1,327
45 to 54 years .....	10,738	7,485	284	390	835	784	960
55 to 64 years .....	5,956	4,210	125	178	366	347	732
65 years and over .....	3,640	2,208	60	110	173	192	897
Total females .....	126,203	1,696	652	4,244	121	1,623	117,867
Under 10 years .....	40,949	5		15		1	40,928
10 to 14 years .....	19,868	196	2	392	13	113	19,152
15 to 19 years .....	15,347	427	19	730	21	500	13,660
20 to 24 years .....	7,332	176	126	410	20	175	6,426
25 to 29 years .....	8,993	150	178	500	17	201	7,947
30 to 34 years .....	7,593	141	64	475	11	169	6,738
35 to 44 years .....	12,342	266	63	898	19	259	10,862
45 to 54 years .....	7,231	183	40	537	19	118	6,331
55 to 64 years .....	3,781	93	150	204	1	70	3,236
65 years and over .....	2,767	56	5	113		17	2,576

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Total native whites	192,408	36,990	1,729	5,042	3,871	3,575	141,201
Under 10 years	61,209	70		18	1	2	61,120
10 to 14 years	30,848	2,814	9	461	109	121	27,334
15 to 19 years	21,923	6,471	91	921	616	656	13,168
20 to 24 years	9,905	3,118	170	597	445	320	5,257
25 to 29 years	12,117	3,629	416	735	546	499	6,292
30 to 34 years	11,785	4,103	229	663	581	458	5,751
35 to 44 years	19,732	7,586	308	927	847	813	9,251
45 to 54 years	12,306	5,340	227	483	444	428	5,384
55 to 64 years	6,272	2,729	234	175	194	194	2,746
65 years and over	3,311	1,132	45	61	88	84	1,898
Native white males	97,774	36,124	1,222	2,609	3,779	2,793	51,247
Under 10 years	32,244	68		3	1	1	32,171
10 to 14 years	15,611	2,686	8	195	105	44	12,573
15 to 19 years	10,528	6,233	74	470	596	393	2,762
20 to 24 years	4,637	3,037	71	354	428	243	534
25 to 29 years	5,502	3,572	282	452	532	463	261
30 to 34 years	6,125	4,051	185	374	572	284	559
35 to 44 years	10,637	7,444	262	450	836	702	973
45 to 54 years	7,033	5,242	208	195	428	374	516
55 to 64 years	3,663	2,683	92	81	193	169	415
65 years and over	1,704	1,108	40	35	88	80	352
Native white females	94,634	866	507	2,433	92	782	86,954
Under 10 years	31,965	2		13		1	31,949
10 to 14 years	15,237	128	1	268	4	77	14,761
15 to 19 years	11,395	238	17	451	20	263	10,406
20 to 24 years	5,238	79	99	243	17	77	4,723
25 to 29 years	6,615	57	134	283	14	96	6,031
30 to 34 years	5,660	52	44	289	9	74	5,192
35 to 44 years	9,065	142	46	477	11	111	8,278
45 to 54 years	2,609	46	142	94	1	25	2,301
55 to 64 years	5,243	98	19	288	16	54	4,768
65 years and over	1,807	24	5	29		4	1,545
Total foreign whites	9,072	3,750	223	545	1,816	791	1,947
Under 10 years	201						201
10 to 14 years	170	61		5	6	3	95
15 to 19 years	494	170	-5	38	70	33	178
20 to 24 years	763	229	20	70	234	94	116
25 to 29 years	835	275	29	73	258	71	129
30 to 34 years	864	318	23	57	232	94	140
35 to 44 years	2,027	896	53	95	507	190	286
45 to 54 years	1,705	824	52	129	312	179	209
55 to 64 years	1,207	619	27	45	133	80	303
65 years and over	806	358	14	33	64	47	290
Foreign white males	7,538	3,735	182	458	1,806	777	580
Under 10 years	117						117
10 to 14 years	96	61		5	6	3	21
15 to 19 years	376	169	3	32	70	32	70
20 to 24 years	644	229	14	64	234	90	13
25 to 29 years	698	274	21	62	258	71	12
30 to 34 years	715	317	15	49	231	92	11
35 to 44 years	1,714	892	44	82	500	188	8
45 to 54 years	1,476	822	45	94	310	176	32
55 to 64 years	1,028	615	26	39	133	79	136
65 years and over	671	353	14	31	64	46	160

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Foreign white females .....	1,534	15	41	87	10	14	1,367
Under 10 years .....	84						84
10 to 14 years .....	74						74
15 to 19 years .....	118	1	2	6		1	108
20 to 24 years .....	119		6	6		4	103
25 to 29 years .....	137	1	8	11			117
30 to 34 years .....	149	1	8	8	1	2	129
35 to 44 years .....	313	4	9	13	7	2	278
45 to 54 years .....	226	2	7	35	2	3	177
55 to 64 years .....	179	4	1	6		1	167
65 years and over .....	135	2		2		1	130
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	59,718	11,763	332	2,828	892	2,557	41,343
Under 10 years .....	17,560	25		4	1	1	17,529
10 to 14 years .....	9,008	906	15	185	23	84	7,794
15 to 19 years .....	7,137	2,128	30	420	124	462	3,973
20 to 24 years .....	5,614	1,001	45	354	115	280	1,848
25 to 29 years .....	3,955	1,064	59	382	123	350	1,077
30 to 34 years .....	3,751	1,261	49	315	135	348	1,640
35 to 44 years .....	6,157	2,142	69	566	212	516	2,352
45 to 54 years .....	3,958	1,507	45	315	98	295	1,698
55 to 64 years .....	2,278	95	14	160	40	143	946
65 years and over .....	2,290	774	6	126	21	78	1,285
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	29,683	10,951	228	1,104	873	1,730	14,797
Under 10 years .....	8,660	22		2	1	1	8,634
10 to 14 years .....	4,451	838	14	60	14	48	3,477
15 to 19 years .....	3,303	1,940	30	147	123	226	837
20 to 24 years .....	1,639	904	24	193	112	186	250
25 to 29 years .....	1,714	972	23	176	120	245	178
30 to 34 years .....	1,967	1,176	37	137	134	255	178
35 to 44 years .....	3,193	2,022	56	188	211	370	346
45 to 54 years .....	2,196	1,421	31	101	97	234	312
55 to 64 years .....	1,265	912	7	56	40	99	151
65 years and over .....	1,265	744	6	44	21	66	384
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	30,035	315	104	1,724	19	827	26,546
Under 10 years .....	8,900	?		2			8,895
10 to 14 years .....	4,357	68	1	126	9	36	4,317
15 to 19 years .....	3,831	188		273	1	236	3,136
20 to 24 years .....	1,975	97	21	161	3	94	1,599
25 to 29 years .....	2,241	92	36	206	3	105	1,799
30 to 34 years .....	1,784	88	12	178	1	93	1,412
35 to 44 years .....	2,964	120	13	378	1	146	2,306
45 to 54 years .....	1,762	86	14	214	1	61	1,386
55 to 64 years .....	993	43	7	104		44	795
65 years and over .....	1,025	30		82		12	901

PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Total .....	697,583	56,083	16,721	45,063	64,819	82,188	432,706
Under 10 years .....	163,476	166	1	13	3	6	163,287
10 to 14 years .....	80,596	3,594	87	1,239	1,068	2,127	72,481
15 to 19 years .....	74,310	8,160	868	5,282	8,744	12,770	38,466
20 to 24 years .....	53,745	3,864	1,782	7,392	6,905	9,683	21,119
25 to 29 years .....	62,979	5,475	2,686	7,090	10,439	11,633	25,639
30 to 34 years .....	58,675	6,802	2,454	6,050	9,178	11,534	22,637
35 to 44 years .....	91,791	12,143	3,929	8,658	13,235	17,014	36,812
45 to 54 years .....	59,329	8,806	2,812	5,477	7,378	10,959	23,897
55 to 64 years .....	30,220	4,525	1,496	2,541	3,493	4,586	13,649
65 years and over .....	10,432	2,528	606	1,321	1,379	1,876	11,722

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>385,535</b>	<b>55,650</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>28,592</b>	<b>63,066</b>	<b>68,722</b>	<b>138,410</b>
Under 10 years .....	84,816	103	1	2	3	4	84,703
10 to 14 years .....	40,670	3,535	66	597	1,033	1,599	33,840
15 to 19 years .....	38,509	8,149	555	3,094	8,243	9,631	8,837
20 to 24 years .....	28,852	3,243	1,097	4,843	9,503	8,069	1,497
25 to 29 years .....	32,935	5,445	1,889	4,695	10,147	9,973	786
30 to 34 years .....	32,400	6,774	1,907	4,191	9,632	9,975	521
35 to 44 years .....	50,150	12,079	3,230	5,584	12,968	14,507	1,752
45 to 54 years .....	32,365	8,758	2,479	3,348	7,291	9,410	1,079
55 to 64 years .....	15,923	4,474	1,344	1,513	3,452	3,961	1,179
65 years and over .....	8,915	2,490	527	725	1,364	1,593	2,216
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>332,048</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>16,471</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>13,466</b>	<b>296,299</b>
Under 10 years .....	81,660	63		11		2	81,584
10 to 14 years .....	39,926	59	21	642	35	528	38,641
15 to 19 years .....	35,801	31	313	2,188	501	3,139	29,629
20 to 24 years .....	24,893	21	685	2,549	402	1,614	19,622
25 to 29 years .....	30,024	30	707	2,395	289	1,640	24,853
30 to 34 years .....	26,255	28	547	1,819	146	1,519	22,116
35 to 44 years .....	41,541	64	699	3,074	237	2,507	35,060
45 to 54 years .....	26,991	48	333	2,129	87	1,549	22,818
55 to 64 years .....	14,367	51	152	1,028	41	625	12,470
65 years and over .....	10,517	38	79	596	15	283	9,506
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>447,004</b>	<b>40,010</b>	<b>12,509</b>	<b>15,791</b>	<b>27,498</b>	<b>36,281</b>	<b>314,915</b>
Under 10 years .....	131,737	75		1	2	1	131,658
10 to 14 years .....	61,863	3,084	60	579	742	1,233	56,165
15 to 19 years .....	49,335	6,598	66	2,196	4,355	6,857	28,673
20 to 24 years .....	27,713	2,517	1,354	2,460	3,528	4,049	13,885
25 to 29 years .....	34,424	3,750	2,006	2,563	4,346	5,007	16,662
30 to 34 years .....	32,156	4,916	1,907	2,278	3,852	4,820	14,483
35 to 44 years .....	50,703	8,792	2,924	3,020	5,526	7,036	23,405
45 to 54 years .....	32,893	6,093	2,065	1,686	3,127	4,692	15,230
55 to 64 years .....	16,699	2,891	1,137	733	1,467	1,959	8,512
65 years and over .....	9,491	1,294	410	275	553	717	6,242
<b>Native white males</b> .....	<b>223,871</b>	<b>39,825</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>26,267</b>	<b>30,569</b>	<b>104,784</b>
Under 10 years .....	67,080	75		1	2		67,002
10 to 14 years .....	31,378	3,051	48	377	722	913	26,267
15 to 19 years .....	24,175	6,575	417	1,626	3,997	5,044	6,516
20 to 24 years .....	13,154	2,507	840	2,087	3,223	3,390	1,107
25 to 29 years .....	16,330	3,736	1,484	2,194	4,123	4,380	413
30 to 34 years .....	16,524	4,904	1,424	1,934	3,741	4,281	240
35 to 44 years .....	26,114	8,754	2,436	2,346	5,398	6,068	1,112
45 to 54 years .....	16,876	6,070	1,853	1,215	3,074	4,103	561
55 to 64 years .....	8,314	2,873	1,063	506	1,445	1,738	689
65 years and over .....	3,926	1,280	386	189	542	652	877
<b>Native white females</b> .....	<b>223,123</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>210,131</b>
Under 10 years .....	64,657					1	64,656
10 to 14 years .....	30,485	33	12	202	20	320	29,898
15 to 19 years .....	25,160	23	239	570	358	1,813	22,157
20 to 24 years .....	14,639	10	514	373	305	659	12,778
25 to 29 years .....	18,004	14	612	369	223	627	16,249
30 to 34 years .....	15,632	12	383	344	111	539	14,243
35 to 44 years .....	24,589	38	488	674	128	968	22,293
45 to 54 years .....	15,927	23	212	471	53	499	14,669
55 to 64 years .....	8,387	18	74	227	22	221	7,823
65 years and over .....	5,567	14	24	86	11	65	5,365

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	109,727	7,061	2,714	15,613	31,005	19,053	34,276
Under 10 years .....	3,785	12	1	1		2	3,780
10 to 14 years .....	3,425	60	10	162	268	185	2,740
15 to 19 years .....	10,080	461	98	1,611	3,664	1,545	2,651
20 to 24 years .....	15,111	717	248	3,158	5,441	2,446	3,101
25 to 29 years .....	15,692	922	330	2,781	4,963	2,832	3,884
30 to 34 years .....	14,330	811	363	2,060	4,347	2,879	3,870
35 to 44 years .....	22,586	1,665	695	2,976	6,302	4,730	6,218
45 to 54 years .....	14,025	1,385	531	1,751	3,578	2,947	3,833
55 to 64 years .....	6,721	680	294	759	1,762	1,096	2,130
65 years and over .....	3,972	331	144	344	630	391	2,082
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	73,832	7,031	2,096	9,753	30,629	17,731	6,592
Under 10 years .....	2,016	12	1			2	2,001
10 to 14 years .....	1,871	59	8	78	256	135	1,835
15 to 19 years .....	7,312	479	63	655	3,605	1,334	676
20 to 24 years .....	10,290	714	167	1,632	5,363	2,259	153
25 to 29 years .....	10,490	919	239	1,513	4,908	2,613	268
30 to 34 years .....	9,632	805	281	1,330	4,316	2,678	192
35 to 44 years .....	15,344	1,619	547	2,047	6,208	4,475	406
45 to 54 years .....	9,911	1,381	446	1,310	3,546	2,797	428
55 to 64 years .....	4,562	674	234	614	1,745	1,038	277
65 years and over .....	2,414	329	110	274	677	370	654
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	35,895	33	618	5,860	376	1,322	27,686
Under 10 years .....	1,769			1			1,768
10 to 14 years .....	1,554		2	84	12	50	1,405
15 to 19 years .....	2,768	1	35	686	59	211	1,775
20 to 24 years .....	4,821	3	81	1,526	76	187	2,948
25 to 29 years .....	5,202	3	91	1,248	55	189	3,616
30 to 34 years .....	4,728	6	82	730	31	201	3,678
35 to 44 years .....	7,242	6	148	929	94	255	5,810
45 to 54 years .....	4,114	4	85	441	29	150	2,405
55 to 64 years .....	2,139	6	60	145	17	58	1,853
65 years and over .....	1,558	2	34	70	3	21	1,426
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	140,852	9,009	1,498	13,619	6,316	26,854	83,516
Under 10 years .....	30,954	79		11	1	3	30,880
10 to 14 years .....	15,308	450	17	498	58	709	13,576
15 to 19 years .....	14,895	1,101	114	1,445	725	4,368	7,142
20 to 24 years .....	10,841	630	180	1,774	936	3,188	4,133
25 to 29 years .....	12,843	803	280	1,763	1,127	3,794	5,093
30 to 34 years .....	12,169	1,075	284	1,712	979	3,835	4,264
35 to 44 years .....	18,502	1,686	310	2,632	1,407	5,248	7,189
45 to 54 years .....	12,501	1,328	216	2,040	673	3,410	4,834
55 to 64 years .....	6,870	954	65	1,049	264	1,531	3,007
65 years and over .....	5,939	903	52	702	146	768	3,288
<b>Colored males</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	67,832	8,794	1,048	6,364	6,170	20,422	25,034
Under 10 years .....	15,720	16		1	1	2	15,700
10 to 14 years .....	7,421	425	10	142	55	551	6,236
15 to 19 years .....	7,022	1,095	75	513	641	3,253	1,445
20 to 24 years .....	5,408	622	90	1,124	915	2,420	287
25 to 29 years .....	6,115	790	163	988	1,116	2,950	105
30 to 34 years .....	6,274	1,067	202	927	975	3,016	86
35 to 44 years .....	8,692	1,663	247	1,191	1,392	3,964	232
45 to 54 years .....	5,578	1,307	180	823	668	2,510	90
55 to 64 years .....	3,027	927	47	393	262	1,185	218
65 years and over .....	2,275	881	31	262	145	571	685

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	73,020	215	450	7,295	146	6,432	58,482
Under 10 years .....	15,234	63		10		1	15,160
10 to 14 years .....	7,887	25	7	356	3	158	7,338
15 to 19 years .....	7,873	6	39	932	94	1,115	5,697
20 to 24 years .....	5,433	8	90	950	21	768	3,896
25 to 29 years .....	6,728	13	94	778	11	844	4,988
30 to 34 years .....	5,895	10	82	785	4	819	4,195
35 to 44 years .....	9,810	20	63	1,471	15	1,284	6,937
45 to 54 years .....	6,923	21	33	1,217	5	900	4,744
55 to 64 years .....	3,843	27	18	653	2	346	2,794
65 years and over .....	3,394	22	21	440	1	197	2,713

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Total .....	312,704	56,053	3,020	11,206	13,772	20,462	208,191
Under 10 years .....	89,351	117		16	11	4	89,203
10 to 14 years .....	41,814	3,913	38	459	385	44	36,578
15 to 19 years .....	32,218	7,798	132	1,304	1,820	2,941	18,223
20 to 24 years .....	19,616	5,037	364	1,301	1,959	2,522	8,403
25 to 29 years .....	24,788	5,035	549	1,541	2,120	3,041	12,482
30 to 34 years .....	22,908	6,881	461	1,445	2,004	2,826	9,381
35 to 44 years .....	34,108	11,126	685	2,137	2,705	4,016	13,439
45 to 54 years .....	23,618	8,104	443	1,575	1,601	2,677	9,215
55 to 64 years .....	13,310	4,695	254	881	775	1,306	5,399
65 years and over .....	10,903	3,347	94	547	362	688	5,895
Total males .....	165,364	55,149	2,077	7,438	13,544	17,044	70,112
Under 10 years .....	45,489	115		9	11	4	45,350
10 to 14 years .....	21,198	3,563	35	261	380	398	16,258
15 to 19 years .....	13,514	7,729	89	748	1,772	2,502	3,674
20 to 24 years .....	10,650	5,017	187	992	1,934	2,134	416
25 to 29 years .....	12,355	4,994	332	1,123	2,105	2,578	1,823
30 to 34 years .....	12,745	6,827	300	1,071	1,959	2,381	207
35 to 44 years .....	19,189	10,993	468	1,415	2,674	3,280	338
45 to 54 years .....	13,234	7,907	353	941	1,584	2,143	306
55 to 64 years .....	7,515	4,516	216	560	766	1,046	411
65 years and over .....	5,878	3,185	79	348	359	578	1,329
Total females .....	147,340	904	943	3,768	228	3,418	138,079
Under 10 years .....	43,892	2		7			43,883
10 to 14 years .....	20,616	47	3	198	5	43	20,320
15 to 19 years .....	15,704	69	43	556	48	429	14,549
20 to 24 years .....	8,993	20	177	339	55	338	7,997
25 to 29 years .....	11,813	41	217	418	15	463	10,959
30 to 34 years .....	10,253	54	161	374	45	445	9,174
35 to 44 years .....	14,922	133	199	722	31	736	13,101
45 to 54 years .....	10,384	197	90	634	17	534	8,912
55 to 64 years .....	5,795	179	88	321	9	260	4,988
65 years and over .....	5,025	162	15	190	3	110	4,536
Total native whites .....	192,681	31,149	2,229	4,746	6,325	7,603	140,928
Under 10 years .....	64,223	81		10	11	1	64,120
10 to 14 years .....	29,343	2,827	32	261	288	207	25,730
15 to 19 years .....	20,589	4,983	100	617	1,030	1,255	12,601
20 to 24 years .....	9,788	2,239	267	537	739	845	5,172
25 to 29 years .....	13,619	3,478	420	682	937	1,109	6,993
30 to 34 years .....	13,011	3,810	324	680	960	1,036	6,201
35 to 44 years .....	19,212	6,335	508	919	1,232	1,524	8,694
45 to 54 years .....	12,720	4,378	328	616	693	948	5,757
55 to 64 years .....	6,485	2,152	193	305	333	484	3,018
65 years and over .....	3,691	893	57	119	114	106	2,342

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Native white males</b> .....	97,708	31,055	1,517	3,588	6,214	6,914	48,420
Under 10 years .....	32,840	80		7	11	1	32,741
10 to 14 years .....	15,071	2,813	29	195	284	189	11,561
15 to 19 years .....	10,332	4,975	65	446	998	1,133	2,715
20 to 24 years .....	4,511	2,235	135	424	698	760	259
25 to 29 years .....	6,330	3,469	246	548	925	1,022	126
30 to 34 years .....	6,542	3,798	198	544	947	953	102
35 to 44 years .....	10,144	6,320	358	687	1,218	1,381	180
45 to 54 years .....	6,756	4,364	268	422	688	856	158
55 to 64 years .....	3,505	2,146	172	234	332	435	186
65 years and over .....	1,677	855	52	81	118	184	392
<b>Native white females</b> .....	94,973	94	712	1,158	112	689	92,208
10 to 14 years .....	31,383	1		3			31,379
Under 10 years .....	14,272	14	3	66	2	18	14,169
15 to 19 years .....	10,257	11	35	171	32	122	9,886
20 to 24 years .....	5,277	4	132	113	32	83	4,913
25 to 29 years .....	7,289	9	180	134	12	87	6,897
30 to 34 years .....	6,469	12	126	136	13	83	6,099
35 to 44 years .....	9,068	15	150	232	14	143	8,514
45 to 54 years .....	5,964	14	60	194	5	92	5,599
55 to 64 years .....	2,980	6	21	71	1	49	2,832
65 years and over .....	2,014	8	5	38	1	12	1,950
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	24,617	9,057	329	1,795	4,383	3,003	6,050
Under 10 years .....	1,209	7					1,202
10 to 14 years .....	1,087	200	1	9	59	24	794
15 to 19 years .....	1,908	747	2	104	409	200	445
20 to 24 years .....	3,452	1,484	19	255	821	467	406
25 to 29 years .....	3,430	1,353	43	309	737	479	509
30 to 34 years .....	2,815	1,096	49	223	586	425	436
35 to 44 years .....	4,570	1,884	98	392	817	686	713
45 to 54 years .....	3,287	1,363	66	232	564	470	562
55 to 64 years .....	1,730	610	36	169	282	201	432
65 years and over .....	1,129	313	14	72	108	71	551
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	19,786	9,026	252	1,582	4,352	2,889	1,685
Under 10 years .....	631	7					624
10 to 14 years .....	650	195	1	6	59	23	368
15 to 19 years .....	1,505	745	3	84	406	190	77
20 to 24 years .....	3,019	1,482	11	221	819	449	37
25 to 29 years .....	2,887	1,351	38	263	736	461	33
30 to 34 years .....	2,358	1,093	38	197	578	416	36
35 to 44 years .....	3,795	1,877	72	347	809	640	50
45 to 54 years .....	2,727	1,356	49	237	518	447	80
55 to 64 years .....	1,381	608	27	157	279	195	115
65 years and over .....	833	312	13	65	108	68	267
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	4,831	31	77	213	31	114	4,385
Under 10 years .....	578						578
10 to 14 years .....	437	5		3		1	428
15 to 19 years .....	403	2		20	3	10	368
20 to 24 years .....	433	2	8	34	2	18	368
25 to 29 years .....	513	2	5	41	1	18	476
30 to 34 years .....	457	3	11	26	8	9	400
35 to 44 years .....	775	7	26	45	8	26	683
45 to 54 years .....	560	7	17	25	6	23	482
55 to 64 years .....	349	2	9	12	3	6	317
65 years and over .....	296	1	1	7		3	284

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	95,406	15,847	462	4,665	3,063	9,856	61,513
Under 10 years .....	23,919	29		8		3	23,881
10 to 14 years.....	11,384	888	5	189	40	210	10,064
15 to 19 years.....	9,721	2,065	29	583	381	1,486	5,177
20 to 24 years.....	6,376	1,314	78	509	438	1,212	2,825
25 to 29 years.....	7,719	204	83	550	446	1,453	4,980
30 to 34 years.....	7,172	1,975	88	542	458	1,365	2,744
35 to 44 years.....	10,326	2,907	79	826	656	1,826	4,032
45 to 54 years.....	7,611	2,363	49	697	344	1,259	2,899
55 to 64 years.....	5,095	1,933	25	407	160	621	1,949
65 years and over.....	6,083	2,171	23	356	140	421	2,972
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	47,870	15,068	308	2,268	2,978	7,241	20,007
Under 10 years .....	12,018	28		2		3	11,985
10 to 14 years.....	5,477	858	5	60	37	186	4,331
15 to 19 years.....	4,677	2,009	21	218	368	1,179	882
20 to 24 years.....	3,120	1,300	41	317	417	925	120
25 to 29 years.....	3,738	174	54	307	444	1,096	1,664
30 to 34 years.....	3,845	1,936	64	330	434	1,012	80
35 to 44 years.....	5,247	2,796	56	381	647	1,259	108
45 to 54 years.....	3,751	2,187	36	282	338	840	68
55 to 64 years.....	2,629	1,762	17	169	155	416	110
65 years and over.....	3,368	2,018	14	202	138	326	670
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	47,536	779	154	2,397	85	2,615	41,506
Under 10 years .....	11,001	1		4			11,896
10 to 14 years.....	5,907	28		129	3	24	5,722
15 to 19 years.....	5,044	56	8	365	13	307	4,295
20 to 24 years.....	3,256	14	37	192	21	287	2,705
25 to 29 years.....	3,981	50	32	243	2	358	3,316
30 to 34 years.....	3,327	39	24	212	24	353	2,675
35 to 44 years.....	5,079	111	23	445	9	567	3,924
45 to 54 years.....	3,880	176	13	415	6	419	2,831
55 to 64 years.....	2,468	171	8	238	5	205	1,839
65 years and over.....	2,715	153	9	154	2	95	2,302

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Total .....	657,697	115,535	4,668	19,563	27,018	35,690	455,223
Under 10 years .....	197,792	252	1	25	5	65	197,444
10 to 14 years.....	89,598	4,177	28	637	647	827	83,282
15 to 19 years.....	66,837	14,763	213	2,384	3,519	5,316	40,642
20 to 24 years.....	41,192	11,780	636	2,407	3,928	4,664	17,777
25 to 29 years.....	51,368	15,032	987	2,755	4,290	5,329	22,975
30 to 34 years.....	47,778	14,965	778	2,565	3,990	5,019	20,491
35 to 44 years.....	69,594	23,168	974	3,743	5,347	6,901	29,461
45 to 54 years.....	46,191	15,910	616	2,628	3,062	4,389	19,586
55 to 64 years.....	28,431	10,053	300	1,529	1,594	2,124	12,831
65 years and over.....	18,916	5,435	135	890	636	1,056	10,734
Total males .....	348,765	114,125	3,019	13,890	26,551	30,174	161,006
Under 10 years .....	99,894	228	1	16	5	63	99,081
10 to 14 years.....	45,140	4,049	17	425	638	705	39,306
15 to 19 years.....	32,460	14,518	140	1,526	3,392	4,380	8,504
20 to 24 years.....	22,805	11,646	281	1,794	3,840	3,977	1,267
25 to 29 years.....	27,779	14,868	543	2,095	4,204	4,566	1,473
30 to 34 years.....	27,098	14,848	468	1,946	3,920	4,326	1,590
35 to 44 years.....	40,529	22,944	704	2,722	5,285	5,713	3,161
45 to 54 years.....	26,733	15,733	490	1,757	3,021	3,702	2,030
55 to 64 years.....	16,633	9,924	255	999	1,585	1,825	2,045
65 years and over.....	10,194	5,337	120	610	661	917	2,549

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total females</b> .....	308,932	1,410	1,649	5,673	467	5,516	294,217
Under 10 years .....	98,398	24		9		2	98,363
10 to 14 years .....	44,458	128	11	212	9	122	43,976
15 to 19 years .....	34,377	245	73	858	127	936	32,138
20 to 24 years .....	18,387	134	355	613	88	687	16,510
25 to 29 years .....	23,589	134	444	660	86	763	21,502
30 to 34 years .....	20,680	117	310	619	40	693	18,901
35 to 44 years .....	29,067	224	270	1,021	62	1,188	26,306
45 to 54 years .....	19,458	177	123	871	41	687	17,556
55 to 64 years .....	11,798	129	45	530	9	290	10,788
65 years and over .....	8,722	98	15	280	5	139	8,186
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	447,604	67,920	3,472	8,476	13,761	14,630	339,346
Under 10 years .....	155,703	216	1	16	3	6	155,461
10 to 14 years .....	68,886	3,211	24	377	529	405	64,341
15 to 19 years .....	47,013	10,411	175	1,102	2,405	2,402	30,458
20 to 24 years .....	21,619	5,307	501	957	1,706	1,755	11,396
25 to 29 years .....	30,961	8,553	760	1,234	2,063	2,237	16,114
30 to 34 years .....	28,910	9,068	584	1,264	2,064	2,080	13,890
35 to 44 years .....	41,280	13,548	675	1,670	2,561	2,803	20,028
45 to 54 years .....	27,056	9,070	456	1,014	1,360	1,708	13,448
55 to 64 years .....	16,888	5,952	218	584	798	834	8,502
65 years and over .....	9,288	2,584	78	258	282	340	5,746
<b>Native white males</b> .....	224,784	67,255	2,186	6,794	13,391	12,653	122,505
Under 10 years .....	78,731	215	1	14	3	4	78,494
10 to 14 years .....	35,096	3,156	15	302	520	345	30,760
15 to 19 years .....	22,158	10,267	115	882	2,296	2,074	6,544
20 to 24 years .....	9,532	5,236	212	793	1,627	1,514	150
25 to 29 years .....	14,676	8,496	398	1,015	1,987	1,988	772
30 to 34 years .....	14,768	9,015	350	1,065	2,027	1,821	490
35 to 44 years .....	21,854	13,412	477	1,366	2,516	2,374	1,709
45 to 54 years .....	14,314	8,992	362	765	1,340	1,477	1,378
55 to 64 years .....	9,201	5,991	188	421	795	752	1,144
65 years and over .....	4,472	2,563	68	191	280	304	1,064
<b>Native white females</b> .....	222,820	665	1,286	1,682	370	1,977	216,840
Under 10 years .....	76,972	1		2		2	76,967
10 to 14 years .....	33,788	55	9	75	9	60	33,599
15 to 19 years .....	24,855	144	60	240	109	388	23,914
20 to 24 years .....	12,087	71	289	164	79	241	11,243
25 to 29 years .....	16,305	57	362	219	76	249	15,342
30 to 34 years .....	14,142	53	234	199	27	259	13,370
35 to 44 years .....	19,426	136	198	304	45	429	18,314
45 to 54 years .....	12,742	78	64	249	20	231	12,070
55 to 64 years .....	7,687	51	30	163	3	82	7,358
65 years and over .....	4,816	19	10	67	2	36	4,638
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	62,378	25,820	680	3,561	9,896	6,685	16,796
Under 10 years .....	2,151	7			2	1	2,141
10 to 14 years .....	2,071	126	1	20	57	34	1,838
15 to 19 years .....	4,178	1,467	13	289	691	465	1,253
20 to 24 years .....	9,567	4,494	51	578	1,764	1,084	1,596
25 to 29 years .....	8,747	3,993	99	583	1,689	1,030	1,358
30 to 34 years .....	7,817	3,240	103	454	1,419	937	1,608
35 to 44 years .....	12,689	5,819	199	720	2,116	1,512	2,525
45 to 54 years .....	8,453	4,082	117	536	1,311	1,036	1,371
55 to 64 years .....	4,235	1,851	57	281	617	414	1,011
65 years and over .....	2,270	728	40	100	230	172	1,009

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	50,114	25,729	514	3,108	9,834	6,517	4,412
Under 10 years .....	1,080	7			2	1	1,070
10 to 14 years .....	1,062	124		16	57	30	835
15 to 19 years .....	2,964	1,448	9	235	687	446	139
20 to 24 years .....	8,295	4,479	34	489	1,791	1,064	468
25 to 29 years .....	7,394	3,588	77	497	1,880	990	162
30 to 34 years .....	6,407	3,240	67	394	1,407	921	878
35 to 44 years .....	10,688	5,801	148	637	2,103	1,478	521
45 to 54 years .....	7,032	4,073	95	493	1,296	1,010	65
55 to 64 years .....	3,474	1,848	46	255	611	409	305
65 years and over .....	1,718	721	38	92	230	168	469
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	12,264	91	166	453	62	168	11,324
Under 10 years .....	1,071						1,071
10 to 14 years .....	1,009	2	1	4		4	998
15 to 19 years .....	1,214	19	4	54	4	19	1,114
20 to 24 years .....	1,272	15	17	80	3	20	1,128
25 to 29 years .....	1,353	5	22	86	9	40	1,191
30 to 34 years .....	1,410	9	36	60	12	16	1,277
35 to 44 years .....	2,201	18	51	83	13	34	2,002
45 to 54 years .....	1,421	9	22	43	15	26	1,306
55 to 64 years .....	761	7	11	26	6	5	706
65 years and over .....	552	7	2	8		4	531
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	147,715	21,795	516	7,526	3,361	14,375	100,142
Under 10 years .....	39,338	29		9		58	39,842
10 to 14 years .....	18,641	840	3	240	61	388	17,109
15 to 19 years .....	15,646	2,885	25	993	423	2,389	8,931
20 to 24 years .....	10,006	1,979	84	872	458	1,825	4,788
25 to 29 years .....	11,660	2,486	125	938	538	2,062	5,508
30 to 34 years .....	11,051	2,618	91	847	487	2,002	4,976
35 to 44 years .....	15,425	3,891	100	1,353	670	2,586	6,915
45 to 54 years .....	10,682	2,778	43	1,078	391	1,615	4,767
55 to 64 years .....	7,308	2,246	25	664	179	876	3,318
65 years and over .....	7,378	2,123	17	532	154	544	3,988
<b>Colored males</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	73,867	21,141	319	3,988	3,326	11,004	34,089
Under 10 years .....	19,583	6		2		58	19,517
10 to 14 years .....	8,980	769	2	107	61	330	7,711
15 to 19 years .....	7,338	2,803	16	429	409	1,860	1,821
20 to 24 years .....	4,978	1,931	35	512	452	1,399	649
25 to 29 years .....	5,729	2,414	68	583	537	1,588	539
30 to 34 years .....	5,923	2,593	51	487	486	1,584	722
35 to 44 years .....	7,987	3,731	79	719	666	1,861	931
45 to 54 years .....	5,387	2,638	33	499	385	1,215	587
55 to 64 years .....	3,976	2,175	21	323	179	664	596
65 years and over .....	4,004	2,051	14	327	151	445	1,016
<b>Colored females</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	73,848	654	197	3,538	35	3,371	66,053
Under 10 years .....	20,355	23		7			20,325
10 to 14 years .....	9,661	71	1	133		58	9,398
15 to 19 years .....	8,308	82	9	564	14	529	7,110
20 to 24 years .....	5,028	48	49	360	6	426	4,189
25 to 29 years .....	5,931	72	60	355	1	474	4,969
30 to 34 years .....	5,128	55	40	360	1	418	4,254
35 to 44 years .....	7,438	70	21	634	4	725	5,984
45 to 54 years .....	5,295	90	10	579	6	430	4,180
55 to 64 years .....	3,350	71	4	341		212	2,722
65 years and over .....	3,354	72	8	205	8	99	2,972

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total</b> .....	228,913	47,697	1,993	7,559	12,052	14,112	145,500
Under 10 years .....	66,534	122	12	14	5	2	66,379
10 to 14 years .....	26,977	1,676	37	329	238	290	24,387
15 to 19 years .....	21,952	5,796	128	894	1,426	1,790	11,918
20 to 24 years .....	20,800	7,845	253	1,257	1,944	2,221	7,280
25 to 29 years .....	23,010	7,954	391	1,287	2,117	2,653	8,605
30 to 34 years .....	19,006	6,813	311	1,077	1,952	2,177	6,676
35 to 44 years .....	23,727	8,680	408	1,257	2,342	2,681	8,361
45 to 54 years .....	12,758	4,282	248	723	1,207	1,287	5,011
55 to 64 years .....	8,454	2,979	140	430	544	630	3,731
65 years and over .....	5,715	1,550	67	291	277	378	3,152
<b>Total males</b> .....	129,737	47,508	1,487	4,896	11,725	12,865	51,256
Under 10 years .....	34,389	122	6	8	4	2	34,247
10 to 14 years .....	14,066	1,692	23	183	220	235	11,770
15 to 19 years .....	12,017	5,771	109	469	1,332	1,578	2,758
20 to 24 years .....	13,153	7,809	170	896	1,879	2,024	375
25 to 29 years .....	14,043	7,938	257	921	2,077	2,453	397
30 to 34 years .....	11,934	6,797	228	756	1,916	1,984	253
35 to 44 years .....	14,877	8,674	315	784	2,315	2,461	348
45 to 54 years .....	7,519	4,261	198	415	1,180	1,205	260
55 to 64 years .....	4,780	2,958	124	257	530	559	352
65 years and over .....	2,929	1,536	57	204	272	364	496
<b>Total females</b> .....	99,176	189	506	2,663	327	1,247	94,244
Under 10 years .....	32,145		6	6	1		32,132
10 to 14 years .....	12,861	14	14	143	18	55	12,617
15 to 19 years .....	9,985	25	19	425	94	212	9,160
20 to 24 years .....	7,617	26	83	361	65	197	6,905
25 to 29 years .....	8,967	16	134	366	40	203	8,208
30 to 34 years .....	7,072	16	83	321	36	193	6,423
35 to 44 years .....	8,850	26	91	473	27	220	8,013
45 to 54 years .....	5,239	21	50	308	27	82	4,751
55 to 64 years .....	3,674	21	16	173	14	71	3,379
65 years and over .....	2,788	14	10	87	5	14	2,656
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	156,884	24,634	1,448	3,264	5,961	5,410	116,127
Under 10 years .....	55,468	106	12	9	4	2	55,335
10 to 14 years .....	21,812	1,410	31	208	176	165	19,822
15 to 19 years .....	15,302	3,531	101	451	868	911	9,440
20 to 24 years .....	10,609	3,025	169	531	783	722	5,379
25 to 29 years .....	12,575	3,393	297	535	966	943	6,441
30 to 34 years .....	10,898	3,524	533	492	971	828	4,848
35 to 44 years .....	13,110	4,313	290	491	1,094	924	5,998
45 to 54 years .....	7,461	2,332	166	240	575	493	3,632
55 to 64 years .....	5,851	2,029	106	189	347	267	2,973
65 years and over .....	3,800	1,021	43	118	167	182	2,269
<b>Native white males</b> .....	79,959	24,583	1,069	2,349	5,633	4,856	41,439
Under 10 years .....	28,601	106	6	4	3	2	28,480
10 to 14 years .....	11,380	1,398	19	126	158	131	9,548
15 to 19 years .....	7,544	3,514	85	274	779	798	2,094
20 to 24 years .....	5,076	3,007	111	398	724	652	184
25 to 29 years .....	6,049	3,384	190	440	931	864	240
30 to 34 years .....	5,824	3,516	165	379	942	746	76
35 to 44 years .....	6,966	4,300	223	345	1,071	825	202
45 to 54 years .....	3,703	2,323	137	163	554	428	98
55 to 64 years .....	3,071	2,019	94	132	338	234	254
65 years and over .....	1,745	1,016	39	88	163	176	263

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Native white females</b> .....	<b>79,925</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>74,688</b>
Under 10 years .....	26,867		6	5	1		26,865
10 to 14 years .....	10,432	12	12	82	18	34	10,274
15 to 19 years .....	7,758	17	16	177	89	113	7,346
20 to 24 years .....	5,533	18	58	133	59	70	5,195
25 to 29 years .....	6,526	9	107	95	35	79	6,201
30 to 34 years .....	5,072	8	68	113	29	82	4,772
35 to 44 years .....	6,144	13	67	146	23	99	5,796
45 to 54 years .....	3,758	9	29	77	21	38	3,584
55 to 64 years .....	2,780	10	12	57	9	31	2,599
65 years and over .....	2,065	5	4	30	4	6	2,006
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	<b>29,563</b>	<b>12,516</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>6,404</b>
Under 10 years .....	1,241	3			1		1,237
10 to 14 years .....	952	99		26	36	19	772
15 to 19 years .....	2,444	1,093	11	118	425	310	487
20 to 24 years .....	5,283	2,718	44	261	996	726	568
25 to 29 years .....	5,156	2,406	55	215	939	825	716
30 to 34 years .....	4,152	1,422	47	192	796	608	687
35 to 44 years .....	5,783	2,461	87	261	982	846	943
45 to 54 years .....	2,933	1,213	65	196	524	416	519
55 to 64 years .....	1,202	519	29	79	158	153	264
65 years and over .....	620	182	22	58	85	62	211
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	<b>24,513</b>	<b>12,478</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>1,897</b>
Under 10 years .....	644	3			1		640
10 to 14 years .....	543	98		18	36	19	372
15 to 19 years .....	2,017	1,089	9	73	421	306	119
20 to 24 years .....	4,715	2,717	37	195	963	723	80
25 to 29 years .....	4,468	2,406	41	161	935	817	106
30 to 34 years .....	3,528	1,818	42	146	791	600	131
35 to 44 years .....	4,665	2,453	68	197	976	835	134
45 to 54 years .....	2,470	1,207	47	139	519	416	142
55 to 64 years .....	984	511	25	64	153	149	82
65 years and over .....	481	176	16	52	84	62	91
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	<b>5,053</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4,507</b>
Under 10 years .....	597						597
10 to 14 years .....	409	1		8			400
15 to 19 years .....	427	4	2	45	4	4	368
20 to 24 years .....	568	1	7	66	3	3	488
25 to 29 years .....	690		14	54	4	8	610
30 to 34 years .....	624	4	5	46	5	8	556
35 to 44 years .....	918	8	19	67	4	11	809
45 to 54 years .....	463	6	18	57	5		377
55 to 64 years .....	218	8	4	15	5	4	182
65 years and over .....	139	6	6	6	1		120
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>42,463</b>	<b>10,497</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>22,969</b>
Under 10 years .....	8,825	13		5			8,807
10 to 14 years .....	4,193	167	6	95	26	106	3,793
15 to 19 years .....	4,206	1,172	16	325	133	569	1,991
20 to 24 years .....	4,908	2,102	40	465	195	773	1,333
25 to 29 years .....	5,279	2,155	39	537	212	888	1,448
30 to 34 years .....	3,958	1,467	31	393	185	741	1,141
35 to 44 years .....	5,034	1,906	29	502	203	911	1,420
45 to 54 years .....	2,364	737	17	287	108	405	810
55 to 64 years .....	1,401	431	5	162	39	210	554
65 years and over .....	1,296	347	2	115	25	134	672

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	25,265	10,447	133	1,502	1,181	4,082	7,920
Under 10 years .....	5,144	13		4			5,127
10 to 14 years .....	2,173	166	4	42	26	85	1,850
15 to 19 years .....	2,456	1,168	15	122	132	474	545
20 to 24 years .....	3,362	2,085	22	303	192	649	111
25 to 29 years .....	3,528	2,148	26	320	211	772	51
30 to 34 years .....	2,582	1,463	21	231	183	638	46
35 to 44 years .....	3,216	1,901	24	242	266	801	12
45 to 54 years .....	1,346	731	14	113	107	361	20
55 to 64 years .....	725	428	5	61	39	176	16
65 years and over .....	703	344	2	64	25	126	142
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	17,198	50	52	1,384	8	655	15,049
Under 10 years .....	4,681			1			4,680
10 to 14 years .....	2,020	1	2	53		21	1,943
15 to 19 years .....	1,750	4	1	203		95	1,446
20 to 24 years .....	1,546	17	18	162	3	124	1,222
25 to 29 years .....	1,751	7	13	217	1	116	1,397
30 to 34 years .....	1,376	4	10	162	2	103	1,095
35 to 44 years .....	1,788	5	5	260		110	1,408
45 to 54 years .....	1,018	6	3	174	1	44	790
55 to 64 years .....	676	3		101		34	538
65 years and over .....	592	3		51		8	530

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Total .....	730,900	134,597	4,928	23,196	23,614	30,505	514,069
Under 10 years .....	244,910	85		25	5	10	244,785
10 to 14 years .....	98,015	4,373	18	797	505	458	91,864
15 to 19 years .....	71,598	16,068	257	2,850	3,088	3,892	45,413
20 to 24 years .....	40,849	17,908	588	3,240	3,137	3,948	20,988
25 to 29 years .....	59,810	20,087	1,022	3,962	3,845	5,369	25,525
30 to 34 years .....	51,318	18,544	891	3,383	3,712	4,807	19,981
35 to 44 years .....	69,422	26,077	1,136	4,370	4,996	6,537	26,306
45 to 54 years .....	37,964	13,635	587	2,468	2,550	3,141	15,583
55 to 64 years .....	28,181	11,077	316	1,453	1,302	1,592	12,421
65 years and over .....	19,812	6,603	113	648	474	751	11,253
Total males .....	386,113	131,012	3,418	14,763	23,118	27,266	185,936
Under 10 years .....	125,092	81		9	5	10	124,987
10 to 14 years .....	50,124	4,221	15	428	490	383	44,587
15 to 19 years .....	35,770	15,770	179	1,544	2,981	3,803	11,993
20 to 24 years .....	27,673	17,710	314	2,192	3,078	3,532	847
25 to 29 years .....	32,247	19,763	631	2,634	3,775	4,857	587
30 to 34 years .....	29,445	18,238	599	2,351	3,656	4,401	200
35 to 44 years .....	40,507	25,511	871	2,918	4,902	5,585	440
45 to 54 years .....	20,653	13,202	464	1,482	2,489	2,826	230
55 to 64 years .....	14,920	10,734	253	859	1,279	1,423	372
65 years and over .....	9,642	6,382	92	346	463	611	
Total females .....	344,796	2,685	1,510	8,433	496	3,239	328,133
Under 10 years .....	119,818	4		16			119,798
10 to 14 years .....	47,891	152	3	369	15	75	47,277
15 to 19 years .....	35,828	328	78	1,306	107	589	33,420
20 to 24 years .....	22,176	288	274	1,048	59	416	20,091
25 to 29 years .....	27,563	324	391	1,328	70	512	24,938
30 to 34 years .....	21,873	306	292	1,032	56	406	19,781
35 to 44 years .....	28,915	566	265	1,452	94	672	25,866
45 to 54 years .....	17,271	433	123	986	61	315	15,353
55 to 64 years .....	13,261	363	63	594	23	169	12,049
65 years and over .....	10,200	221	21	302	11	85	9,560

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	379,436	57,100	3,330	7,068	10,964	8,298	292,676
Under 10 years .....	143,650	40		10	3	10	143,587
10 to 14 years .....	55,900	2,186	14	316	358	188	52,838
15 to 19 years .....	37,121	7,153	183	940	1,819	1,155	25,871
20 to 24 years .....	20,213	5,632	382	881	1,365	914	11,009
25 to 29 years .....	26,393	7,349	726	1,252	1,820	1,420	13,832
30 to 34 years .....	23,968	8,810	601	1,099	1,718	1,293	10,947
35 to 44 years .....	31,097	11,195	771	1,311	2,147	1,811	18,862
45 to 54 years .....	17,205	6,066	382	677	940	817	8,320
55 to 64 years .....	14,488	5,883	212	413	576	461	6,940
65 years and over .....	9,401	3,253	65	169	218	226	5,470
<b>Native white males</b> .....	189,926	56,194	2,368	5,173	10,686	7,432	108,078
Under 10 years .....	73,600	39		3	3	10	73,545
10 to 14 years .....	28,593	2,134	12	202	348	152	25,745
15 to 19 years .....	17,709	7,017	123	605	1,741	992	7,231
20 to 24 years .....	9,130	5,583	210	684	1,320	827	506
25 to 29 years .....	11,938	5,583	451	979	1,784	1,298	171
30 to 34 years .....	12,399	8,205	406	851	1,689	1,181	67
35 to 44 years .....	16,429	11,035	611	979	2,111	1,624	69
45 to 54 years .....	8,439	5,943	309	468	913	740	66
55 to 64 years .....	7,446	5,790	188	292	566	405	206
65 years and over .....	4,243	3,203	48	110	212	203	467
<b>Native white females</b> .....	189,510	906	962	1,895	278	866	184,608
Under 10 years .....	70,050	1		7			70,042
10 to 14 years .....	27,307	52	2	114	10	36	27,063
15 to 19 years .....	19,412	136	60	335	78	163	18,640
20 to 24 years .....	11,083	79	172	197	45	87	10,503
25 to 29 years .....	14,455	104	259	273	36	122	13,651
30 to 34 years .....	11,593	105	195	248	29	112	10,880
35 to 44 years .....	14,698	160	160	332	36	187	13,798
45 to 54 years .....	8,768	126	73	209	27	77	8,254
55 to 64 years .....	7,042	93	24	121	11	59	6,734
65 years and over .....	5,158	50	17	59	6	23	5,008
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	36,670	9,986	675	3,054	8,147	4,168	10,646
Under 10 years .....	1,461	2		4	1		1,454
10 to 14 years .....	1,140	129		40	57	15	899
15 to 19 years .....	2,691	634	27	262	616	244	908
20 to 24 years .....	4,643	1,154	57	519	1,245	563	1,700
25 to 29 years .....	5,266	1,405	80	479	1,385	702	1,205
30 to 34 years .....	5,085	1,405	110	490	1,267	694	1,119
35 to 44 years .....	8,254	2,431	180	673	1,859	1,122	1,989
45 to 54 years .....	4,678	1,675	128	325	1,108	528	894
55 to 64 years .....	2,259	788	66	196	465	217	527
65 years and over .....	1,223	363	27	66	144	78	545
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	27,174	9,872	499	2,518	8,031	4,081	2,178
Under 10 years .....	688	2		3	1		682
10 to 14 years .....	592	125		34	57	15	361
15 to 19 years .....	1,684	624	22	160	605	236	37
20 to 24 years .....	3,516	1,142	42	413	1,232	557	130
25 to 29 years .....	3,955	1,392	59	407	1,367	686	44
30 to 34 years .....	3,910	1,396	89	426	1,253	682	64
35 to 44 years .....	6,358	2,409	128	575	1,831	1,098	317
45 to 54 years .....	3,724	1,643	92	280	1,085	514	110
55 to 64 years .....	1,809	779	41	164	458	216	150
65 years and over .....	938	360	26	56	141	77	278

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Foreign white females .....	9,496	114	176	536	116	87	8,467
Under 10 years .....	773			1			772
10 to 14 years.....	548	4		6			538
15 to 19 years.....	1,007	10	5	102	11	8	871
20 to 24 years.....	1,127	12	15	106	13	11	970
25 to 29 years.....	1,301	13	21	72	18	16	1,167
30 to 34 years.....	1,175	9	21	64	14	12	1,055
35 to 44 years.....	1,896	22	52	98	28	24	1,672
45 to 54 years.....	634	32	36	45	23	14	784
55 to 64 years.....	450	9	25	32	6	1	377
65 years and over.....	285	3	1	10	3	1	267
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	314,803	67,511	923	13,074	4,503	18,039	210,753
Under 10 years .....	99,789	43		11	1		99,744
10 to 14 years.....	40,975	2,058	4	441	90	255	38,127
15 to 19 years.....	31,786	8,311	47	1,648	653	2,493	18,634
20 to 24 years.....	24,993	11,182	149	1,840	527	2,466	8,829
25 to 29 years.....	28,161	11,333	222	2,231	610	3,247	10,488
30 to 34 years.....	22,265	8,829	180	1,764	727	2,820	7,915
35 to 44 years.....	30,071	12,451	185	2,366	990	3,604	10,455
45 to 54 years.....	16,101	5,891	77	1,466	502	1,796	6,366
55 to 64 years.....	11,434	4,426	38	844	261	911	4,954
65 years and over.....	9,218	2,987	21	413	112	447	5,238
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	169,013	65,546	551	7,072	4,401	15,753	75,009
Under 10 years .....	50,804	40		3	1		50,760
10 to 14 years.....	20,939	1,962	3	192	85	216	18,481
15 to 19 years.....	16,377	8,129	34	779	635	2,075	4,796
20 to 24 years.....	15,027	10,985	62	1,095	526	2,148	271
25 to 29 years.....	16,354	11,126	111	1,284	624	2,873	372
30 to 34 years.....	13,136	8,637	104	1,074	714	2,538	99
35 to 44 years.....	17,720	12,067	132	1,364	960	3,143	54
45 to 54 years.....	8,530	5,616	63	734	491	1,572	54
55 to 64 years.....	5,665	4,165	24	403	255	802	16
65 years and over.....	4,461	2,819	18	180	110	386	943
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	145,790	1,965	372	6,002	102	2,286	135,063
Under 10 years .....	48,965	3		8			48,964
10 to 14 years.....	20,036	96	1	249	5	39	19,646
15 to 19 years.....	15,499	182	13	869	18	418	13,909
20 to 24 years.....	9,968	197	87	745	1	318	8,618
25 to 29 years.....	11,867	207	111	983	16	374	10,116
30 to 34 years.....	9,129	192	76	720	13	282	7,846
35 to 44 years.....	12,371	384	53	1,022	30	461	10,401
45 to 54 years.....	7,571	275	14	732	11	224	6,315
55 to 64 years.....	5,769	261	14	441	6	109	4,836
65 years and over.....	4,757	168	3	233	2	61	4,290

## CITY OF HAVANA

Total .....	363,506	2,732	13,132	34,637	50,436	55,748	206,801
Under 10 years .....	70,500	1	1	9		2	70,487
10 to 14 years.....	34,437	45	68	944	714	1,505	31,161
15 to 19 years.....	38,559	251	690	4,178	7,491	8,726	17,223
20 to 24 years.....	35,475	251	1,424	5,675	8,156	6,822	13,147
25 to 29 years.....	39,031	441	2,019	5,495	8,204	8,238	14,634
30 to 34 years.....	34,394	469	1,963	4,667	6,988	7,801	12,506
35 to 44 years.....	51,764	578	3,086	6,590	9,924	11,428	20,186
45 to 54 years.....	32,675	395	2,246	4,244	5,359	7,173	18,256
55 to 64 years.....	16,552	184	1,148	1,885	2,576	2,923	7,836
65 years and over.....	10,119	117	487	980	1,024	1,130	6,381

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total males</b> .....	<b>189,658</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>21,603</b>	<b>48,946</b>	<b>46,771</b>	<b>59,226</b>
Under 10 years .....	35,571	1	1	2		2	35,565
10 to 14 years .....	16,853	44	53	465	688	1,191	14,412
15 to 19 years .....	20,690	250	413	2,469	7,083	6,728	3,794
20 to 24 years .....	19,349	251	905	3,429	7,789	5,649	1,326
25 to 29 years .....	20,893	439	1,467	3,504	7,953	7,053	452
30 to 34 years .....	19,165	465	1,546	3,176	6,870	6,739	369
35 to 44 years .....	27,930	572	2,578	4,256	9,725	9,776	1,043
45 to 54 years .....	17,033	392	1,979	2,549	5,293	6,115	605
55 to 64 years .....	8,098	183	1,029	1,130	2,552	2,551	653
65 years and over .....	4,071	177	424	523	1,013	957	1,037
<b>Total females</b> .....	<b>173,848</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>13,034</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>147,596</b>
Under 10 years .....	34,929			7			34,922
10 to 14 years .....	17,584	1	15	479	26	314	16,749
15 to 19 years .....	17,890	1	274	1,709	425	1,998	13,459
20 to 24 years .....	16,126		519	2,246	367	1,173	11,821
25 to 29 years .....	18,163	2	552	1,991	251	1,185	14,182
30 to 34 years .....	15,229	4	417	1,491	118	1,062	12,137
35 to 44 years .....	23,834	6	508	2,304	199	1,672	19,145
45 to 54 years .....	15,612	3	267	1,595	66	1,028	12,653
55 to 64 years .....	8,454	1	119	755	24	372	7,183
65 years and over .....	6,048		63	457	11	173	5,344
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	<b>197,199</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>9,663</b>	<b>10,547</b>	<b>13,836</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>134,827</b>
Under 10 years .....	51,121			1			51,120
10 to 14 years .....	23,601	40	44	429	447	827	21,814
15 to 19 years .....	21,140	174	507	1,511	2,892	4,201	11,885
20 to 24 years .....	16,173	140	1,084	1,597	2,754	2,662	7,996
25 to 29 years .....	18,217	167	1,546	1,666	3,143	3,248	8,447
30 to 34 years .....	15,633	262	1,416	1,533	2,665	2,921	6,836
35 to 44 years .....	23,519	225	2,259	2,028	3,664	4,022	11,321
45 to 54 years .....	15,198	214	1,614	1,142	1,971	2,604	7,653
55 to 64 years .....	8,016	98	863	470	960	1,682	4,543
65 years and over .....	4,581	60	335	170	370	374	3,272
<b>Native white males</b> .....	<b>95,928</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>8,401</b>	<b>17,785</b>	<b>18,742</b>	<b>41,833</b>
Under 10 years .....	25,404			1			25,406
10 to 14 years .....	11,475	40	38	292	433	655	10,017
15 to 19 years .....	10,093	173	303	1,128	2,567	3,162	7,790
20 to 24 years .....	7,743	140	701	1,295	2,470	2,247	890
25 to 29 years .....	8,895	165	1,145	1,420	2,949	2,866	350
30 to 34 years .....	8,106	261	1,133	1,320	2,576	2,314	202
35 to 44 years .....	11,761	222	1,906	1,634	3,555	3,515	831
45 to 54 years .....	7,282	211	1,449	864	1,927	2,351	480
55 to 64 years .....	3,574	98	806	334	946	992	398
65 years and over .....	1,595	60	316	113	362	342	402
<b>Native white females</b> .....	<b>101,271</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>92,864</b>
Under 10 years .....	25,717						25,717
10 to 14 years .....	12,126		6	137	14	175	11,797
15 to 19 years .....	11,047	1	204	383	295	1,039	9,125
20 to 24 years .....	8,430		383	362	284	415	7,043
25 to 29 years .....	9,322	2	401	246	164	382	8,097
30 to 34 years .....	7,527	1	283	213	80	307	6,934
35 to 44 years .....	11,758	3	353	394	109	509	10,390
45 to 54 years .....	7,916	3	165	278	44	253	7,173
55 to 64 years .....	4,442		57	136	14	90	4,145
65 years and over .....	2,966		19	57	8	32	2,870



TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	85,501	933	2,287	14,278	26,792	14,867	26,344
Under 10 years .....	2,918	1	1	1		1	2,914
10 to 14 years .....	2,725	4	10	141	229	140	2,201
15 to 19 years .....	8,914	40	86	1,631	4,091	1,312	1,714
20 to 24 years .....	12,472	79	213	2,911	4,666	1,852	2,751
25 to 29 years .....	12,527	191	270	2,566	4,171	2,244	3,085
30 to 34 years .....	11,266	143	315	1,911	3,560	2,260	3,167
35 to 44 years .....	19,988	256	577	2,584	5,148	3,706	4,717
45 to 54 years .....	10,146	129	490	1,582	2,925	2,253	2,797
55 to 64 years .....	4,774	59	240	614	1,433	823	1,566
65 years and over .....	2,741	31	115	297	569	296	1,433
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	56,061	926	1,795	8,841	26,477	13,694	4,328
Under 10 years .....	1,645	1	1			1	1,642
10 to 14 years .....	1,555	3	8	65	219	98	1,162
15 to 19 years .....	6,623	40	55	987	4,039	1,174	325
20 to 24 years .....	8,262	79	141	1,491	4,600	1,673	273
25 to 29 years .....	8,052	191	199	1,401	4,123	2,074	64
30 to 34 years .....	7,320	140	249	1,231	3,535	2,019	146
35 to 44 years .....	11,084	254	472	1,740	5,065	3,476	77
45 to 54 years .....	6,836	129	388	1,177	2,906	2,125	111
55 to 64 years .....	3,101	58	192	516	1,423	770	142
65 years and over .....	1,583	31	90	233	567	279	383
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	29,440	7	492	5,437	315	1,173	22,016
Under 10 years .....	1,273			1			1,272
10 to 14 years .....	1,170	1	2	76	10	42	1,039
15 to 19 years .....	2,291		31	644	52	178	1,385
20 to 24 years .....	4,210		72	1,420	66	174	2,478
25 to 29 years .....	4,475		71	1,165	48	170	3,021
30 to 34 years .....	3,978	3	66	680	25	181	3,021
35 to 44 years .....	5,904	2	105	844	83	230	4,640
45 to 54 years .....	3,310		72	405	19	128	2,696
55 to 64 years .....	1,673	1	48	138	10	53	1,423
65 years and over .....	1,158		25	61	2	17	1,066
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	80,806	419	1,177	9,812	4,808	18,940	45,650
Under 10 years .....	16,461			7		1	16,453
10 to 14 years .....	8,111	1	14	374	38	538	7,146
15 to 19 years .....	8,565	37	97	1,036	538	3,173	3,624
20 to 24 years .....	6,830	32	127	1,167	736	2,308	2,460
25 to 29 years .....	8,287	83	203	1,263	890	2,746	3,102
30 to 34 years .....	7,465	64	232	1,223	763	2,680	2,568
35 to 44 years .....	11,257	97	250	1,948	1,112	3,700	4,150
45 to 54 years .....	7,331	52	172	1,520	463	2,316	2,808
55 to 64 years .....	3,762	27	45	761	183	1,018	1,728
65 years and over .....	2,797	26	37	513	85	490	1,676
<b>Colored males</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	37,669	418	806	4,361	4,684	14,335	13,065
Under 10 years .....	8,522			1		1	8,520
10 to 14 years .....	3,823	1	7	108	36	438	3,233
15 to 19 years .....	3,974	37	58	354	457	2,392	676
20 to 24 years .....	3,344	32	63	643	719	1,724	163
25 to 29 years .....	3,921	83	123	683	881	2,113	38
30 to 34 years .....	3,739	64	164	625	759	2,106	21
35 to 44 years .....	5,085	96	200	882	1,105	2,767	35
45 to 54 years .....	2,945	52	142	608	460	1,689	14
55 to 64 years .....	1,423	27	31	260	183	789	113
65 years and over .....	893	26	18	177	84	336	272

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	43,137	1	371	5,451	124	4,605	32,585
Under 10 years .....	7,939			6			7,933
10 to 14 years .....	4,288		7	266	2	100	3,913
15 to 19 years .....	4,531		39	682	81	781	2,948
20 to 24 years .....	3,486		61	524	17	584	2,297
25 to 29 years .....	4,366		80	580	9	633	3,064
30 to 34 years .....	3,723		68	598	4	574	2,482
35 to 44 years .....	6,172	1	50	1,068	7	933	4,115
45 to 54 years .....	4,386		30	912	3	617	2,794
55 to 64 years .....	2,339		14	481		229	1,615
65 years and over .....	1,904		19	336	1	124	1,424

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Total .....	62,083	461	1,391	7,181	4,561	5,062	43,427
Under 10 years .....	16,200			6		2	16,192
10 to 14 years .....	8,069	3	1	154	117	69	7,718
15 to 19 years .....	7,308	26	71	900	765	853	4,693
20 to 24 years .....	4,341	38	151	977	567	455	2,158
25 to 29 years .....	5,372	50	262	1,155	651	735	2,519
30 to 34 years .....	4,576	62	214	997	638	734	1,961
35 to 44 years .....	6,565	102	323	1,250	881	1,026	2,983
45 to 54 years .....	4,627	70	210	944	568	674	2,161
55 to 64 years .....	2,993	70	121	582	268	369	1,556
65 years and over .....	2,068	40	38	246	106	145	1,493
Total males .....	28,438	459	879	4,731	4,392	4,062	13,915
Under 10 years .....	8,239			4		2	8,233
10 to 14 years .....	3,821	3	1	92	108	53	3,664
15 to 19 years .....	3,484	26	43	514	718	661	1,522
20 to 24 years .....	1,822	38	69	682	549	323	161
25 to 29 years .....	2,190	49	153	761	631	557	39
30 to 34 years .....	2,120	61	115	690	623	606	25
35 to 44 years .....	2,912	102	216	875	838	827	54
45 to 54 years .....	1,962	70	157	596	555	570	14
55 to 64 years .....	1,198	70	96	361	263	335	70
65 years and over .....	690	40	29	156	104	128	233
Total females .....	33,645	2	512	2,450	169	1,000	29,512
Under 10 years .....	7,961			2			7,959
10 to 14 years .....	4,239			62	9	16	4,152
15 to 19 years .....	3,824		28	386	47	192	3,171
20 to 24 years .....	2,519		82	205	18	132	1,992
25 to 29 years .....	3,182	1	109	394	20	178	2,480
30 to 34 years .....	2,456	1	99	277	15	128	1,936
35 to 44 years .....	3,673		107	375	43	199	2,929
45 to 54 years .....	2,665		53	348	13	104	2,147
55 to 64 years .....	1,768		25	221	2	34	1,486
65 years and over .....	1,378		9	90	2	17	1,260
Total native whites .....	23,492	136	930	1,555	1,920	873	18,078
Under 10 years .....	7,043			1		2	7,040
10 to 14 years .....	3,381	2	1	43	73	9	3,253
15 to 19 years .....	2,697	12	49	183	374	105	1,944
20 to 24 years .....	1,451	17	103	214	247	66	834
25 to 29 years .....	1,980	13	180	289	302	134	1,042
30 to 34 years .....	1,507	20	140	210	251	136	750
35 to 44 years .....	2,208	20	214	264	350	199	1,161
45 to 54 years .....	1,511	29	138	187	199	128	830
55 to 64 years .....	1,024	16	78	120	88	67	655
65 years and over .....	710	7	27	44	36	27	569

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Native white males</b> .....	10,607	136	654	1,323	1,841	785	5,958
Under 10 years .....	3,627			1		2	3,624
10 to 14 years .....	1,643	2	1	38	68	7	1,527
15 to 19 years .....	1,235	12	33	134	343	87	626
20 to 24 years .....	582	17	55	185	235	57	33
25 to 29 years .....	799	13	114	248	293	114	8
30 to 34 years .....	633	20	84	186	246	125	5
35 to 44 years .....	958	20	158	236	337	185	22
45 to 54 years .....	624	29	115	157	197	122	4
55 to 64 years .....	378	16	70	97	87	63	45
65 years and over .....	194	7	24	41	35	23	64
<b>Native white females</b> .....	12,795		276	232	79	88	12,120
Under 10 years .....	3,416						3,416
10 to 14 years .....	1,738			5	5	2	1,726
15 to 19 years .....	1,432		16	46	31	18	1,318
20 to 24 years .....	899		48	29	12	9	801
25 to 29 years .....	1,170		68	41	9	20	1,034
30 to 34 years .....	841		56	24	5	11	745
35 to 44 years .....	1,250		56	28	13	14	1,139
45 to 54 years .....	887		23	30	2	6	826
55 to 64 years .....	646		8	23	1	4	610
65 years and over .....	516		3	3	1	4	505
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	5,392	67	247	955	1,642	394	2,087
Under 10 years .....	238			3			235
10 to 14 years .....	255			10	12	2	231
15 to 19 years .....	675		10	110	206	21	328
20 to 24 years .....	712	3	20	197	215	32	245
25 to 29 years .....	672	5	26	138	235	54	194
30 to 34 years .....	672	8	36	137	240	55	196
35 to 44 years .....	1,007	22	67	175	341	110	292
45 to 54 years .....	675	9	52	104	246	79	185
55 to 64 years .....	338	13	29	67	109	32	88
65 years and over .....	168	7	7	14	38	9	93
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	3,511	67	94	759	1,601	366	624
Under 10 years .....	138			3			135
10 to 14 years .....	159			9	12	2	136
15 to 19 years .....	486		3	79	199	19	186
20 to 24 years .....	445	3	6	142	210	28	56
25 to 29 years .....	401	5	8	111	228	45	4
30 to 34 years .....	421	8	6	110	235	52	10
35 to 44 years .....	677	22	29	148	332	105	20
45 to 54 years .....	445	9	24	90	239	75	8
55 to 64 years .....	243	13	17	55	109	31	18
65 years and over .....	116	7	1	11	37	9	51
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	1,881		153	196	41	28	1,463
Under 10 years .....	100						100
10 to 14 years .....	96			1			95
15 to 19 years .....	189		7	31	7	2	112
20 to 24 years .....	267		14	55	5	4	189
25 to 29 years .....	251		18	27	7	9	190
30 to 34 years .....	251		30	27	5	3	186
35 to 44 years .....	350		38	26	9	5	272
45 to 54 years .....	230		28	14	7	4	177
55 to 64 years .....	95		12	12		1	70
65 years and over .....	52		6	3	1		42

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	33,199	258	214	4,671	999	3,795	23,262
Under 10 years .....	8,919			2			8,917
10 to 14 years .....	4,424	1		101	32	58	4,232
15 to 19 years .....	3,966	14	12	607	185	727	2,421
20 to 24 years .....	2,148	18	28	566	105	357	1,074
25 to 29 years .....	2,760	32	56	728	114	547	1,283
30 to 34 years .....	2,397	34	38	620	147	543	1,015
35 to 44 years .....	3,350	60	42	811	190	717	1,330
45 to 54 years .....	2,441	32	20	653	123	467	1,146
55 to 64 years .....	1,604	41	14	395	71	270	813
65 years and over .....	1,196	26	4	188	32	109	831
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	14,230	256	131	2,649	950	2,911	7,333
Under 10 years .....	4,474						4,474
10 to 14 years .....	2,019	1		45	28	44	1,901
15 to 19 years .....	1,763	14	7	301	176	555	710
20 to 24 years .....	795	18	8	355	104	238	72
25 to 29 years .....	999	31	31	402	110	398	27
30 to 34 years .....	1,033	33	25	394	142	429	10
35 to 44 years .....	1,297	60	29	490	189	557	12
45 to 54 years .....	893	32	18	349	116	373	2
55 to 64 years .....	572	47	9	209	70	241	7
65 years and over .....	380	26	4	104	32	96	118
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	18,969	2	83	2,022	49	884	15,929
Under 10 years .....	4,445			2			4,443
10 to 14 years .....	2,405			56	4	14	2,331
15 to 19 years .....	2,203		5	306	9	172	1,711
20 to 24 years .....	1,353		20	211	1	119	1,002
25 to 29 years .....	1,761	1	25	326	4	149	1,256
30 to 34 years .....	1,364	1	13	226	5	114	1,005
35 to 44 years .....	2,053		13	321	21	180	1,518
45 to 54 years .....	1,548		2	304	4	94	1,144
55 to 64 years .....	1,027		5	186	1	29	806
65 years and over .....	810			84		13	718

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY

Total .....	41,909	1,696	906	2,203	3,791	4,569	28,774
Under 10 years .....	10,762			6			10,756
10 to 14 years .....	5,163	26	4	159	86	125	4,763
15 to 19 years .....	4,423	307	54	313	517	708	2,524
20 to 24 years .....	3,410	212	120	298	544	602	1,664
25 to 29 years .....	3,672	129	154	291	544	782	1,772
30 to 34 years .....	3,093	184	128	242	558	602	1,379
35 to 44 years .....	4,507	283	192	348	712	828	2,144
45 to 54 years .....	3,023	216	129	210	467	466	1,505
55 to 64 years .....	2,213	204	78	169	212	274	1,276
65 years and over .....	1,673	105	47	137	151	182	961
Total males .....	19,591	1,648	646	1,114	3,563	4,034	8,986
Under 10 years .....	5,639			3			5,636
10 to 14 years .....	2,591	26	2	99	72	109	2,283
15 to 19 years .....	2,113	307	46	138	446	611	565
20 to 24 years .....	1,593	210	79	163	501	527	113
25 to 29 years .....	1,625	127	96	161	519	690	32
30 to 34 years .....	1,519	184	91	137	533	523	51
35 to 44 years .....	2,078	280	137	164	612	736	67
45 to 54 years .....	1,325	213	91	86	449	431	55
55 to 64 years .....	903	199	65	81	204	234	120
65 years and over .....	605	102	39	80	147	173	64

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total females</b> .....	21,918	18	260	1,080	228	535	15,788
Under 10 years .....	5,123			3			5,120
10 to 14 years .....	2,572		2	60	14	16	2,480
15 to 19 years .....	2,310		8	175	71	97	1,959
20 to 24 years .....	1,847	2	41	135	43	75	1,561
25 to 29 years .....	2,047	2	58	130	25	92	1,740
30 to 34 years .....	1,574		37	105	25	79	1,323
35 to 44 years .....	2,429	3	55	182	20	92	2,077
45 to 54 years .....	1,668	3	38	154	18	35	1,450
55 to 64 years .....	1,310	5	13	88	8	40	1,156
65 years and over .....	1,008	3	8	57	4	9	821
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	29,516	1,163	675	988	2,367	2,237	22,066
Under 10 years .....	8,554			5			8,549
10 to 14 years .....	4,049	20	2	114	80	75	3,750
15 to 19 years .....	3,084	264	44	161	360	394	1,861
20 to 24 years .....	2,194	169	95	148	258	279	1,215
25 to 29 years .....	2,401	72	123	130	345	389	1,349
30 to 34 years .....	2,020	127	98	111	365	298	1,028
35 to 44 years .....	2,870	187	139	125	414	394	1,591
45 to 54 years .....	1,880	139	85	65	259	217	1,115
55 to 64 years .....	1,481	137	59	77	159	123	926
65 years and over .....	1,003	48	32	52	97	68	706
<b>Native white males</b> .....	13,582	1,161	494	693	2,151	2,071	7,912
Under 10 years .....	4,594			2			4,591
10 to 14 years .....	2,070	20	2	77	66	68	1,837
15 to 19 years .....	1,413	264	38	100	293	350	950
20 to 24 years .....	890	169	65	168	248	259	11
25 to 29 years .....	962	70	78	105	321	369	19
30 to 34 years .....	903	127	66	83	341	267	19
35 to 44 years .....	1,177	187	102	92	305	303	36
45 to 54 years .....	730	139	65	35	242	207	41
55 to 64 years .....	570	137	49	56	152	110	66
65 years and over .....	303	48	29	35	93	66	32
<b>Native white females</b> .....	15,934	2	181	295	216	166	15,074
Under 10 years .....	3,960			3			3,957
10 to 14 years .....	1,979			37	14	7	1,921
15 to 19 years .....	1,671		6	61	67	35	1,508
20 to 24 years .....	1,334		30	40	40	20	1,204
25 to 29 years .....	1,439	2	45	25	24	20	1,328
30 to 34 years .....	1,117		30	28	24	31	1,004
35 to 44 years .....	1,673		37	33	19	28	1,556
45 to 54 years .....	1,150		20	80	17	10	1,073
55 to 64 years .....	911		10	21	7	13	890
65 years and over .....	700		3	17	4	2	674
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	3,180	127	158	306	1,102	535	951
Under 10 years .....	111						111
10 to 14 years .....	87			4	2		81
15 to 19 years .....	346	2	3	21	119	48	154
20 to 24 years .....	429	8	11	43	209	33	123
25 to 29 years .....	436	9	18	46	146	109	106
30 to 34 years .....	346	14	16	27	146	67	76
35 to 44 years .....	638	32	42	66	220	126	161
45 to 54 years .....	435	24	38	56	177	78	69
55 to 64 years .....	207	27	16	19	42	42	61
65 years and over .....	145	11	14	22	41	82	35

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	2,323	113	99	158	1,094	517	343
Under 10 years .....	67						67
10 to 14 years .....	45			3	2		40
15 to 19 years .....	266	2	1	10	116	47	90
20 to 24 years .....	340	8	7	25	208	33	59
25 to 29 years .....	290	9	9	15	145	103	9
30 to 34 years .....	271	14	15	16	146	60	20
35 to 44 years .....	439	29	25	33	219	124	9
45 to 54 years .....	328	21	20	25	176	78	8
55 to 64 years .....	166	22	13	12	41	40	38
65 years and over .....	111	8	9	19	41	32	1
<b>Foreign white females</b> .....	857	14	56	148	8	18	610
Under 10 years .....	44						14
10 to 14 years .....	42			1			41
15 to 19 years .....	89		2	11	3	1	63
20 to 24 years .....	89		4	20	1		64
25 to 29 years .....	146		9	31	1	6	99
30 to 34 years .....	75		1	11		7	56
35 to 44 years .....	199	3	17	33	1	2	143
45 to 54 years .....	107		18	31	1		54
55 to 64 years .....	41	5	3	7	1	2	23
65 years and over .....	34	3	5	3			23
<b>Total colored</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	9,213	376	73	909	322	1,797	5,736
Under 10 years .....	2,097			1			2,096
10 to 14 years .....	1,027	6	2	41	4	50	924
15 to 19 years .....	993	41	7	131	38	266	510
20 to 24 years .....	817	35	14	105	47	290	326
25 to 29 years .....	835	48	13	115	53	284	322
30 to 34 years .....	727	43	16	104	47	237	280
35 to 44 years .....	1,019	64	11	157	78	308	401
45 to 54 years .....	708	53	6	119	31	171	323
55 to 64 years .....	525	40	3	73	11	109	290
65 years and over .....	46	46	1	63	13	82	200
<b>Colored males</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	4,086	374	53	26	318	1,446	1,632
Under 10 years .....	978			1			977
10 to 14 years .....	476	6		19	4	41	466
15 to 19 years .....	434	41	7	28	37	205	116
20 to 24 years .....	393	33	7	30	4	23	4
25 to 29 years .....	373	48	9	41	53	218	43
30 to 34 years .....	315	43	10	38	46	196	12
35 to 44 years .....	462	61	10	41	78	246	23
45 to 54 years .....	267	53	6	26	31	146	5
55 to 64 years .....	167	40	3	13	11	84	16
65 years and over .....	191	46	1	26	13	75	30
<b>Colored females</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	5,127	2	20	648	4	351	4,104
Under 10 years .....	1,119						1,119
10 to 14 years .....	551		2	22		9	518
15 to 19 years .....	559			103	1	61	394
20 to 24 years .....	424		7	75	2	55	283
25 to 29 years .....	462	2	4	71		66	318
30 to 34 years .....	382		6	66	1	41	268
35 to 44 years .....	557		1	116		62	378
45 to 54 years .....	441			93		25	323
55 to 64 years .....	358			60		25	273
65 years and over .....	274			37		7	230

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MATANZAS

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total</b> .....	41,574	1,138	924	3,621	3,137	5,920	26,834
Under 10 years .....	10,197			1			10,196
10 to 14 years .....	5,036	5	1	66	47	134	4,783
15 to 19 years .....	4,596	150	29	426	488	1,232	2,271
20 to 24 years .....	2,978	93	109	454	405	628	1,289
25 to 29 years .....	3,585	136	165	505	439	750	1,600
30 to 34 years .....	2,874	126	142	442	356	684	1,124
35 to 44 years .....	4,945	240	212	711	622	1,121	2,039
45 to 54 years .....	3,562	160	143	537	437	747	1,538
55 to 64 years .....	2,167	144	99	313	203	413	995
65 years and over .....	1,634	84	34	166	140	211	999
<b>Total males</b> .....	20,173	1,136	604	2,629	3,107	4,320	8,377
Under 10 years .....	5,234			32	47	103	5,234
10 to 14 years .....	2,494	5	17	291	483	964	2,307
15 to 19 years .....	2,235	150	51	343	400	454	330
20 to 24 years .....	1,432	93	85	403	434	524	91
25 to 29 years .....	1,693	136	88	365	349	476	81
30 to 34 years .....	1,431	126	143	509	618	803	47
35 to 44 years .....	2,337	240	112	354	433	539	41
45 to 54 years .....	1,649	159	78	220	203	301	52
55 to 64 years .....	988	144	27	112	140	156	42
65 years and over .....	670	83					152
<b>Total females</b> .....	21,401	2	320	992	30	1,600	18,457
Under 10 years .....	4,963			1			4,962
10 to 14 years .....	2,542		1	34		31	2,476
15 to 19 years .....	2,361		12	135	5	268	1,941
20 to 24 years .....	1,546		58	111	5	174	1,198
25 to 29 years .....	1,922		70	102	5	226	1,519
30 to 34 years .....	1,423		54	77	7	208	1,077
35 to 44 years .....	2,588		66	202	4	318	1,993
45 to 54 years .....	1,913	1	31	183	4	208	1,486
55 to 64 years .....	1,179		21	93		112	953
65 years and over .....	964	1	7	54		55	847
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	26,340	782	724	1,777	1,725	2,403	18,929
Under 10 years .....	7,245			1			7,244
10 to 14 years .....	3,603	3	1	38	38	60	3,463
15 to 19 years .....	3,083	141	26	255	362	683	1,616
20 to 24 years .....	1,720	74	92	213	189	257	896
25 to 29 years .....	2,161	93	127	255	254	287	1,165
30 to 34 years .....	1,633	83	101	237	206	236	770
35 to 44 years .....	2,980	172	169	360	340	413	1,529
45 to 54 years .....	2,060	98	110	245	220	277	1,110
55 to 64 years .....	1,157	82	76	127	86	140	646
65 years and over .....	696	36	25	46	30	70	491
<b>Native white males</b> .....	12,396	782	485	1,464	1,701	2,208	5,756
Under 10 years .....	3,777						3,777
10 to 14 years .....	1,824	3		27	38	56	1,700
15 to 19 years .....	1,524	141	16	218	359	639	151
20 to 24 years .....	715	74	44	167	184	226	23
25 to 29 years .....	907	93	65	224	250	247	28
30 to 34 years .....	776	83	64	204	200	217	8
35 to 44 years .....	1,292	172	118	289	336	373	4
45 to 54 years .....	879	98	90	193	218	256	24
55 to 64 years .....	471	82	65	107	86	128	3
65 years and over .....	228	36	23	35	30	66	38

1 Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Native white females .....	13,944		239	313	24	195	13,173
Under 10 years .....	3,468			1			3,467
10 to 14 years .....	1,779		1	11		4	1,763
15 to 19 years .....	1,559		10	37	3	44	1,465
20 to 24 years .....	1,002		48	46	5	31	872
25 to 29 years .....	1,254		62	51	4	20	1,137
30 to 34 years .....	857		37	33	6	19	762
35 to 44 years .....	1,088		48	71	4	40	1,225
45 to 54 years .....	1,181		20	52	2	21	1,086
55 to 64 years .....	688		11	20		12	643
65 years and over .....	470		2	11		4	453
Total foreign whites .....	2,884	90	84	694	771	393	832
Under 10 years .....	65			2	5	1	65
10 to 14 years .....	63						58
15 to 19 years .....	168	2	1	35	58	12	60
20 to 24 years .....	346	3	2	81	148	41	71
25 to 29 years .....	348	8	11	103	102	48	76
30 to 34 years .....	281	8	15	93	57	46	62
35 to 44 years .....	536	23	26	142	139	95	111
45 to 54 years .....	446	23	15	114	111	73	108
55 to 64 years .....	332	18	13	84	64	54	99
65 years and over .....	276	5	1	40	87	21	122
Foreign white males .....	2,100	90	62	626	767	386	169
Under 10 years .....	21						21
10 to 14 years .....	58			2	5	1	50
15 to 19 years .....	111	2	1	29	58	12	9
20 to 24 years .....	279	3	1	70	148	41	16
25 to 29 years .....	262	8	9	92	101	47	5
30 to 34 years .....	206	8	10	85	56	45	2
35 to 44 years .....	412	23	19	131	139	93	7
45 to 54 years .....	336	23	12	104	109	74	14
55 to 64 years .....	252	18	9	77	64	53	31
65 years and over .....	183	5	1	36	87	20	34
Foreign white females .....	764		22	68	4	7	663
Under 10 years .....	44						44
10 to 14 years .....	28						28
15 to 19 years .....	57			6			51
20 to 24 years .....	67		1	11			55
25 to 29 years .....	88		2	11	1	1	71
30 to 34 years .....	75		5	6	1	1	60
35 to 44 years .....	124		7	11		2	104
45 to 54 years .....	110		3	10	2	1	94
55 to 64 years .....	80		4	7		1	68
65 years and over .....	93			4		1	88
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	12,370	266	116	1,150	641	3,124	7,073
Under 10 years .....	2,887						2,887
10 to 14 years .....	1,367	2		26	4	73	1,262
15 to 19 years .....	1,345	7	2	136	68	537	595
20 to 24 years .....	912	16	15	160	68	330	523
25 to 29 years .....	1,076	35	17	147	88	435	559
30 to 34 years .....	960	35	26	112	93	402	292
35 to 44 years .....	1,429	45	20	209	143	613	399
45 to 54 years .....	1,056	39	18	178	106	395	320
55 to 64 years .....	678	44	10	102	53	219	250
65 years and over .....	660	43	8	80	23	120	386

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MATANZAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	5,677	264	57	539	639	1,726	2,452
Under 10 years .....	1,436						1,436
10 to 14 years .....	632	2		3	4	46	577
15 to 19 years .....	600	7		44	66	313	170
20 to 24 years .....	435	16	6	106	68	187	52
25 to 29 years .....	494	35	11	87	83	230	48
30 to 34 years .....	489	35	14	76	93	214	37
35 to 44 years .....	653	45	9	89	143	337	36
45 to 54 years .....	434	38	10	57	106	209	14
55 to 64 years .....	265	44	4	36	53	120	9
65 years and over .....	259	42	3	41	23	70	90
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	6,693	2	59	611	2	1,398	4,621
Under 10 years .....	1,451						1,451
10 to 14 years .....	735			23		27	686
15 to 19 years .....	745		2	92	2	224	425
20 to 24 years .....	477		9	54		143	271
25 to 29 years .....	582		6	60		205	311
30 to 34 years .....	491		12	38		188	255
35 to 44 years .....	776		11	120		276	369
45 to 54 years .....	622	1	8	121		186	306
55 to 64 years .....	413		6	66		99	242
65 years and over .....	401	1	5	39		50	306

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS

Total .....	37,241	474	360	2,787	4,027	4,789	24,304
Under 10 years .....	9,190			2		1	9,187
10 to 14 years .....	4,618	4		90	80	61	4,385
15 to 19 years .....	3,995	54	39	408	674	677	2,143
20 to 24 years .....	2,957	44	138	316	608	578	1,273
25 to 29 years .....	3,111	52	154	321	560	715	1,309
30 to 34 years .....	3,004	48	138	349	543	704	1,222
35 to 44 years .....	4,393	105	187	555	792	963	1,761
45 to 54 years .....	2,967	88	131	395	404	614	1,335
55 to 64 years .....	1,770	49	50	220	271	310	870
65 years and over .....	1,296	30	23	131	95	164	853
Total males .....	17,900	473	558	1,510	3,928	4,126	7,306
Under 10 years .....	4,445						4,445
10 to 14 years .....	2,119	4		30	77	60	1,948
15 to 19 years .....	1,855	54	22	159	648	587	336
20 to 24 years .....	1,402	44	59	166	589	488	56
25 to 29 years .....	1,509	52	94	178	544	612	29
30 to 34 years .....	1,549	48	82	224	536	612	47
35 to 44 years .....	2,309	105	144	344	777	814	25
45 to 54 years .....	1,491	87	98	222	394	536	154
55 to 64 years .....	859	49	39	118	269	268	116
65 years and over .....	462	30	20	69	94	149	109
Total females .....	19,341	1	302	1,277	99	633	16,996
Under 10 years .....	4,715			2		1	4,712
10 to 14 years .....	2,499			60	3	3	2,433
15 to 19 years .....	2,140		17	249	26	90	1,758
20 to 24 years .....	1,555		79	150	19	90	1,217
25 to 29 years .....	1,602		60	143	16	103	1,286
30 to 34 years .....	1,455		56	125	7	92	1,175
35 to 44 years .....	2,154		43	211	15	149	1,736
45 to 54 years .....	1,478	1	33	173	10	78	1,181
55 to 64 years .....	911		11	102	2	42	754
65 years and over .....	834		3	62	1	15	753

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
<b>Total native whites</b> .....	21,503	179	581	1,041	2,158	1,892	15,652
Under 10 years .....	5,840			1		1	5,838
10 to 14 years.....	2,953			36	64	18	2,835
15 to 19 years.....	2,360	27	33	162	418	278	1,442
20 to 24 years.....	1,528	18	106	99	268	233	804
25 to 29 years.....	1,713	25	110	120	335	306	817
30 to 34 years.....	1,579	19	96	151	286	251	776
35 to 44 years.....	2,345	34	114	222	396	405	1,174
45 to 54 years.....	1,632	30	80	144	220	240	918
55 to 64 years.....	976	19	34	74	128	112	609
65 years and over.....	577	7	8	22	43	48	439
<b>Native white males</b> .....	9,853	179	365	718	2,084	1,734	4,693
Under 10 years .....	2,827						2,827
10 to 14 years.....	1,348			21	61	16	1,250
15 to 19 years.....	1,021	27	18	90	394	254	238
20 to 24 years.....	605	18	38	57	251	220	21
25 to 29 years.....	784	25	63	82	323	281	10
30 to 34 years.....	722	19	54	119	282	236	12
35 to 44 years.....	1,048	34	90	171	387	360	6
45 to 54 years.....	777	30	65	108	215	221	138
55 to 64 years.....	378	19	30	49	128	101	51
65 years and over.....	173	7	7	21	43	45	50
<b>Native white females</b> .....	11,820		216	323	74	158	11,045
Under 10 years .....	3,013			1		1	3,011
10 to 14 years.....	1,605			15	3	2	1,585
15 to 19 years.....	1,333		15	72	24	24	1,204
20 to 24 years.....	923	68	42	42	17	13	785
25 to 29 years.....	929	47	38	38	12	27	807
30 to 34 years.....	857	42	32	32	4	15	764
35 to 44 years.....	1,297	24	51	51	9	45	1,165
45 to 54 years.....	855	15	36	5	5	19	780
55 to 64 years.....	598	4	25	25	11	11	556
65 years and over.....	404	1	11	11		3	386
<b>Total foreign whites</b> .....	3,398	54	177	382	1,390	505	896
Under 10 years .....	146						146
10 to 14 years.....	177			1	8	1	167
15 to 19 years.....	321	1	1	27	200	12	81
20 to 24 years.....	474		9	61	268	54	82
25 to 29 years.....	360	1	29	50	151	71	58
30 to 34 years.....	408	3	23	41	185	75	79
35 to 44 years.....	662	21	57	92	293	112	87
45 to 54 years.....	405	17	35	62	130	96	65
55 to 64 years.....	263	5	13	28	116	52	54
65 years and over.....	179	6	10	20	39	32	72
<b>Foreign white males</b> .....	2,678	54	121	308	1,372	494	329
Under 10 years .....	90						90
10 to 14 years.....	90			1	8	1	80
15 to 19 years.....	260	1	1	14	199	11	34
20 to 24 years.....	401		7	48	268	52	26
25 to 29 years.....	254	1	20	36	147	69	11
30 to 34 years.....	318	3	16	31	182	72	14
35 to 44 years.....	547	21	39	80	289	109	8
45 to 54 years.....	328	17	22	56	126	96	11
55 to 64 years.....	221	5	7	25	114	52	16
65 years and over.....	136	6	9	17	39	32	90

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Foreign white females .....	720		56	74	18	11	561
Under 10 years .....	56						56
10 to 14 years .....	87						87
15 to 19 years .....	61			13	1	1	46
20 to 24 years .....	73		2	13		2	56
25 to 29 years .....	76		9	14	4	2	47
30 to 34 years .....	88		7	10	3	3	65
35 to 44 years .....	115		18	12	4	2	78
45 to 54 years .....	77		13	6	4		54
55 to 64 years .....	47		6	3	2		36
65 years and over .....	40		1	3			36
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	12,340	241	102	1,364	479	2,392	7,762
Under 10 years .....	3,174			1			3,173
10 to 14 years .....	1,488			53			1,379
15 to 19 years .....	1,314	4	5	219	8	44	621
20 to 24 years .....	965	26	23	156	63	387	387
25 to 29 years .....	1,038	26	15	151	74	338	434
30 to 34 years .....	1,019	26	19	157	72	378	367
35 to 44 years .....	1,356	50	19	241	103	446	500
45 to 54 years .....	930	41	16	189	54	278	352
55 to 64 years .....	526	25	3	118	27	146	207
65 years and over .....	540	17	5	79	13	84	342
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	5,539	240	72	484	472	1,896	2,373
Under 10 years .....	1,528						1,528
10 to 14 years .....	681	4		5		43	618
15 to 19 years .....	574	26	3	55	55	322	113
20 to 24 years .....	396	23	14	61	70	216	9
25 to 29 years .....	441	28	11	60	74	262	8
30 to 34 years .....	509	28	12	74	72	304	21
35 to 44 years .....	614	50	15	93	101	347	10
45 to 54 years .....	386	40	11	58	53	219	5
55 to 64 years .....	260	25	2	44	27	115	47
65 years and over .....	150	17	4	31	12	72	14
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	6,801	1	30	880	7	494	5,389
Under 10 years .....	1,646			1			1,645
10 to 14 years .....	807			45		1	761
15 to 19 years .....	740			164	1	65	508
20 to 24 years .....	552		2	95	2	75	378
25 to 29 years .....	597		9	91		76	426
30 to 34 years .....	510		4	83		74	346
35 to 44 years .....	742		7	148	2	101	490
45 to 54 years .....	544	1	1	131	1	59	347
55 to 64 years .....	266		5	74		31	190
65 years and over .....	390		1	48	1	12	328

## CITY OF MARIANAO

Total .....	30,701	737	690	3,505	1,890	4,538	19,841
Under 10 years .....	8,000	2		1			7,997
10 to 14 years .....	4,050	33	4	60	37	108	3,808
15 to 19 years .....	3,400	73	32	500	208	782	1,706
20 to 24 years .....	2,637	60	74	967	214	501	821
25 to 29 years .....	2,738	103	134	575	317	612	997
30 to 34 years .....	2,896	82	90	388	281	655	907
35 to 44 years .....	3,706	189	202	522	416	973	1,374
45 to 54 years .....	2,008	121	91	242	243	546	765
55 to 64 years .....	995	46	48	102	97	235	466
65 years and over .....	788	28	15	54	47	124	500

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Total males .....	17,280	724	499	2,520	1,810	4,068	7,639
Under 10 years .....	4,613	2					4,611
10 to 14 years .....	2,450	33	3	23	34	88	2,289
15 to 19 years .....	2,029	73	21	473	183	695	584
20 to 24 years .....	1,977	188	159	289	436	879	26
25 to 29 years .....	1,469	96	84	432	306	536	15
30 to 34 years .....	1,291	81	65	259	276	597	12
35 to 44 years .....	1,977	188	159	289	436	879	26
45 to 54 years .....	1,068	120	78	121	239	493	17
55 to 64 years .....	454	46	42	49	90	213	14
65 years and over .....	281	25	10	28	44	109	65
Total females .....	13,441	13	191	985	80	470	11,702
Under 10 years .....	3,387			1			3,386
10 to 14 years .....	1,600		1	37	3	20	1,539
15 to 19 years .....	1,371		11	126	25	87	1,122
20 to 24 years .....	1,009		38	121	12	43	795
25 to 29 years .....	1,269	7	50	143	11	76	982
30 to 34 years .....	1,108	1	24	124	5	56	895
35 to 44 years .....	1,729	1	43	233	10	94	1,348
45 to 54 years .....	940	1	13	121	4	53	746
55 to 64 years .....	541		6	53	7	23	452
65 years and over .....	487	3	5	26	3	15	435
Total native whites .....	17,992	319	456	1,595	994	1,794	12,834
Under 10 years .....	5,894	2					5,892
10 to 14 years .....	3,016	27	2	29	30	59	2,869
15 to 19 years .....	2,331	64	25	408	173	480	1,181
20 to 24 years .....	1,254	18	52	487	95	193	409
25 to 29 years .....	1,200	37	86	247	157	204	469
30 to 34 years .....	1,078	31	58	133	141	241	474
35 to 44 years .....	1,612	70	139	202	219	301	681
45 to 54 years .....	861	48	55	59	122	187	390
55 to 64 years .....	436	15	32	22	33	83	251
65 years and over .....	310	7	7	8	24	46	218
Native white males .....	10,635	314	337	1,399	937	1,625	6,023
Under 10 years .....	3,598	2					3,596
10 to 14 years .....	1,984	27	1	15	28	48	1,865
15 to 19 years .....	1,548	64	15	391	153	427	498
20 to 24 years .....	796	18	24	476	87	177	14
25 to 29 years .....	616	33	50	223	148	186	6
30 to 34 years .....	540	31	42	99	137	225	6
35 to 44 years .....	825	69	119	148	214	263	9
45 to 54 years .....	426	48	50	35	119	172	2
55 to 64 years .....	164	15	30	9	29	79	2
65 years and over .....	108	7	6	3	22	45	25
Native white females .....	7,357	5	119	196	57	169	6,811
Under 10 years .....	2,296						2,296
10 to 14 years .....	1,032		1	14	2	11	1,014
15 to 19 years .....	783		10	17	20	53	693
20 to 24 years .....	458		28	11	8	16	395
25 to 29 years .....	554	4	36	24	9	18	463
30 to 34 years .....	538		16	34	4	16	468
35 to 44 years .....	787	1	20	54	5	35	672
45 to 54 years .....	435		5	24	3	15	388
55 to 64 years .....	272		2	13	4	4	249
65 years and over .....	202		1	5	2	1	193

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Total foreign whites	3,902	295	144	401	667	1,096	1,299
Under 10 years	83						83
10 to 14 years	61			7	2	7	75
15 to 19 years	138	2	1	23	7	12	96
20 to 24 years	469	30	7	88	93	114	137
25 to 29 years	674	51	27	79	115	194	208
30 to 34 years	606	41	19	57	110	207	175
35 to 44 years	1,008	95	47	82	171	333	280
45 to 54 years	473	51	23	40	99	141	119
55 to 64 years	228	17	12	15	54	64	66
65 years and over	129	8	8	10	16	24	64
Foreign white males	2,373	295	91	198	649	1,062	78
Under 10 years	7						7
10 to 14 years	6					1	4
15 to 19 years	16	2		2	4	4	4
20 to 24 years	271	30	4	30	90	111	6
25 to 29 years	417	51	17	39	113	190	7
30 to 34 years	396	41	12	28	109	202	4
35 to 44 years	672	95	29	46	167	328	7
45 to 54 years	348	51	16	30	98	140	12
55 to 64 years	165	17	9	15	52	63	9
65 years and over	75	8	4	8	15	23	17
Foreign white females	1,529		53	203	18	34	1,221
Under 10 years	76						76
10 to 14 years	85			7		6	77
15 to 19 years	122		1	21	3	8	86
20 to 24 years	198		3	58	3	3	181
25 to 29 years	257		10	40	2	4	261
30 to 34 years	213		7	29	1	5	171
35 to 44 years	336		18	36	4	5	278
45 to 54 years	125		7	10	1	1	106
55 to 64 years	63		3		2	1	57
65 years and over	54		4	2	1	1	46
Total colored <sup>1</sup>	8,897	123	90	1,509	229	1,618	5,206
Under 10 years	2,023			1			2,021
10 to 14 years	913	6	2	24	5	42	864
15 to 19 years	981	7	6	168	28	290	431
20 to 24 years	914	12	15	392	26	194	275
25 to 29 years	864	15	21	249	45	214	526
30 to 34 years	712	10	13	193	30	208	252
35 to 44 years	1,086	24	16	238	56	339	413
45 to 54 years	674	22	13	143	22	218	256
55 to 64 years	331	14	4	65	10	89	149
65 years and over	329	13		36	7	54	219
Colored males <sup>1</sup>	4,252	115	71	923	224	1,381	1,538
Under 10 years	1,008						1,006
10 to 14 years	460	6	2	8		39	400
15 to 19 years	465	7	6	80	26	264	331
20 to 24 years	531	12	8	340	25	170	6
25 to 29 years	406	12	17	170	45	160	1
30 to 34 years	355	9	12	132	30	170	2
35 to 44 years	480	24	11	95	55	285	10
45 to 54 years	294	21	12	56	22	181	1
55 to 64 years	125	14	3	25	9	71	3
65 years and over	98	10		17	7	41	28

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF MARIANAO.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	4,555	8	19	586	5	287	3,870
Under 10 years .....	1,015			1			1,014
10 to 14 years .....	483			16		3	464
15 to 19 years .....	496			88	2	26	350
20 to 24 years .....	353		7	52	1	24	269
25 to 29 years .....	458	3	4	79		54	318
30 to 34 years .....	357	1	1	61		38	256
35 to 44 years .....	606		5	143	1	54	403
45 to 54 years .....	380	1	1	87		37	254
55 to 64 years .....	206		1	40	1	18	146
65 years and over .....	231	3		19		13	196

## CITY OF CARDENAS

Total .....	27,477	297	542	1,637	2,709	3,571	18,701
Under 10 years .....	6,851			1			6,850
10 to 14 years .....	3,165	7	3	61	63	90	2,932
15 to 19 years .....	2,778	32	34	168	338	520	1,877
20 to 24 years .....	2,021	22	59	181	430	428	901
25 to 29 years .....	2,472	25	93	245	399	520	1,190
30 to 34 years .....	2,404	42	77	198	417	495	1,175
35 to 44 years .....	3,274	45	131	348	541	712	1,497
45 to 54 years .....	2,296	51	80	235	298	511	1,121
55 to 64 years .....	1,243	33	51	136	155	194	674
65 years and over .....	973	40	14	76	68	9	684
Total males .....	13,253	297	351	988	2,644	3,445	5,528
Under 10 years .....	3,206						3,205
10 to 14 years .....	1,553	7	3	31	61	88	1,363
15 to 19 years .....	1,340	32	17	97	313	497	984
20 to 24 years .....	1,023	22	25	128	410	406	32
25 to 29 years .....	1,163	25	56	165	394	497	26
30 to 34 years .....	1,155	42	48	135	413	485	36
35 to 44 years .....	1,622	45	86	204	535	694	58
45 to 54 years .....	1,084	51	60	108	297	496	69
55 to 64 years .....	598	33	44	78	154	192	27
65 years and over .....	419	40	12	44	67	89	167
Total females .....	14,224		191	669	65	126	13,173
Under 10 years .....	3,555			1			3,554
10 to 14 years .....	1,612			38	2	3	1,569
15 to 19 years .....	1,438		17	71	25	32	1,293
20 to 24 years .....	998		34	53	20	22	869
25 to 29 years .....	1,309		37	80	5	23	1,164
30 to 34 years .....	1,249		29	65	4	12	1,139
35 to 44 years .....	1,652		45	144	6	18	1,439
45 to 54 years .....	1,212		20	127	1	12	1,052
55 to 64 years .....	645		7	58	1	2	577
65 years and over .....	554		2	32	1	2	517
Total native whites .....	15,847	115	361	472	1,473	1,708	11,688
Under 10 years .....	4,393						4,393
10 to 14 years .....	1,936	4	1	31	49	45	1,806
15 to 19 years .....	1,674	26	24	58	254	252	1,080
20 to 24 years .....	1,005	9	47	45	187	193	524
25 to 29 years .....	1,328	10	79	76	187	237	739
30 to 34 years .....	1,330	21	56	57	204	215	777
35 to 44 years .....	1,800	16	81	87	329	369	918
45 to 54 years .....	1,281	12	57	66	162	262	705
55 to 64 years .....	699	12	36	35	75	100	441
65 years and over .....	418	5	10	17	26	35	326

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 23.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Native white males .....	7,319	115	248	369	1,421	1,690	3,536
Under 10 years .....	2,162						2,162
10 to 14 years .....	957	4	1	20	47	42	843
15 to 19 years .....	819	26	9	49	231	240	264
20 to 24 years .....	451	9	18	40	171	187	26
25 to 29 years .....	538	10	45	62	182	232	7
30 to 34 years .....	529	21	33	49	203	211	12
35 to 44 years .....	870	16	55	66	326	361	46
45 to 54 years .....	572	12	45	45	161	254	7
55 to 64 years .....	371	12	34	25	75	100	73
65 years and over .....	132	5	8	13	25	39	48
Native white females .....	8,498		143	103	52	48	8,152
Under 10 years .....	2,231						2,231
10 to 14 years .....	979			11	2	3	963
15 to 19 years .....	875		15	9	23	12	796
20 to 24 years .....	554		29	5	16	6	498
25 to 29 years .....	790		34	14	5	5	732
30 to 34 years .....	801		23	8	1	4	765
35 to 44 years .....	930		26	21	3	8	872
45 to 54 years .....	692		12	21	1	8	650
55 to 64 years .....	350		2	10			338
65 years and over .....	236		2	4	1	2	277
Total foreign whites .....	2,589	50	96	376	845	453	769
Under 10 years .....	221						221
10 to 14 years .....	178		1		8	3	166
15 to 19 years .....	135		1	12	42	23	57
20 to 24 years .....	341	9	4	52	177	59	40
25 to 29 years .....	385	4	6	86	158	72	59
30 to 34 years .....	338	8	13	52	153	75	37
35 to 44 years .....	434	7	40	94	131	104	58
45 to 54 years .....	274	14	14	42	85	69	50
55 to 64 years .....	172	2	14	27	59	34	36
65 years and over .....	111	6	3	11	32	14	45
Foreign white males .....	1,964	50	60	333	837	444	270
Under 10 years .....	113						113
10 to 14 years .....	100		1		8	3	88
15 to 19 years .....	84		1	10	42	23	8
20 to 24 years .....	292	9	4	48	175	56	4
25 to 29 years .....	318	4	4	70	158	71	11
30 to 34 years .....	290	8	9	45	150	74	4
35 to 44 years .....	351	7	26	84	129	101	4
45 to 54 years .....	221	14	7	39	85	60	7
55 to 64 years .....	134	2	9	26	58	33	6
65 years and over .....	91	6	3	11	32	14	25
Foreign white females .....	595		36	43	8	9	499
Under 10 years .....	104						108
10 to 14 years .....	78						78
15 to 19 years .....	51			2			49
20 to 24 years .....	49		4	4	2	3	38
25 to 29 years .....	67		2	16		1	48
30 to 34 years .....	48		4	7	3	1	33
35 to 44 years .....	83		14	10	2	3	54
45 to 54 years .....	53		7	3			43
55 to 64 years .....	38		5	1	1	1	30
65 years and over .....	20						20

TABLE 23.—Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF CARDENAS.—Continued

AGE, SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Agriculture, fisheries and mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Without gainful occupation
Total colored <sup>1</sup> .....	9,041	132	55	809	391	1,410	6,244
Under 10 years .....	2,237			7			2,236
10 to 14 years .....	1,051	3	1	38	6	43	960
15 to 19 years .....	969	6	9	98	42	254	560
20 to 24 years .....	675	4	8	84	66	176	337
25 to 29 years .....	759	11	8	83	54	211	392
30 to 34 years .....	736	13	8	89	60	205	361
35 to 44 years .....	1,040	22	10	167	81	239	521
45 to 54 years .....	758	25	9	127	51	180	366
55 to 64 years .....	372	19	1	74	21	60	197
65 years and over .....	444	29	1	48	10	42	314
Colored males <sup>1</sup> .....	3,910	132	43	286	336	1,341	1,722
Under 10 years .....	1,021						1,021
10 to 14 years .....	496	3	1	11	6	43	432
15 to 19 years .....	437	6	7	32	40	234	112
20 to 24 years .....	280	4	7	40	64	163	2
25 to 29 years .....	307	11	7	33	54	194	
30 to 34 years .....	336	13	6	39	60	198	20
35 to 44 years .....	401	22	5	54	80	232	8
45 to 54 years .....	291	25	8	24	51	176	7
55 to 64 years .....	145	19	1	27	21	59	18
65 years and over .....	196	29	1	20	10	42	94
Colored females <sup>1</sup> .....	5,131		12	523	5	69	4,522
Under 10 years .....	1,216			1			1,215
10 to 14 years .....	555			27			528
15 to 19 years .....	532		2	60	2	20	448
20 to 24 years .....	395		1	44	4	13	335
25 to 29 years .....	452		1	50		17	384
30 to 34 years .....	400		2	50		"	341
35 to 44 years .....	639		5	113	1	7	513
45 to 54 years .....	467		1	103		4	369
55 to 64 years .....	227			47		1	179
65 years and over .....	248			28			220

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces

## CUBA

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Actors	85	45	32	11	48	34	5	
Agents (Real Estate) and collec- tors	1,680	16	944	10	671	3	94	2
Agriculturists	445,038	7,523	249,501	2,383	65,054	1,111	130,483	4,028
Apprentices	2,143	57	1,049	22	290	11	804	24
Architects and draftsmen	305		206		71		28	
Artists	356	86	147	35	171	51	38	
Bakers	5,387	1	2,238	1	1,182		1,967	
Bankers and brokers	2,460	31	1,701	21	638	10	121	
Barbers and hairdressers	6,225	92	2,932	46	651	28	2,642	18
Blacksmiths	3,662		1,291		744		1,627	
Boarding house keepers and stewards	1,340	204	680	63	461	85	199	56
Boiler makers	861		414		217		230	
Bookbinders	198	36	141	31	32	7	25	1
Box makers (wood)	436	9	247	7	111	1	78	1
Brickmakers	1,005		493		353		159	
Broom and brush makers	131	530	63	310	53	65	15	155
Builders and contractors	870		325		315		230	
Butchers	1,736		935		308		493	
Cabinetmakers	505		358		53		94	
Carpenters	21,084		7,970		4,568		9,446	
Carriage and wagon builders	5,249		2,187		695		2,067	
Clergymen	637		147	52	482	100	38	
Clerks and copyists	6,334	901	4,513	705	1,226	115	595	81
Confectioners	1,623	94	615	59	371	14	597	21
Coopers	527		230		72		225	
Charcoal and coal dealers	2,969		767		1,887		321	
Dairymen	1,010		597		310		97	
Dentists	303	11	250	11	28		25	
Draymen and hackmen	12,419		6,374		3,841		2,204	
Dressmakers	140	1,865	32	554	38	180	70	1,191
Dyers and cleaners	191	7	55	6	117	4	19	
Employees of manufacturing Companies	5,354	420	1,798	302	2,964	67	592	53
Employees of Offices and banks	6,808	740	4,613	505	1,711	176	444	58
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	1,226	10	819	8	366	2	41	
Engineers and firemen (statio- nary engines)	505		201		132		172	
Engravers	84	6	56	3	16	2	12	1
Electricians	1,335		800		326		209	
Fishermen	1,522		1,126		241		155	
Gardeners and florists	1,044	11	320	5	674	6	150	
Gold and silver smiths	669	12	330	10	151	2	188	
Government officials and em- ployees	9,730	1,274	8,115	1,113	555	61	1,060	100
Harness makers	880		405		116		459	
Hotel and restaurant keepers	2,906	366	1,029	142	1,439	199	438	25
Hucksters and peddlers	801	25	373	11	208	9	130	5
Journalists	744	4	536	2	156	1	52	
Laborers	31,250	707	12,525	405	9,474	81	9,251	221
Launderers	4,281	8,630	607	1,770	907	298	2,767	6,612
Lawyers	1,572	6	1,410	6	124		35	
Literary and scientific persons	271	74	217	43	38	9	16	26
Livery stable keepers	620		213		216		191	
Lumbermen	448		162		84		202	
Machinists	2,836		1,150		751		935	
Masons	14,025		3,530		2,865		7,600	
Mechanics	16,663		8,718		3,740		4,475	
Merchants	66,704	779	27,087	414	32,497	229	7,120	136
Messengers and office boys	1,864	137	1,209	71	303	41	352	17
Miners and quarrymen	1,378		327		876		175	
Molders	969		586		169		214	
Musicians	791	71	267	36	145	17	379	13
Nurses	245	727	81	459	125	128	39	140

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Operatives cigar factories .....	20,484	4,905	10,976	2,422	1,440	345	8,068	2,138
Packers and shippers .....	500	15	260	10	138	5	102	
Painters .....	3,446	14	1,538	6	56	4	1,343	1
Pharmacists .....	1,224	200	1,079	176	124	18	21	6
Photographers .....	456		213		116		127	
Physicians and surgeons .....	1,736	35	1,420	31	234	1	82	3
Plumbers .....	186		102		40		44	
Policemen and soldiers .....	16,638		11,235		1,202		4,200	
Porters .....	370	59	102	32	186	18	81	9
Potters .....	375		164		107		104	
Printers and lithographers .....	10,225	204	4,940	186	3,682	10	1,603	8
Rail Road employees .....	2,232	196	1,494	147	363	19	375	24
Rope makers .....	118	134	91	107	15	8	12	19
Sail and awning makers .....	71	507	31	218	37	170	8	119
Sailors and boatmen .....	5,411		2,759		2,021		631	
Salesmen .....	15,749	235	4,703	137	8,996	67	2,350	31
Seamstresses .....	99	6,317	55	3,946	7	424	37	4,947
Servants .....	43,478	39,675	14,980	10,519	14,230	7,021	14,268	22,136
Ship and boat builders .....	132		86		40		8	
Shirt makers .....	90	14	47	8	26	2	17	4
Shoemakers .....	6,195		2,127		1,119		3,949	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	3,327	7	2,561	4	401	3	365	
Shoemakers .....	341		144		156		41	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	1,768		1,113		496		159	
Sugar masters .....	611		522		58		31	
Tailors .....	5,728	154	1,182	43	1,371	20	3,225	91
Tanners .....	421		171		136		114	
Teachers .....	1,911	5,122	1,284	3,936	486	529	141	657
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	2,959	321	2,483	295	238	0	238	17
Tinsmiths .....	759		429		82		248	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	531	2	234	1	93	1	204	
Veterinary surgeons .....	117		86		21		10	
Watch and clock makers .....	228	1	123	1	75		30	
Weavers .....	288	202	135	94	65	50	88	58
Wood choppers .....	428		215		123		90	

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Actors .....	1		1					
Agents (Real Estate) and collec- tors .....	30		21		17		1	
Agriculturists .....	49,989	1,692	35,775	863	3,383	15	10,831	811
Apprentices .....	58		22		3		33	
Architects and draftsmen .....	8		7		1			
Artists .....	2	2	2	2				
Bakers .....	364		181		71		112	
Bankers and brokers .....	55		35		11		9	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	278		199		11		68	
Blacksmiths .....	149		72		29		48	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	159	7	116	6	29		14	1
Boiler makers .....	2		1		1			
Bookbinders .....	4		2		2			
Box makers (wood) .....	2		1				1	
Brickmakers .....	50		22		22		6	
Broom and brush makers .....		28		20		2		6
Builders and contractors .....	22		9		7		6	
Butchers .....	98		79		10		9	
Cabinetmakers .....	3		2		1			
Carpenters .....	780		407		123		250	
Carriage and wagon builders .....	381		245		19		117	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Clergymen .....	34		12		22			
Clerks and copyists .....	19	38	163	35	12	3	11	
Confectioners .....	69		32		15		22	
Coopers .....	4		2		1		1	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	451		104		293		54	
Dairymen .....	13		3		7		3	
Dentists .....	6		4		2			
Draymen and hackmen .....	703		460		105		138	
Dressmakers .....		67		52				15
Dyers and cleaners .....	3		2				1	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	322	3	203	3	67		52	
Employees of Offices and banks .....	115	6	89	6	18		8	
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	42		17				18	
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	11		3		3		5	
Electricians .....	35		20		12		3	
Fishermen .....	60		32		24		4	
Gardeners and florists .....	13		11				2	
Gold and silver smiths .....	11		3		1		2	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	694	71	584	63	31	2	71	6
Harness makers .....	44		35		5		4	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	136	15	46	7	52	6	40	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	57	3	38	1	13	2	6	
Journalists .....	15		12		1		2	
Laborers .....	721	80	479	10	101		141	70
Lauderers .....	132	463	48	194	31	1	53	268
Lawyers .....	64	1	59	1				
Literary and scientific persons .....	53	31	47	18	6	5		8
Livery stable keepers .....	42		35		7			
Lumbermen .....	10		4		3		3	
Machinists .....	40		20		6		11	
Masons .....	348		87		38		223	
Mechanics .....	404		212		76		114	
Merchants .....	3,111	50	1,802	39	1,015	3	204	8
Messengers and office boys .....	91		60		4		27	
Miners and quarrymen .....	566		175		305		86	
Molders .....	6		5				1	
Musicians .....	34		19		2		13	
Nurses .....	9	3	6	2				
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,026	582	597	230	38	1	391	321
Packers and shippers .....	14	2	7	1	3	1	4	
Painters .....	55		30		9		16	
Pharmacists .....	116	6	105	5	11	1		
Photographers .....	20		11		5		4	
Physicians and surgeons .....	59		57		2			
Plumbers .....	2		1		1			
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,401		1,055		30		316	
Porters .....	12	6	2	3	1	2	9	1
Potters .....	18		8		8		2	
Printers and lithographers .....	23		17		2		4	
Rail Road employees .....	237	2	162	2	23		52	
Rope makers .....	1		1					
Sail and awning makers .....	3	38	2	22	1			16
Sailors and boatmen .....	294		185		82		27	
Salesmen .....	543	2	282		174	1	87	1
Seamstresses .....	20	302	20	210		7		85
Servants .....	2,084	4,212	1,121	2,351	329	75	634	1,788
Shirt makers .....	1		1					
Shoemakers .....	275		99		48		128	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	103		78		9		16	
Stone cutters .....	17		17					
Sugar masters .....	29		27		2			

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Tailors .....	191		72		48		71	
Tanners .....	9		5		2		2	
Teachers .....	163	328	126	277	31	25	5	26
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	106	8	96	8	4		6	
Tinsmiths .....	22		18		1		5	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	6		6					
Veterinary surgeons .....	13		12		1			
Watch and clock makers .....	11		9		2			
Weavers .....	22	19	18	8		1	4	10
Wood choppers .....	39		29		4		6	

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Actors .....	7	44	23	10	47	34	5	
Agents (Real Estate) and collectors .....	61	8	284	4	208	2	29	2
Agriculturists .....	53,211	386	38,719	160	6,132	28	8,364	198
Apprentices .....	1,20	48	631	19	152	11	416	18
Architects and draftsmen .....	230		150		57		23	
Artists .....	26	61	101	20	136	41	28	
Bakers .....	1,282		423		504		355	
Bankers and brokers .....	1,18		776		380		29	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,896	68	1,032	34	36	20	499	14
Blacksmiths .....	1,098		421		276		401	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	348	104	177	25	155	46	16	33
Boiler makers .....	244		133		56		55	
Bookbinders .....	96	21	68	15	24	5	4	1
Box makers (wood) .....	287	4	153	2	101	1	33	1
Brickmakers .....	221		98		73		50	
Broom and brush makers .....	5	135	2	114	27	20	3	1
Builders and contractors .....	318		113		148		57	
Butchers .....	487		210		174		103	
Cabinetmakers .....	301		98		88		115	
Carpenters .....	6,76		2,627		923		2,206	
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,961		545		458		958	
Clergymen .....	296	78	69	12	208	65	2	
Clerks and copyists .....	3,091	476	2,036	414	786	50	299	12
Confectioners .....	551	60	206	40	212	12	133	8
Coopers .....	244		101		47		96	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	547		78		441		28	
Dairymen .....	388		216		161		11	
Dentists .....	105	1	88	1	11		6	
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,991		3,073		2,492		423	
Dressmakers .....	49	941	3	181	9	132	27	628
Dyers and cleaners .....	86	3	24	1	56	2	6	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	2,771	408	793	291	1,798	61	180	53
Employees of Offices and banks .....	4,077	543	2,533	346	1,154	156	330	41
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	619		398		211		10	
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	290		255		30		14	
Engravers .....	74	6	47	3	15	2	12	1
Electricians .....	672		410		189		73	
Fishermen .....	334		248		62		24	
Gardeners and florists .....	63	6	223	2	376	4	52	
Gold and silver smiths .....	36	10	177	8	109	2	81	
Government officials and employees .....	3,032	780	5,135	703	345	30	552	47

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Harness makers	322		131		58		133	
Hotel and restaurant keepers	897	295	270	104	538	183	89	8
Hucksters and peddlers	282	3	133	1	89		69	2
Journalists	524	4	356	3	134	1	34	
Laborers	15,719	438	7,482	307	4,430	58	3,807	73
Launderers	1,801	2,739	216	626	578	189	1,007	1,924
Lawyers	1,027	2	936	2	82		9	
Literary and scientific persons	129	16	102	8	22	4	5	4
Livery stable keepers	143		45		70		28	
Lumbermen	166		55		20		91	
Machinists	1,027		454		330		243	
Masons	4,698		1,732		1,720		3,216	
Mechanics	6,027		3,320		1,404		1,303	
Merchants	30,111	359	11,110	165	16,815	137	2,186	57
Messengers and office boys	788	21	422	14	199	8	167	4
Miners and quarrymen	171		53		98		20	
Molders	269		137		85		47	
Musicians	410	46	121	21	96	12	191	13
Nurses	78	411	25	263	50	52	3	93
Operatives cigar factories	11,528	3,234	6,741	1,717	1,071	308	3,715	1,206
Packers and shippers	14	5	103	3	18	2	21	
Painters	1,888	8	928	5	303	2	657	1
Pharmacists	531	115	437	93	58	16	6	6
Photographers	18		75		34		72	
Physicians and surgeons	987	23	775	21	173		39	2
Plumbers	133		72		29		32	
Policemen and soldiers	7,200		5,129		649		1,422	
Porters	218		54		134	2	30	
Potters	57		15		28		14	
Printers and lithographers	1,351	141	1,092	112	318	17	191	12
Rail Road employees	2,306	103	1,545	94	420	6	341	5
Rope makers	87	21	75	11	4	4	4	5
Sail and awning makers	26	260	12	123	14	97		40
Sailors and boatmen	2,068		816		1,139		112	
Salesmen	7,776	134	1,346	92	5,383	38	1,047	4
Seamstresses	44	4,448	12	2,022	3	318	21	2,198
Servants	16,537	15,559	4,682	2,870	7,767	5,556	4,088	7,133
Ship and boat builders	116		70		34		8	
Shirt makers	42	12	15	6	18	2	10	4
Shoemakers	1,880		697		572		611	
Stock raisers and drovers	140		104		27		9	
Shoemakers	150		57		74		19	
Stock raisers and drovers	1,257		743		407		107	
Sugar masters	158		138		15		4	
Tailors	1,936	114	362	29	763	17	811	38
Tanners	50		25		16		9	
Teachers	729	1,748	483	1,341	224	268	22	136
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees	1,087	97	884	92	105	2	98	3
Tinsmiths	288		177		43		68	
Tinsmiths	154	2	66	1	39	1	46	
Trunk and leather case makers								
Veterinary surgeons	48		37		9		2	
Watch and clock makers	94	1	42	1	44		8	
Weavers	117	118	48	54	26	40	43	24
Wood choppers	107		57		35		15	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Actors .....	5		5					
Agents (Real Estate) and collec- tors .....	360	7	211				12	1
Agriculturists .....	54,245	896	30,469	98	8,792	29	14,984	777
Apprentices .....	261	1	123	1	15		123	
Architects and draftsmen .....	14		9				4	
Artists .....	24	2	12	1	8	1	4	
Bakers .....	529	1	181	1	111		234	
Bankers and brokers .....	118	5	60	2	49	2	9	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	663	16	335	7	46	6	282	2
Blacksmiths .....	433		204		50		179	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	363	13	174	7	102	4	92	2
Boiler makers .....	301		118		72		111	
Bookbinders .....	9		9					
Box makers (wood) .....	68		40		7		21	
Brickmakers .....	71		41		28		4	
Broom and brush makers .....	28	29	20	19	6	2	3	8
Builders and contractors .....	20		8		4		8	
Butchers .....	232		139		22		71	
Cabinetmakers .....	48		21		6		21	
Carpenters .....	2,497		1,065		401		1,034	
Carriage and wagon builders .....	272		150		56		66	
Clergymen .....	77	4	19		45	4	13	
Clerks and copyists .....	733	83	561	31	125		47	52
Confectioners .....	150	1	75	1	17		58	
Coopers .....	129		63		12		51	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	261		145		96		20	
Dairymen .....	138		96		36		6	
Dentists .....	44	7	40	7	2		2	
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,464		684		216		562	
Dressmakers .....	19	209	7	38	9	10	3	161
Dyers and cleaners .....	22		10		12			
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	373		176		112		85	
Employees of Offices and banks .....	365	15	268	13	74	1	24	1
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	82	10	59	8	23	2		
Engineers and firemen (statio- nary engines) .....	64		58		4		2	
Engravers .....	3		3					
Electricians .....	168		107		31		30	
Fishermen .....	149		111		34		4	
Gardeners and florists .....	115	3	35	1	50	2	30	
Gold and silver smiths .....	42		36		4		8	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	693	80	556	70	33	1	104	9
Harness makers .....	223		60		21		142	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	343	26	140	18	159	4	44	4
Hucksters and peddlers .....	237	8	70	6	143	2	24	
Journalists .....	46		34		9		3	
Laborers .....	2,709	34	1,042	24	637		1,006	10
Lauderers .....		1,989	67	185	69	29	204	1,775
Lawyers .....	341		32				25	
Literary and scientific persons .....	16	2	14	2	1		1	
Livery stable keepers .....	120		74		19		27	
Lumbermen .....	11		5				6	
Machinists .....	718		289		13		294	
Masons .....	1,670		474		145		1,051	
Mechanics .....	1,741		1,062		261		410	
Merchants .....	4,076	30	1,617	11	1,347	11	1,057	8
Messengers and office boys .....	176	21	117	13	3		25	8
Miners and quarrymen .....	74		41		3		2	
Molders .....	239		179		36		54	
Musicians .....	110	1	27	1	2		63	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race and nativity, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Nurses .....	1	71	9	50	4	6	2	6
Operatives cigar factories .....	846	49	511	32	26	17	309	
Packers and shippers .....	49		12		19		18	
Painters .....	266	1	130	1	37		99	
Pharmacists .....	113	22	107	22	2		4	
Photographers .....	31		21		3		7	
Physicians and surgeons .....	188	2	170	2	10		6	
Plumbers .....	2		2					
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,807		1,093		96		418	
Porters .....	20	5	6	2	12	2	2	1
Potters .....	9	2	6	2	3			
Printers and lithographers .....	106	7	81	7	6		19	
Rail Road employees .....	1,709	12	659	12	699		351	
Rope makers .....	6	1	4	1	2			
Sail and awning makers .....	3	42	2	23	1	9		10
Sailors and boatmen .....	333		131		170		32	
Salesmen .....	2,837	33	1,132	29	1,135	11	570	10
Seamstresses .....	1	878	1	324	1	27		527
Servants .....	4,202	3,916	1,688	1,049	1,137	193	1,377	2,374
Ship and boat builders .....	1		1					
Shirt makers .....	16	2	15	2	1			
Shoemakers .....	1,011		472		108		44	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	261		219		24		18	
Stone cutters .....	126		58		55		13	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	90		73		14		3	
Sugar masters .....	135		120		11		4	
Tailors .....	565	11	92	3	158		315	8
Tanners .....	79		25		40		14	
Teachers .....	218	699	170	569	42	51	6	88
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	277	33	228	19	34	1	15	13
Tinsmiths .....	99		65		4		30	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	88		29		14		45	
Veterinary surgeons .....	14		9		2		3	
Watch and clock makers .....	39		22		11		6	
Weavers .....	23	18	21	8	1			10
Wood choppers .....	30		21		5		4	

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Actors .....	2	1	2	1				
Agents (Real Estate) and collectors .....	257		158		93		6	
Agriculturists .....	112,173	1,401	65,867	283	25,347	800	20,959	225
Apprentices .....	401	8	154	2	79		168	6
Architects and draftsmen .....	23		17		6			
Artists .....	36	11	18	6	13	5	5	
Bakers .....	1,098		550		227		321	
Bankers and brokers .....	548	10	395	8	133		20	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,654	4	600	2	79	1	935	1
Blacksmiths .....	918		332		210		376	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	292	41	138	15	133	22	21	4
Boiler makers .....	244		130		74		40	
Bookbinders .....	7	3	6	3	1			
Box makers (wood) .....	43	5	43	5				
Brickmakers .....	301		146		120		41	
Broom and brush makers .....	20	239	8	102	9	33	3	97
Bulldozers and contractors .....	277		100		91		88	
Butchers .....	322		172		33		117	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Cabinetmakers .....	4,637		2,109		780		1,748	
Carpenters .....	46		25		6		15	
Carriage and wagon builders .....	971		568		156		247	
Clergymen .....	98	25	18	9	76	18	4	1
Clerks and copyists .....	854	102	713	87	83		58	15
Confectioners .....	394	4	195	2	48	2	151	
Coopers .....	73		41		6		26	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	1,232		328		771		133	
Dairymen .....	206		125		57		24	
Dentists .....	120	3	96	3	9		15	
Draymen and hackmen .....	2,012		1,132		439		441	
Dressmakers .....	15	137	6	88	3	1	6	48
Dyers and cleaners .....	13	1	2	1	4		7	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	758	3	281	2	338	1	139	
Employees of Offices and banks .....	1,214	91	988	62	200	15	26	14
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	260		186		68		6	
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	41		21		2		18	
Electricians .....	187		116		32		39	
Fishermen .....	633		577		47		59	
Gardeners and florists .....	112	2	21	2	73		18	
Gold and silver smiths .....	95		55		8		32	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	795	191	644	150	53	20	98	21
Harness makers .....	230		103		58		69	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	885	12	415	6	293	4	177	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	116	1	68		29	1	19	
Journalists .....	69		55		6		8	
Laborers .....	4,562	34	1,417	22	1,093	2	1,162	10
Laundress .....	697	1,923	163	350	105	43	429	1,530
Lawyers .....	167	1	146	1	14		7	
Literary and scientific persons .....	44	22	30	12	6		8	10
Livery stable keepers .....	113		30		49		34	
Lumbermen .....	25		16		8		1	
Machinists .....	356		141		30		105	
Masons .....	2,530		638		429		1,463	
Mechanics .....	3,864		2,234		729		901	
Merchants .....	11,824	90	5,315	64	5,098	25	1,411	1
Messengers and office boys .....	403	72	309	41	38	31	56	
Miners and quarrymen .....	65		2		61		2	
Molders .....	234		165		32		37	
Musicians .....	100	16	41	9	12	2	47	5
Nurses .....	53	96	6	52	42	26	5	18
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,722	907	2,080	396	209	17	1,433	494
Packers and shippers .....	211	5	113	3	63	2	85	
Painters .....	511	1	217	1	92		202	
Pharmacists .....	198	26	173	26	22		8	
Photographers .....	110		61		26		23	
Physicians and surgeons .....	258	1	215	1	22		21	
Plumbers .....	10		6		1		3	
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,439		1,630		184		625	
Porters .....	93	15	16	9	7	6	16	
Potters .....	230		109		19		102	
Printers and lithographers .....	268	8	201	6	20	2	47	
Rail Road employees .....	2,572	8	1,078	6	1,151	2	343	
Rope makers .....	3	1	2	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	13	47	5	23	7	24	1	
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,308		875		356		77	
Salesmen .....	2,587	22	1,070	12	1,138	5	329	5
Seamstresses .....	21	2,128	19	943		25	2	1,160
Servants .....	8,163	5,436	3,675	1,554	2,337	369	2,151	3,513
Ship and boat builders .....	10		8		2			
Shirt makers .....	22		12		6		4	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race,  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Shoemakers .....	1,508		355		195		958	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	703		582		68		53	
Stonecutters .....	9		1		7		1	
Street railway employees .....	52		31		12		9	
Sugar masters .....	195		158		16		21	
Tailors .....	1,059	10	222	2	148	3	689	5
Tanners .....	143		51		44		48	
Teachers .....	395	1,216	262	1,003	99	81	34	132
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	408	80	357	78	30	2	21	
Tinsmiths .....	158		83		7		68	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	175		98		27		50	
Veterinary surgeons .....	15		9		5		1	
Watch and clock makers .....	46		30		11		8	
Weavers .....	65	35	32	19	23	9	16	7
Wood choppers .....	149		64		61		24	

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

Actors .....	1		1					
Agents (Real Estate) and collec- tors .....	101		73		23		5	
Agriculturists .....	46,013	181	23,427	96	12,218	35	10,368	56
Apprentices .....	118		90		18		16	
Architects and draftsmen .....	21		16		5			
Artists .....	18	8	7	4	10	4	1	
Bakers .....	450		220		152		78	
Bankers and brokers .....	218	8	197	6	15	2	6	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	569	1	273	1	75		221	
Blacksmiths .....	308		99		81		128	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	36	10	32	5	24	3	30	
Boiler makers .....	11		9		1		1	
Bookbinders .....	12	13	9	11	2	2	1	
Box makers (wood) .....	23		2				20	
Brickmakers .....	150		88		44		18	
Broom and brush makers .....	20	39	9	26	11	4		
Builders and contractors .....	10		5		5			
Butchers .....	199		143		35		21	
Cabinetmakers .....	62		37		20		5	
Carpenters .....	2,171		937		672		832	
Carrriage and wagon builders .....	516		309		93		114	
Clergymen .....	59	41	8	20	51	21		
Clerks and copyists .....	382	76	283	67	62	7	17	2
Confectioners .....	140	4	52	1	27		61	3
Coopers .....	13		9		2		2	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	244		75		152		17	
Dairymen .....	74		49		14		11	
Dentists .....	10		8		2			
Draymen and hackmen .....	689		387		205		97	
Dressmakers .....	49	282	13	120	17	29	19	133
Dyers and cleaners .....	54		32		16		6	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	580	3	127	1	381	2	72	
Employees of Offices and banks .....	514	51	384	50	116	1	14	
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	87		60		26		1	
Engineers and firemen (statio- nary engines) .....	33		31		2			
Engravers .....	5		4		1			

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Electricians .....	99		52		32		15	
Fishermen .....	71		54		14		2	
Gardeners and florists .....	56		52		4			
Gold and silver smiths .....	37		20		7		10	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	485	79	399	68	31	5	55	6
Harness makers .....	1		1					
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	211	7	46	3	112	2	53	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	26		23	2	2	3	1	
Journalists .....	57		15		2			
Laborers .....	3,019	29	1,070	18	1,253	8	696	3
Launderers .....	464	479	21	177	50	21	393	251
Lawyers .....	95	2	87	2	6		2	
Literary and scientific persons .....	11	1	9	1	1		1	
Livery stable keepers .....	58		22		27		9	
Lumbermen .....	105		51		29		25	
Machinists .....	198		101		40		57	
Masons .....	1,089		317		263		509	
Mechanics .....	1,625		815		435		375	
Merchants .....	5,705	60	1,892	50	3,342	9	561	1
Messengers and office boys .....	201	13	173	7	10	6	18	
Miners and quarrymen .....	24		10		14			
Molders .....	55		39		2		14	
Musicians .....	74		55		7		12	
Nurses .....	39	63	22	46	17	14		3
Operatives cigar factories .....	377	18	288	9	44		45	
Packers and shippers .....	28		8		7		13	
Painters .....	273		78		70		125	
Pharmacists .....	82	11	73	10	6	1	3	
Photographers .....	47		20		21		6	
Physicians and surgeons .....	97		82		15			
Plumbers .....	20		19		5		5	
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,368		963		71		334	
Porters .....	28	11	8	3	10	5	10	3
Potters .....	8		6		2			
Printers and lithographers .....	85	27	50	20	2		33	7
Rail Road employees .....	1,520	44	825	42	558	2	137	
Rope makers .....	16		4		4		8	
Sail and awning makers .....	21	93	9	20	10	30	2	43
Sailors and boatmen .....	440		210		120		110	
Salesmen .....	108	19	26	14	60	4	20	1
Seamstresses .....	4	242		102		20	4	120
Servants .....	2,389	2,563	809	853	734	339	846	1,371
Ship and boat builders .....	9		5		4			
Shirt makers .....	2		2					
Shoemakers .....	518		213		55		250	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	1,129	7	950	4	153	3	23	
Stonecutters .....	3		2		1			
Stock raisers and drovers .....	252		202		30		20	
Sugar masters .....	56		22		29		5	
Tailors .....	489	2	88	2	135		266	
Tanners .....	54	2	14		40	2		
Teachers .....	154	336	110	272	29	24	15	46
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	657	53	604	50	34	3	19	
Tinsmiths .....	74	3	38	2	9	1	29	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	17		8		5		5	
Veterinary surgeons .....	17		14		3			
Watch and clock makers .....	23		13		5		5	
Weavers .....	1	1		1				
Wood choppers .....	43		22		18		8	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Actors .....	1				1			
Agents (Real Estate) and collec- tors .....	321	1	197	1	83		41	
Agriculturists .....	129,403	2,061	55,244	885	9,182	114	64,977	1,965
Apprentices .....	101		24		25		54	
Architects and draftsmen .....	9		7		2			
Artists .....	9	2	5	2	4			
Bakers .....	1,661		650		117		867	
Bankers and brokers .....	336	8	238	4	50	4	48	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,205	3	493	2	75	1	637	
Blacksmiths .....	755		163		98		494	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	87	29	43	5	18	10	26	14
Boiler makers .....	53		23		13		23	
Bookbinders .....	70		50				20	
Box makers (wood) .....	13		7		3		3	
Brickmakers .....	212		104		68		40	
Broom and brush makers .....	7	67	1	25		4	6	34
Builders and contractors .....	223		90		60		73	
Butchers .....	398		192		34		172	
Cabinetmakers .....	45		18		12		15	
Carpenters .....	5,143		1,094		669		3,380	
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,148		376		213		56	
Clergymen .....	103		21	11	82	57		
Clerks and copyists .....	1,099	126	754	71	158	5	187	
Confectioners .....	319	25	95	15	52		172	10
Coopers .....	64		11		4		49	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	234		37		128		36	
Dairymen .....	191		94		55		42	
Dentists .....	18		12		4		2	
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,530		635		382		513	
Dressmakers .....	18	229	3	75		8	15	146
Dyers and cleaners .....	13	1	3		4		6	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	550	3	218	2	268	1	61	
Employees of Offices and banks .....	582	34	391	28	149	3	42	3
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	136		81		31		24	
Engineers and firemen (station- ary engines) .....	57		16		12		29	
Engravers .....	2		2					
Electricians .....	174		95		30		49	
Fishermen .....	225		104		60		61	
Gardeners and florists .....	97		16		39		42	
Gold and silver smiths .....	117	2	40	2	22		55	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	1,031	72	797	59	54	3	186	11
Harness makers .....	160		69		13		78	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	432	11	112	4	285		35	7
Hucksters and peddlers .....	83	1	41	1	22	1	20	3
Journalists .....	34		24		4		5	
Laborers .....	4,596	92	1,035	24	1,030	13	2,455	55
Launderers .....	847	1,087	92	238	74	15	681	834
Lawyers .....	155		124		14		17	
Literary and scientific persons .....	18	2	14		2		2	
Livery stable keepers .....	144		95		44		7	
Lumbermen .....	131		31		24		76	
Machinists .....	517		145		147		225	
Masons .....	1,690		282		270		1,138	
Mechanics .....	3,002		1,075		555		1,372	
Merchants .....	11,847	190	5,351	85	4,887	44	1,611	61
Messengers and office boys .....	205	10	128	4	18	1	50	5
Miners and quarrymen .....	478		46		368		61	
Molders .....	136		62		12		62	
Musicians .....	6	1	23	3	6	2	34	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race  
and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Nurses .....	51	83	10	34	12	30	2	19
Operatives cigar factories .....	2,093	115	759	8	52	2	2,174	105
Packers and shippers .....	56	3	17	3	28		11	
Painters .....	453	4	155	2	54	2	244	
Pharmacists .....	184	20	154	20	25		5	
Photographers .....	67		25		27		15	
Physicians and surgeons .....	149	9	121	7	12	1	16	1
Plumbers .....	10		2		4		4	
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,623		1,366		172		1,083	
Porters .....	59	6	17	1	22	1	20	4
Potters .....	53		23		13		23	
Printers and lithographers .....	239	7	143	2	15		81	5
Rail Road employees .....	1,881	33	671	30	831		379	3
Rope makers .....	5	111	1	94	4	4		13
Sail and awning makers .....	5	27	1	7	4	10		10
Sailors and boatmen .....	968		542		154		272	
Salesmen .....	1,950	25	847	7	806	8	297	10
Seamstresses .....	9	1,819	3	345	4	27	2	947
Servants .....	10,103	8,293	3,005	1,842	1,926	494	5,172	5,957
Ship and boat builders .....	2		2					
Shirt makers .....	6		3		1		2	
Shoemakers .....	1,003		301		141		561	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	991		528		120		243	
Stonecutters .....	36		9		19		8	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	117		64		33		20	
Sugar masters .....	38		26		10		2	
Tailors .....	1,488	17	296	7	119		1,073	10
Tanners .....	86		33		18		33	
Teachers .....	250	795	133	483	61	80	56	232
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	424	50	314	48	31	1	79	1
Tinsmiths .....	118		39		13		66	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	51		5		7		54	
Veterinary surgeons .....	10		5		1		4	
Watch and clock makers .....	12		7		2		3	
Weavers .....	30	11	15	4	15		30	7
Wood choppers .....	80		22		5		33	

## CITY OF HAVANA

Actors .....	75	43	23	9	47	34	5	
Agents (Real Estate) and collec- tors .....	512	7	205	3	285	2	22	2
Agriculturists .....	1,471	13	894	8	248	4	320	1
Apprentices .....	888	47	450	19	67	11	371	17
Architects and draftsmen .....	221		150		53		18	
Artists .....	224	58	88	18	113	40	25	
Bakers .....	615		103		348		162	
Bankers and brokers .....	989		669		397		13	
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,199	65	590	34	291	20	318	11
Blacksmiths .....	733		278		176		276	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	117	84	48	13	56	42	13	29
Boiler makers .....	145		60		56		29	
Bookbinders .....	90		60		22		8	
Box makers (wood) .....	187		73		87		27	
Brickmakers .....	92		38		43		11	
Broom and brush makers .....	42	22	27	22	14			
Builders and contractors .....	202		82		102		18	
Butchers .....	283		74		137		72	

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Cabinetmakers .....	282		85		8		114	
Carpenters .....	4,571		1,484		1,491		1,596	
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,356		282		260		814	
Clergymen .....	238	33	65	6	151	27	20	
Clerks and copyists .....	2,613	244	1,779	195	701	38	133	11
Confectioners .....	323	17	86	14	161	2	79	1
Coopers .....	204		78		36		90	
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	276		24		238		14	
Dairymen .....	345		197		138		10	
Dentists .....	97		82		11		4	
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,564		3,013		2,406		145	
Dressmakers .....	20	660	2	117	8	104	10	430
Dyers and cleaners .....	73	2	20	1	49	1	4	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	2,461	383	618	281	1,711	55	132	47
Employees of Offices and banks .....	3,910	537	2,621	342	1,131	155	258	40
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	534		348		180		6	
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	287		243		30		14	
Engravers .....	70	6	43	3	15	2	12	1
Electricians .....	490		293		148		49	
Fishermen .....	65		29		28		8	
Gardeners and florists .....	511	5	99	2	371	3	41	
Gold and silver smiths .....	327	10	158	8	104	2	65	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	4,861	639	4,114	622	335	26	412	41
Harness makers .....	215		100		22		93	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	745	288	267	103	420	179	58	6
Hucksters and peddlers .....	228	2	106		69		54	2
Journalists .....	416	3	285	2	100	1	22	
Laborers .....	9,645	83	4,337	61	2,786	14	2,522	13
Laundresses .....	1,499	2,137	96	309	542	169	861	1,859
Lawyers .....	893	2	803	2	82		8	
Literary and scientific persons .....	123	15	102	8	20	4	1	3
Livery stable keepers .....	107		48		34		25	
Lumbermen .....	6		4				2	
Machinists .....	723		309		242		172	
Masons .....	5,175		1,183		1,475		2,517	
Mechanics .....	4,463		2,378		1,105		985	
Merchants .....	19,878	300	5,260	165	13,240	82	1,278	53
Messengers and office boys .....	608	1	390	1	132		86	
Miners and quarrymen .....	79		24		51		4	
Molders .....	193		95		65		33	
Musicians .....	324	39	88	19	77	12	159	8
Nurses .....	55	372	12	247	40	43	3	92
Operatives cigar factories .....	6,478	1,716	3,401	1,078	824	171	2,253	467
Packers and shippers .....	83	5	53	3	10	2	20	
Painters .....	1,615	7	826	4	302	2	487	
Pharmacists .....	370	101	321	84	45	13	4	4
Photographers .....	145		55		27		63	
Physicians and surgeons .....	661	23	569	21	72		20	2
Plumbers .....	127		66		29		32	
Policemen and soldiers .....	3,991		2,713		561		717	
Porters .....	130	10	32	8	87	2	11	
Potters .....	36		14		20		2	
Printers and lithographers .....	1,388	136	909	112	304	15	173	9
Rail Road employees .....	1,367	78	883	67	262	6	222	5
Rope makers .....	73		66		3		4	
Sail and awning makers .....	23	233	10	97	13	96		40
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,182		345		747		90	
Salesmen .....	7,765	106	1,841	76	5,378	28	1,046	2
Seamstresses .....	30	2,969	3	966	3	376	24	1,627
Servants .....	14,801	12,134	4,138	1,724	7,311	5,153	3,152	5,257
Ship and boat builders .....	25		10		15			

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 24.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, race and nativity, by provinces.—Continued*

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

PROFESSION, ETC.	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITES		FOREIGN WHITES		COLORED <sup>1</sup>	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Shirt makers .....	38	11	14	6	18	2	6	8
Shoemakers .....	1,350		474		453		418	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	90	21	63	15	23	5	4	1
Stonecutters .....	122		53		53		16	
Street railway employees .....	1,005		538		404		63	
Sugar masters .....	79		24		51		4	
Tailors .....	1,455	107	244	29	643	17	568	61
Tanners .....	27		10		11		6	
Teachers .....	579	1,162	343	854	216	214	20	94
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	804	67	644	62	62	2	98	3
Tinsmiths .....	201		109		43		49	
Trunk and leather case makers.....	129	2	51	1	36	1	42	
Veterinary surgeons .....	43		32		8		2	
Watch and clock makers.....	78	1	33	1	42		3	
Weavers .....	19	93	9	47	8	38	2	7
Wood choppers .....	25		10		9		6	

TABLE 25.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age, by provinces*

## CUBA

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES</b>								
Actors .....	85		6	8	18	29	23	1
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1,689	10	76	153	539	391	441	79
Agriculturists .....	445,038	21,430	59,142	49,200	114,056	88,405	92,075	20,739
Apprentices .....	2,143	608	1,027	89	138	84	87	20
Architects and draftsmen .....	305		13	42	112	58	71	9
Artists .....	356	4	36	53	129	81	42	11
Bakers .....	5,387	75	652	708	1,689	1,299	892	72
Bankers and brokers .....	2,480	1	29	75	455	553	1,047	300
Barbers and hairdressers .....	6,225	92	979	923	2,158	1,215	790	68
Blacksmiths .....	3,662	85	623	522	1,062	697	692	71
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	1,340	5	31	182	391	372	302	57
Boiler makers .....	861	12	102	155	286	178	111	17
Bookbinders .....	198	12	35	28	49	39	31	4
Box makers (wood) .....	436	6	78	37	99	85	120	11
Brickmakers .....	1,005	12	151	175	329	202	120	16
Broom and brush makers .....	131		22	12	35	23	18	21
Builders and contractors .....	879	1	44	54	301	236	200	43
Butchers .....	1,736	17	113	151	505	536	358	56
Cabinetmakers .....	505	4	65	69	197	99	63	8
Carpenters .....	21,984	269	2,074	2,240	6,780	5,052	4,775	784
Carriage and wagon builders.....	5,249	31	468	754	1,633	1,373	835	165
Clergymen .....	667	1	29	20	162	176	23	44
Clerks and copyists .....	6,334	153	1,363	1,084	1,790	942	890	142
Confectioners .....	1,623	80	264	208	436	323	263	44
Coopers .....	527	7	61	55	125	85	149	45
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	2,969	16	251	494	1,047	659	432	70

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
MALES.—Continued								
Dairymen .....	1,010	68	151	92	261	226	176	39
Dentists .....	303	1	7	44	117	67	6	6
Draymen and hackmen .....	12,419	33	1,249	1,861	4,873	2,454	1,795	154
Dressmakers .....	140	2	9	22	21	59	18	9
Dyers and cleaners .....	191		13	26	65	42	37	8
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	5,354	348	1,342	1,184	1,503	572	371	34
Employees of offices and banks .....	6,808	104	987	1,312	2,538	1,287	503	77
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	1,226	1	5	66	455	397	232	70
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	505	6	20	180	140	71	78	10
Engravers .....	84	6	29	15	13	17	3	1
Electricians .....	1,335	24	137	217	494	324	133	6
Fishermen .....	1,522	25	198	144	352	352	376	75
Gardeners and florists .....	1,044	24	95	100	288	256	233	48
Gold and silver smiths .....	669	24	142	57	174	106	106	20
Government officials and employees .....	9,730	63	491	649	2,763	2,334	3,079	351
Harness makers .....	980	31	206	143	233	177	158	32
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	2,906	111	540	574	817	492	305	69
Hucksters and peddlers .....	801	11	33	52	174	188	281	64
Journalists .....	744	7	28	70	282	199	127	31
Laborers .....	31,250	372	3,807	3,889	9,034	6,608	6,045	885
Launderers .....	4,281	26	411	802	1,061	820	49	70
Lawyers .....	1,572		4	167	539	319	475	66
Literary and scientific persons .....	271		28	25	72	66	71	9
Livery stable keepers .....	620	7	69	76	175	153	109	31
Lumbermen .....	448	10	40	53	128	109	94	14
Machinists .....	2,836	18	195	349	7,047	711	46	49
Masons .....	14,025	135	1,942	1,518	4,057	3,069	2,783	521
Mechanics .....	16,663	283	2,751	2,591	5,558	3,273	1,99	214
Mechanics .....	66,704	1,506	6,903	8,832	20,525	15,084	12,293	1,561
Merchants .....	1,894	383	430	175	321	237	2	58
Messengers and office boys .....	1,378	7	137	212	480	329	19	20
Miners and quarrymen .....	969	10	176	168	340	156	104	15
Molders .....	791	9	50	95	265	173	167	32
Musicians .....	245	16	16	40	59	48	40	26
Nurses .....	20,484	405	2,810	2,029	5,689	4,182	4,774	615
Operatives cigar factories .....	500	9	73	71	117	94	12	15
Packers and shippers .....	3,446	27	288	354	1,172	883	614	66
Painters .....	1,224	3	46	161	337	338	296	43
Pharmacists .....	456	3	40	47	169	105	90	2
Photographers .....	1,736		72	124	505	423	515	97
Physicians and surgeons .....	168	4	22	19	70	51	17	3
Plumbers .....	1,378		695	4,050	7,164	3,133	1,455	135
Policemen and soldiers .....	370	4	19	24	87	78	119	39
Porters .....	375	8	53	68	114	74	51	7
Potters .....	2,232	124	562	397	561	349	226	13
Printers and lithographers .....	10,225	66	1,264	1,614	3,453	2,121	1,585	122
Rail road employees .....	118	2	9	3	17	9	7	71
Rope makers .....	71		12	18	21	12	8	
Sail and awning makers .....	5,411	53	521	710	1,598	1,124	1,229	176
Sailors and boatmen .....	15,749	787	4,409	3,165	3,551	1,779	1,749	809
Salesmen .....	99	18	38	16	11	6	7	3
Seamstresses .....	43,478	1,587	5,313	5,174	11,983	8,575	9,475	1,371
Servants .....	132	81		18	13	13	7	
Ship and boat builders .....	90		7	23	30	16	14	
Shirt makers .....	6,195	166	810	564	1,590	1,317	1,508	237
Shoemakers .....	3,327	84	326	309	962	706	769	171
Stock raisers and drovers .....	341		30	34	112	89	70	6
Stonecutters .....	1,768	16	123	259	730	247	390	8
Street-railway employees .....	611		9	67	189	145	176	25
Sugar masters .....	5,728	58	615	924	2,066	1,064	919	62
Tailors .....	421	8	37	6	154	86	67	4
Tanners .....	1,911	2	31	129	597	538	524	99
Teachers .....								
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	2,950	56	576	346	875	738	840	26

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	0 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>								
Tinsmiths .....	759	14	98	88	202	151	174	32
Trunk and leather case makers.....	531	16	98	68	188	108	66	7
Veterinary surgeons .....	117		1	4	65	20	24	3
Watch and clock makers .....	228	4	22	16	60	41	68	19
Weavers .....	288	10	36	22	86	47	66	19
Wood choppers .....	428	9	60	51	137	83	76	12
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Actresses .....	45	1	4	10	13	12	3	2
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	16		1	3	3	4	2	3
Agriculturists .....	7,523	688	1,120	675	1,350	1,253	1,867	570
Apprentices .....	57	15	37			1		
Artists .....	86	3	13	21	28	12	7	2
Bakers .....	1					1		
Bankers and brokers .....	31				3	10	12	6
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	204	3	8	16	39	60	68	10
Bookbinders .....	39	1	8	6	10	8	3	3
Box makers (wood) .....	9		5	3	1			
Broom and brush makers .....	530	6	79	56	74	101	204	10
Clergy .....	213	1		1	44	61	76	30
Clerks and copyists .....	901	26	295	218	272	63	26	1
Confectioners .....	94	19	29	9	8	8	13	8
Dentists .....	11			2	5		3	1
Dressmakers .....	1,865	47	353	320	565	365	191	24
Dyers and cleaners .....	7			1	3	1	2	
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	420	79	150	50	92	32	15	2
Employees of offices and banks.....	740	22	223	201	171	94	24	5
Engineers (civil) and surveyors.....	10			7	3			
Engravers .....	6		2	1		3		
Gardeners and florists .....	11	1	2		2	2	1	3
Gold and silver smiths .....	12		5	1	1	5		
Government officials and em- ployees .....	1,274	3	150	269	418	290	128	16
Hairdressers .....	92	2	16	2	30	19	21	2
Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	366	10	14	19	252	25	31	15
Hucksters and peddlers .....	25	1	1		2	11	8	2
Journalists .....	4				3		1	
Laborers .....	707	60	180	90	160	76	107	40
Laundresses .....	8,680	107	599	452	2,407	2,199	2,561	355
Lawyers .....	6				3	1	2	
Literary and scientific persons.....	74		13	21	26	9	4	1
Merchants .....	779	23	147	102	165	185	136	20
Messengers and office boys .....	137	5	19	9	11	25	49	19
Musicians .....	71		2	28	22	6	2	8
Nurses .....	727		69	96	273	180	96	11
Operatives cigar factories .....	4,905	22	1,657	548	1,084	805	528	61
Packers and shippers .....	15		4	1	1	1	6	
Painters .....	14		6	4	2	1	1	
Pharmacists .....	200	3	14	77	55	25	14	2
Physicians and surgeons .....	35		3	10	5	5	12	
Porters .....	59	2	6	10	6	15	13	7
Printers and lithographers .....	190	24	110	27	18	8	2	1
Railroad employees .....	204	2	37	24	71	10	50	1
Rope makers .....	134	20	37	11	37	29		
Sail and awning makers .....	507	17	132	104	142	77	30	3
Saleswomen .....	235	11	74	27	32	50	40	1
Seamstresses .....	9,317	259	2,164	1,610	2,503	1,653	1,023	105
Servants .....	39,679	1,999	5,935	5,157	9,731	7,296	8,043	1,518
Shirtmakers .....	14			9	4	1		
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	4			2	1		
Tailors .....	154	3	39	25	46	19	14	8
Teachers .....	5,122	7	148	1,139	2,307	885	534	52



TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	and 65 years over
FEMALES.—Continued								
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	321	10	99	86	85	29	12	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2			2				
Watch and clockmakers .....	1						1	
Weavers .....	202	21	41	17	16	80	22	5

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

MALES								
Actors .....	1				1			
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	39		8	1	8	8	14	
Agriculturists .....	49,989	3,664	8,244	4,061	10,110	10,149	11,571	2,190
Apprentices .....	58	33	18	1	4	1		1
Architects and draftsmen .....	8		1	1	5	1		
Artists .....	2					2		
Bakers .....	364	2	38	34	119	102	65	4
Bankers and brokers .....	55		2	1	7	22	15	8
Barbers and hairdressers .....	278	6	57	31	91	46	43	4
Blacksmiths .....	149	1	37	18	38	27	27	3
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	159	4	1	2	18	78	41	15
Boiler makers .....	2		2					
Bookbinders .....	4		1	1	1	1		
Box makers (wood) .....	2				1		1	
Builders and contractors .....	50		8	11	8	16	6	1
Butchers .....	22		3		1	1	15	2
Cabinetmakers .....	68	2	2	8	16	33	34	3
Carpenters .....	3				1		1	1
Carriage and wagon builders .....	780	1	38	44	186	224	244	43
Clergymen .....	381	3	35	28	85	90	131	9
Clerks and copyists .....	34			2	1	9	20	2
Confectioners .....	195	1	36	41	60	24	30	3
Coopers .....	69	3	15	6	13	15	16	1
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	4			2	2			
Dairymen .....	451	1	32	86	148	136	42	3
Dentists .....	13	3	1			1	8	
Draymen and hackmen .....	6				2	3	1	
Dressmakers .....	703	4	87	84	209	206	106	7
Dyers and cleaners .....	3			1	1	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	322	9	94	58	78	44	33	3
Employees of offices and banks .....	115	2	14	30	26	22	15	6
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	42		2	4	6	14	12	4
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	11	2			4	4		1
Electricians .....	35		2	9	7	12	5	
Fishermen .....	60		1	3	11	29	13	3
Gardeners and florists .....	13			1	4	3	2	3
Gold and silver smiths .....	11		1			3	1	2
Government officials and employees .....	604	3	35	28	246	13	22	19
Harness makers .....	44	1	4	5	8	8	15	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	138	12	51	22	23	17	11	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	57	1	2	2	9	11		
Journalists .....	15	1		2	3	6		3
Laborers .....	721	5	42	88	206	174	204	2
Laundrerers .....	152	4	39	14	20	35	14	6
Lawyers .....	94				21	10	27	5
Literary and scientific persons .....	53			2	18	15	15	2
Livery stable keepers .....	42			4	12	16	8	3
Lumbermen .....	10	2	1		2	3	2	

TABLE 25.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age.*  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>								
Machinists .....	40	1	6	6	12	10	4	1
Masons .....	348		22	16	113	102	74	21
Mechanics .....	404	4	63	57	121	105	45	9
Merchants .....	3,111	84	338	301	956	757	592	82
Messengers and office boys .....	91	6	44	8	10	16	4	3
Miners and quarrymen .....	566	6	87	94	198	120	59	2
Molders .....	6			1	3		1	1
Musicians .....	34	3	7	5	6	7	4	2
Nurses .....	9			3	2	4		
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,026	8	170	60	294	227	191	76
Packers and shippers .....	14			1	2	4	7	
Painters .....	55		1	7	22	17	8	
Pharmacists .....	116			5	15	88	9	1
Photographers .....	20			2	9	6	3	
Physicians and surgeons .....	59			6	16	14	23	
Plumbers .....	2						1	
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,401		102	332	675	235	55	2
Porters .....	12		1	1	3	3	4	
Potters .....	18	2	2	1	4	6	3	
Printers and lithographers .....	23	1	5	4	7	3	3	
Rail road employees .....	237	3	29	17	83	55	44	6
Rope makers .....	1					1		
Sail and awning makers .....	3			3				
Sailors and boatmen .....	294	1	42	48	85	52	61	5
Salesmen .....	543	25	133	106	100	94	64	21
Seamstresses .....	20	16			2	2		
Servants .....	2,084	235	394	213	427	320	412	83
Shirt makers .....	1						1	
Shoemakers .....	275	2	14	22	68	73	91	5
Stock raisers and drovers .....	103		2	2	21	36	32	10
Stonecutters .....	17			3	4	8	2	
Sugar masters .....	29			9	7	5	9	
Tailors .....	191	1	27	37	57	34	32	3
Tanners .....	9			2	4	3		
Teachers .....	165			11	55	46	44	9
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	106		24	17	37	19	8	1
Tinsmiths .....	22		1	3	7	3	5	3
Trunk and leather case makers .....	6		3	1	1		1	
Veterinary surgeons .....	13			2	9	1	1	
Watch and clock makers .....	11		2	2		1	6	
Weavers .....	22	3	4	5	3	5	2	
Wood choppers .....	39		6	6	12	9	6	
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Agriculturists .....	1,692	201	427	176	291	266	279	52
Artists .....	2	1				1		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	7		1		2	1	3	
Broom and brush makers .....	25		11	11	6			
Clerks and copyists .....	38	6	13	9	5	3	2	
Dressmakers .....	67		10	12	27	11	7	
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3		3					
Employees of offices and banks... Government officials and em- ployees .....	6			1	5			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	71		5	17	18	19	12	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	15	2	1	10		1		1
Laborers .....	3					1	1	
Laundresses .....	80	23	12		2	2	41	
Lawyers .....	463	36	113	10	165	73	54	13
Literary and scientific persons .....	1				1			
Merchants .....	31		9	9	14	4	1	1
Nurses .....	50	6	2	4	15	12	1	
Operatives cigar factories .....	3		1		1			
	582	15	279	72	94	76	43	8

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>FEMALES.—Continued</b>								
Packers and shippers .....	2		1	1				
Pharmacists .....	6		1		7			
Porters .....	6		4	1	1			
Railroad employees .....	2				1		1	
Sail and awning makers .....	38	2	10	6	12	4		
Saleswomen .....	2					1	1	
Seamstresses .....	302	10	55	53	58	91	32	3
Servants .....	4,212	404	727	398	972	86	735	111
Teachers .....	328	1	4	87	162	42	28	4
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	8	1	3	3		1		
Weavers .....	19	15	1	2			1	

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

<b>MALES</b>								
Actors .....	7		6	8	14	27	19	1
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	611	5	27	55	197	147	171	21
Agriculturists .....	53,215	2,607	7,822	3,638	11,446	11,537	12,787	2,399
Apprentices .....	4,20	408	607	47	67	38	47	5
Architects and draftsmen .....	230		8	35	96	40	45	6
Artists .....	267	3	28	42	94	67	34	3
Bakers .....	1,282	18	146	217	394	301	192	16
Bankers and brokers .....	1,18		7	35	169	276	570	130
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,809	22	217	200	667	438	287	9
Blacksmiths .....	1,098	36	178	130	305	238	191	20
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	348	1	4	110	125	47	45	16
Boiler makers .....	24		18	34	84	51	47	6
Bookbinders .....	406	10	27	11	20	17	8	1
Box makers (wood) .....	287	5	67	10	65	67	68	7
Brickmakers .....	221	2	27	48	54	57	30	5
Broom and brush makers .....	57		5	8	15	11	6	2
Builders and contractors .....	378		8	10	118	87	80	11
Butchers .....	467	3	30	20	16	147	100	10
Cabinetmakers .....	30	3	37	46	120	51	31	4
Carpenters .....	6,776	118	786	710	1,947	1,577	1,417	213
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,097	17	107	249	670	359	331	48
Clergymen .....	296			1	6	8	127	17
Clerks and copyists .....	3,097	76	537	486	849	558	515	70
Confectioners .....	55	56	97	79	127	100	79	13
Coopers .....	247	6	39	21	7	50	47	6
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	547	5	60	87	172	120	86	8
Dairymen .....	388	5	37	40	127	100	65	16
Dentists .....	107		2	17	37	37	27	
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,907	5	579	1,055	2,757	927	634	42
Dressmakers .....	39		5	2	17	6	3	9
Dyers and cleaners .....	86		4	13	46	15	8	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	2,777	203	636	597	835	325	160	17
Employees of offices and banks .....	4,077	67	449	780	1,610	899	160	35
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	619		9	37	250	160	137	17
Engineers and firemen (station- ary engines) .....	290		6	177	67	26	24	8
Engravers .....	74	4	28	12	12	17	7	1
Electricians .....	679	0	86	100	270	157	67	3
Fishermen .....	324	6	47	97	77	90	79	16
Harness makers .....	677	14	78	67	213	167	107	15
Gardeners and florists .....	367	20	94	70	87	46	39	11
Gold and silver smiths .....								
Government officials and em- ployees .....	6,032	34	311	376	1,555	1,555	1,971	230
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	323	14	54	36	97	56	58	13
	807	18	131	176	251	202	94	21

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>								
Hucksters and peddlers .....	282	3	16	22	52	6	11	13
Journalists .....	524	1	19	54	200	128	10	12
Laborers .....	15,719	31	2,004	1,520	4,708	3,561	3,48	392
Laundresses .....	158	2	12	40	29	57	13	13
Lawyers .....	1,021	2	119	324	200	330	46	46
Literary and scientific persons .....	129	1	10	3	2	3	8	8
Livery stable keepers .....	143	2	20	17	28	30	5	5
Lumbermen .....	16	0	30	21	4	30	18	4
Machinists .....	1,027	7	12	374	22	20	24	24
Masons .....	6,688	40	850	670	1,911	1,642	1,387	192
Mechanics .....	4,024	160	1,064	884	1,915	1,048	80	80
Merchants .....	30,111	437	3,390	4,218	8,674	6,800	5,311	765
Messengers and office boys .....	78	100	14	10	140	10	8	11
Miners and quarrymen .....	171	1	18	16	61	48	10	5
Molders .....	268	4	50	41	78	5	30	2
Musicians .....	410	3	2	4	137	9	97	16
Nurses .....	78			16	2	1	1	1
Operatives cigar factories .....	11,528	111	1,181	1,130	3,284	2,445	3,057	300
Packers and shippers .....	142			5	44	2	6	
Painters .....	1,888	19	159	182	620	500	370	29
Pharmacists .....	53	1	27	80	13	120	13	27
Photographers .....	181	2	20	24	51	4	37	2
Physicians and surgeons .....	987			84	25	23	32	72
Plumbers .....	133	4	19	11	40	4	10	1
Policemen and soldiers .....	7,200	1	34	1,81	2,874	1,430	680	49
Porters .....	218			17	52	58	7	15
Potters .....	57	1	5	11	13	2		
Printers and lithographers .....	1,511	80	416	268	350	24	154	7
Rail road employees .....	2,300	2	33	330	76	448	38	16
Rope makers .....	87	2	6	1	4		0	65
Sail and awning makers .....	26		1	2	17			2
Salesmen .....	2,064	2	242	378	588	44	308	55
Seamstresses .....	7,776	346	2,220	1,557	1,670	944	906	133
Servants .....	4	2	34	1				1
Ship and boat builders .....	16,583	30	2,222	2,18	4,736	3,311	3,627	61
Shirt makers .....	110	81		16	7	5		
Shoemakers .....	4		2	1	14		6	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	1,880	80	327	189	423	41	419	42
Stonecutters .....	140		1	3	58	37	37	4
Street-railway employees .....	170		10	20	54	31	2	2
Sugar masters .....	1,257	1	59	178	520	16	3	
Sailors and boatmen .....	158		2	12	45	20	57	18
Tailors .....	1,076	23	13	280	607	417	448	32
Tanners .....	50	1	5	18	6	17	7	1
Teachers .....	720	1	15	58	212	190	212	41
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	1,087	24	160	98	247	420	120	10
Timemiths .....	288	9	4	42	60	6	48	11
Trunk and leather case makers .....	154	7	21	17	42	30	20	1
Veterinary surgeons .....	48			1	26	10	11	
Watch and clock makers .....	94	2	8	7	24	27	26	6
Weavers .....	117	4	21	10	31	9	30	3
Wood choppers .....	107	1	10	14	32	21	17	6
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Actresses .....	4	1	4	10	13	12	2	2
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	8		1		2	2	1	2
Agriculturists .....	300	120	20	21	50	4	80	33
Apprentices .....	4	12	31	4		1		
Artists .....	6	1	8	16	20	10		1
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	10	1		10	21	41	31	
Bookbinders .....	2	1	5	5	5	1	1	3
Box makers (wood) .....			3		1			
Broom and brush makers .....	13	6	41	23	27	14	17	7

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age  
by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>FEMALES.—Continued</b>								
Clergy .....	78			1	20	22	23	16
Clerks and copyists .....	476	10	135	134	141	42	13	1
Confectioners .....	60	19	29	8	3		1	
Dentists .....	1			1				
Dressmakers .....	941	28	208	157	273	166	102	7
Dyers and cleaners .....	3			1	1	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	408	77	144	48	90	32	15	2
Employees of offices and banks .....	543	9	144	150	138	81	16	5
Engravers .....	6		2	1		3		
Gardeners and florists .....	6		2		2	2		
Gold and silver smiths .....	10		5			5		
Government officials and em- ployees .....	780	3	89	177	251	190	63	7
Hairdressers .....	68		7		23	18	18	2
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	295	1	3	2	244	14	19	12
Hucksters and peddlers .....	3		1				2	
Journalists .....	4				3		1	
Laborers .....	438	4	102	68	128	63	49	24
Laundresses .....	2,730	27	152	114	625	719	973	126
Lawyers .....	2				1		1	
Literary and scientific persons .....	16		3	3	8	2		
Merchants .....	359	8	107	63	92	69	13	7
Messengers and office boys .....	21			1	3	8	8	1
Musicians .....	46		7	13	16	7	3	
Nurses .....	411		28	56	165	106	49	7
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,234	120	1,064	322	714	591	386	21
Packers and shippers .....	5						5	
Painters .....	8		4	3	1			
Pharmacists .....	115	1	8	53	23	24	6	
Physicians and surgeons .....	23		1	9	3		10	
Porters .....	16			1	1	4	4	6
Printers and lithographers .....	141	18	80	17	17	6	2	1
Railroad employees .....	105		10	13	22	6	54	
Rope makers .....	21			5	4	12		
Sail and awning makers .....	260	11	69	57	69	39	13	2
Saleswomen .....	134	6	59	12	14	28	15	
Seamstresses .....	4,448	184	1,025	692	1,183	726	582	56
Servants .....	15,559	651	2,150	2,469	3,798	2,886	3,032	578
Shirtmakers .....	12			8	4			
Tailors .....	114	2	26	13	42	18	9	4
Teachers .....	1,748	2	66	363	698	819	267	36
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	97	1	40	20	24	2	4	
Trunk and leather case makers .....								
Watch and clockmakers .....	1						1	
Weavers .....	118	3	26	4	6	72	6	1

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

<b>MALES</b>								
Actors .....	5				1	2	2	
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	360		9	36	122	83	94	16
Agriculturists .....	54,245	3,958	7,651	4,049	11,624	10,795	12,732	3,136
Apprentices .....	264	96	135	8	9	13	3	1
Architects and draftsmen .....	14		2	2	3	1	6	
Artists .....	24		2	4	11	4	8	
Bakers .....	529	8	49	72	183	128	87	2
Bankers and brokers .....	118		2	5	20	22	52	17
Barbers and hairdressers .....	663	14	103	101	221	117	98	9
Blacksmiths .....	433	7	74	59	119	73	90	11
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	368		9	28	94	115	106	16

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
MALES.—Continued								
Boiler makers .....	301	9	49	52	95	60	8	7
Bookbinders .....	9	2	2	1	3			1
Box makers (wood) .....	68		10	15	15	6	17	4
Brickmakers .....	71	1	19	15	20	9	7	
Broom and brush makers .....	29		8	3	2		7	9
Builders and contractors .....	20			2	5	5	5	3
Butchers .....	232	2	19	23	67	61	41	1
Cabinetmakers .....	48		1	8	17	9	5	2
Carpenters .....	2,497	33	273	295	635	494	589	120
Carriage and wagon builders .....	272	2	31	26	80	60	65	8
Clergymen .....	77		23	2	14	16	20	2
Clerks and copyists .....	733	15	178	147	214	103	65	11
Confectioners .....	150	7	20	24	49	28	20	2
Coopers .....	129	1	8	8	31	17	51	13
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	261	4	29	33	64	74	45	12
Dairymen .....	138	8	24	8	33	30	30	5
Dentists .....	44			8	16	8	9	3
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,494	5	157	216	472	329	283	32
Dressmakers .....	19		3	6	5	2	3	
Dyers and cleaners .....	22		5	5	4	5	2	1
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	373	15	89	86	93	34	48	8
Employees of offices and banks .....	366	4	79	87	91	50	53	2
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	82			5	30	22	24	1
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	64	1	9		14	2	37	1
Engravers .....	3		1		1	1		
Electricians .....	168	12	18	24	30	55	27	2
Fishermen .....	141		6	8	30	36	59	10
Gardeners and florists .....	11	8	11	11	11	24	36	14
Gold and silver smiths .....	41		7	7	9	8	9	2
Government officials and em- ployees .....	691	1	2	53	258	136	220	23
Hucksters and peddlers .....	22	7	86	42	40	33	21	
Harness makers .....	343	16	60	76	103	30	42	16
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	237		7	11	57	63	77	22
Journalists .....	40		2	6	13	12	1	11
Laborers .....	2,705	76	401	188	753	548	672	71
Launderers .....	340	4	30	58	131	74	34	9
Lawyers .....	64			1	26	18	14	2
Literary and scientific persons .....	16				5	5	6	
Livery stable keepers .....	120	1	5	11	55	20	19	9
Lumbermen .....	11				5	1	2	2
Machinists .....	718	8	58	98	246	178	116	14
Masons .....	1,670	33	278	148	488	328	296	99
Mechanics .....	1,741	20	311	285	567	294	214	50
Merchants .....	4,016	160	167	345	1,343	1,100	798	108
Messengers and office boys .....	176	45	45	13	24	14	31	4
Miners and quarrymen .....	74		8	16	18	10	20	2
Molders .....	269		44	54	96	43	24	5
Musicians .....	110		10	16	40	21	20	3
Nurses .....	15			1		6	8	
Operatives cigar factories .....	846	14	83	80	229	178	227	35
Packers and shippers .....	49		10	10	3	5	18	3
Painters .....	266	2	15	20	77	70	68	16
Pharmacists .....	113		7	7	20	25	56	5
Photographers .....	31		2	2	6	10	11	
Physicians and surgeons .....	186		26	9	46	42	52	10
Plumbers .....	1						2	
Pollicemen and soldiers .....	1,607		41	285	887	255	121	18
Porters .....	20			1	4	2	10	3
Potters .....	9			5	3	1		
Printers and lithographers .....	106	5	21	19	28	25	8	
Rail road employees .....	1,709	16	257	239	511	345	301	40
Rope makers .....	6		2	1		2	1	
Sail and awning makers .....	3			1	1		1	
Sailors and boatmen .....	333	2	23	60	129	27	8	7

TABLE 25.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>								
Salesmen .....	2,837	132	716	620	733	278	296	62
Seamstresses .....	1						1	
Servants .....	4,202	194	481	458	851	876	1,065	284
Ship and boat builders .....	1				1			
Shirt makers .....	16		2	5	2	2	5	
Shoemakers .....	1,011	37	214	147	268	163	282	80
Stock raisers and drovers .....	261	6	8	16	53	66	102	10
Stonecutters .....	126		13	4	42	23	34	4
Street-railway employees .....	90		5	21	34	11	13	3
Sugar masters .....	135		2	15	36	37	35	6
Tailors .....	563	7	63	108	201	105	72	7
Tanners .....	79	1	6	16	30	15	10	1
Teachers .....	218		2	8	69	74	55	10
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	277	8	78	44	60	34	47	3
Transmiths .....	90	2	11	4	29	27	19	7
Trunk and leather case makers .....	88	2	16	19	23	12	14	2
Veterinary surgeons .....	14				10	2	2	
Watch and clock makers .....	39		4	4	11	5	12	3
Weavers .....	23			1	3	4	6	9
Wood choppers .....	30	1	8	5	5	2	8	1
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7			3		2	1	1
Agriculturists .....	899	49	69	20	95	133	376	157
Apprentices .....	1		1					
Artists .....	2			1	1			
Bakers .....	1					1		
Bankers and brokers .....	5				1		8	1
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	13	1		1		6	4	1
Bookbinders .....	2		1	1				
Broom and brush makers .....	29		2	1	2	7	1	
Clergy .....	4					1	3	
Clerks and copyists .....	83	2	21	21	31	5	3	
Confectioners .....	1						1	
Dentists .....	7				3		3	1
Dressmakers .....	206	1	23	44	74	49	14	4
Employees of offices and banks .....	15		4	5	2	2	2	
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10			7	1			
Gardeners and florists .....	3							3
Government officials and employees .....	80		13	12	29	18	7	1
Hairdressers .....	16		8	1	5	1	1	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	26	7	8	4	1	3	3	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	8					4	5	
Laborers .....	34	2	5	8	11		3	5
Launderers .....	1,989	20	136	119	491	507	629	87
Literary and scientific persons .....	2					1	1	
Merchants .....	30		3	7	8	6	6	
Messengers and office boys .....	21	1	7		2	5	4	2
Musicians .....	2			1		1		
Nurses .....	71		25	6	13	21	5	1
Operatives cigar factories .....	48	2	11	5	18	4	2	4
Painters .....	1			1				
Pharmacists .....	22				12	9		
Physicians and surgeons .....	2		2					
Porters .....	5		1		2		1	1
Printers and lithographers .....	7		6	1				
Railroad employees .....	12		7	2	2	1		
Rope makers .....	1		1					
Sail and awning makers .....	42	2	18	4	11	3	4	
Saleswomen .....	31		9	11	10	2	1	

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
FEMALES.—Continued								
Seamstresses .....	878	1	190	172	281	131	10	4
Servants .....	3,616	196	508	323	770	686	938	196
Shirtmakers .....	1				1			
Tailors .....	11		5	3	1		1	1
Teachers .....	699		24	143	317	147	60	3
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	33	3	4	6	5	9	5	1
Weavers .....	18	2	3	4	5	1	2	1

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

MALES								
Actors .....	2							
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	257	3	12	25	90	54	63	10
Agriculturists .....	112,175	4,240	14,325	11,476	29,196	22,515	25,186	5,236
Apprentices .....	401	110	208	9	27	15	31	1
Architects and draftsmen .....	25		2	2	5	7	9	
Artists .....	36		3	4	14	6	3	6
Bakers .....	1,098	17	139	125	328	261	214	14
Bankers and brokers .....	548	1	13	20	96	118	221	79
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,614	30	295	245	533	311	173	27
Blacksmiths .....	918	21	180	146	250	151	150	20
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	292		10	28	87	83	76	8
Boiler makers .....	244	3	30	54	78	46	30	3
Bookbinders .....	7		3			3	1	
Box makers (wood) .....	42		3	4	18	9	5	
Brickmakers .....	301	4	56	39	110	49	40	3
Broom and brush makers .....	20		4	1	6	3	5	1
Builders and contractors .....	277		25	31	99	63	46	9
Butchers .....	322	8	12	44	94	87	59	18
Cabinetmakers .....	49		6	7	16	7	8	2
Carpenters .....	4,637	60	474	457	1,392	976	1,068	210
Carriage and wagon builders .....	971	5	81	220	271	251	128	12
Clergymen .....	98		6	2	22	32	32	4
Clerks and copyists .....	854	20	230	150	187	104	101	32
Confectioners .....	394	8	73	44	128	62	68	11
Coopers .....	72		10	11	15	9	16	12
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	1,232	6	85	228	488	204	189	34
Dairymen .....	206	21	37	15	41	47	33	12
Dentists .....	120	1	4	19	46	21	20	3
Draymen and hackmen .....	2,012	10	198	220	675	485	384	40
Dressmakers .....	15			6	3		6	
Dyers and cleaners .....	13		2	3	3		1	1
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	758	52	238	162	183	68	50	5
Employees of offices and banks .....	1,214	21	224	213	382	169	180	25
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	260		1	10	61	122	21	45
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	41	1		1	23	6	10	
Electricians .....	187		2	42	84	49	10	
Fishermen .....	683	12	109	66	172	137	158	29
Gardeners and florists .....	112		2	13	20	32	36	9
Gold and silver smiths .....	95	2	18	7	25	13	28	2
Government officials and em- ployees .....	795	2	42	59	312	100	264	16
Harness makers .....	230	7	43	34	57	54	27	8
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	885	43	200	152	242	130	95	23
Hucksters and peddlers .....	116	2	6	10	18	28	40	12
Journalists .....	69		2	6	22	23	10	6
Laborers .....	4,582	145	380	780	1,371	754	956	196



TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>								
Launderers .....	697	8	61	118	291	135	79	5
Lawyers .....	167			18	63	32	46	7
Literary and scientific persons.....	44		8	6	9	12		2
Livery stable keepers .....	118	3	14	15	24	34	19	4
Lumbermen .....	25		1	3	4	12	3	2
Machinists .....	336	1	16	28	130	84	72	5
Masons .....	2,530	38	440	819	716	440	478	99
Mechanics .....	3,864	52	651	592	1,173	900	454	42
Merchants .....	11,824	365	1,170	1,559	3,863	2,596	2,028	243
Messengers and office boys .....	405	75	79	27	67	55	73	27
Miners and quarrymen .....	65		5	14	25	16	3	2
Molders .....	234	6	44	29	92	35	26	2
Musicians .....	100	1	5	21	34	17	19	3
Nurses .....	53	16	7	7	11	9		2
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,722	153	692	397	942	692	739	107
Packers and shippers .....	211	7	46	44	35	48	20	11
Painters .....	511	2	43	41	172	143	101	6
Pharmacists .....	198		1	34	62	53	47	1
Photographers .....	110	1	13	12	41	22	21	
Physicians and surgeons .....	258		37	12	87	54	60	8
Plumbers .....	10		1		5	4		
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,434		93	466	1,029	512	307	32
Porters .....	33	1	1	3	5	5	15	6
Potters .....	230	3	33	48	73	39	31	3
Printers and lithographers .....	268	11	65	52	74	32	30	4
Rail road employees .....	2,572	15	339	436	815	475	454	38
Rope makers .....	3			1	1	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	13			2	3	3		5
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,308	11	122	149	375	291	327	33
Salesmen .....	2,537	157	701	450	675	289	321	64
Seamstresses .....	21		2	11	1	2	5	
Servants .....	8,163	276	342	868	2,049	1,616	2,021	491
Ship and boat builders .....	10					5	5	
Shirt makers .....	22		2	4	10	5	1	
Shoemakers .....	1,508	22	141	69	498	299	448	91
Stock raisers and drovers .....	703	4	20	41	224	164	207	43
Stonemasons .....	9		1		3	3	2	
Street-railway employees .....	52		2	7	10	18	15	
Sugar masters .....	195		4	16	63	56	51	5
Tailors .....	1,059	12	151	192	406	166	114	18
Tanners .....	143	6	20	16	47	31	19	1
Teachers .....	395		9	27	116	115	115	13
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	408	9	104	52	126	54	57	6
Tinsmiths .....	158	3	20	20	49	25	36	5
Trunk and leather case makers.....	175	6	50	24	35	44	15	1
Veterinary surgeons .....	15		1	1	6	1	5	1
Engravers .....	49	2	5	1	10	9	16	6
Weavers .....	65	3	8	3	20	6	20	5
Wood choppers .....	149		20	18	58	20	29	4
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Actresses .....	1					1		
Agriculturists .....	1,401	151	245	134	250	223	303	95
Apprentices .....	8	3	5					
Artists .....	11		5	1	3		2	
Bankers and brokers .....	10				1	5	2	2
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	41		4	4	5	5	19	4
Bookbinders .....	3		2			1		
Box makers (wood) .....	5		2	3				
Broom and brush makers .....	232		14	1	12	31	172	2
Clergy .....	28				5	9	14	
Clerks and copyists .....	102	1	43	16	30	5	3	
Confectioners .....	4					2	1	1

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
FEMALES.—Continued								
Dentists .....	3			1	2			
Dressmakers .....	137	8	10	32	34	18	27	10
Dyers and cleaners .....	1				1			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	2		1				
Employees of offices and banks .....	91	1	40	32	9	5	4	
Gardeners and florists .....	2	1					1	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	191		28	31	54	46	29	3
Hairdressers .....	4	2			1		1	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	12				4	1	6	1
Hucksters and peddlers .....	1							
Laborers .....	34	7	14	5	2	2	1	3
Laundresses .....	1,023	3	17	83	523	639	554	74
Lawyers .....	1						1	
Literary and scientific persons .....	22		10	9	3			
Merchants .....	90	4	6	5	18	22	32	3
Messengers and office boys .....	72	1	11	7	5	9	27	12
Musicians .....	16		5	3	3	3	2	
Nurses .....	96		2	11	39	25	18	1
Operatives cigar factories .....	907	68	275	113	231	120	82	18
Packers and shippers .....	5		4		1			
Painters .....	1		1					
Pharmacists .....	26			4	12	6	4	
Physicians and surgeons .....	1				1			
Porters .....	15			8	2	1	4	
Printers and lithographers .....	8		7					
Railroad employees .....	8		2	2	2		2	
Rope makers .....	1	1						
Sail and awning makers .....	47		12	7	12	10	5	1
Saleswomen .....	22		4	2	5	3	8	
Seamstresses .....	2,128	30	565	423	634	362	88	26
Servants .....	5,436	218	841	591	1,215	979	1,330	26*
Tailors .....	10		8	2	1		1	
Teachers .....	1,216	1	15	301	583	192	115	9
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	80	3	21	17	20	15	4	
Weavers .....	35	1	5	5	2	5		

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

MALES								
Actors .....	1				1			
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	101		4	2	22	21	32	20
Agriculturists .....	46,013	1,700	5,481	7,596	14,351	8,444	6,957	1,484
Apprentices .....	118	30	28	26	16	12	5	1
Architects and draftsmen .....	21			2	4	6	8	1
Artists .....	18		2	1	1	5	1	2
Bakers .....	450	7	54	68	135	99	76	11
Bankers and brokers .....	218			3	104	30	50	31
Barbers and hairdressers .....	569	11	90	96	214	94	58	6
Blacksmiths .....	308	7	27	56	111	56	45	6
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	86		6	8	35	22	15	
Boiler makers .....	11			1	8	1	1	
Bookbinders .....	12				5	1	2	
Box makers (wood) .....	23			7			18	
Brickmakers .....	150	3	15	35	54	25	15	3
Broom and brush makers .....	20				12			8
Builders and contractors .....	10				2	7	1	
Butchers .....	199	2	29	19	62	50	31	6

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.— Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
MALES.—Continued								
Cabinetmakers .....	62	1	15	5	29	8	4	
Carpenters .....	2,171	32	143	254	791	52	357	60
Carriage and wagon builders.....	516	1	88	82	180	116	45	4
Clergymen .....	59	1		2	12	16	23	6
Clerks and copyists .....	362	7	73	64	135	43	27	13
Confectioners .....	140		14	19	41	49	10	7
Coopers .....	13		2		3	3	3	2
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	244		26	41	88	54	33	2
Dairymen .....	74	11	21	8	13	3	17	1
Dentists .....	10			2	4	2	2	
Draymen and hackmen .....	639	2	71	78	221	159	145	13
Dressmakers .....	49				1	48	1	
Dyers and cleaners .....	54		1	4	3	20	21	5
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	580	32	131	163	174	55	23	
Employees of offices and banks .....	314	7	108	108	172	77	40	2
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	87	1		6	46	16	17	1
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	33		1		15	13	4	
Engravers .....	5	2		2		1		
Electricians .....	99	1	10	12	45	20	11	
Fishermen .....	71	1	21	21	6	8	6	3
Gardeners and florists .....	56		1	3	10	13	27	2
Gold and silver smiths .....	37	1	9	4	12	5	6	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	485	20	72	88	81	76	111	33
Harness makers .....	1						1	
Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	211	3	20	49	62	47	28	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	26	1		1	10	8	4	1
Journalists .....	57	4	3	1	2	22	2	
Laborers .....	3,019	36	529	431	932	555	447	89
Launderers .....	461	1	36	97	22	6	27	20
Lawyers .....	95		1	12	4	16	20	1
Literary and scientific persons.....	11			2	2	3	3	1
Livery stable keepers .....	58		7	10	15	9	8	9
Lumbermen .....	105	2	1	2	23	22	54	1
Machinists .....	198	1	18	26	81	49	18	2
Masons .....	1,089	15	137	171	338	168	167	35
Mechanics .....	1,627	27	229	317	638	282	132	11
Merchants .....	5,797	160	567	1,058	1,894	1,157	835	119
Messengers and office boys .....	201	62	46	8	44	17	18	6
Miners and quarrymen .....	24			11	2		4	
Molders .....	55		8	8	27	5	3	4
Musicians .....	74	1	3	4	29	22	20	2
Nurses .....	39		2	3	5	3	7	16
Operatives cigar factories .....	377	10	33	63	115	71	60	25
Packers and shippers .....	28	2	5	2	14	2	2	1
Painters .....	273	4	32	56	92	42	42	4
Pharmacists .....	47		7	8	32	16	14	4
Photographers .....	97		4	6	32	3	6	
Physicians and surgeons .....	29		2	7	20			
Plumbers .....	1,368	1	67	415	573	204	96	18
Policemen and soldiers .....	28	3	1		10	1	3	10
Porters .....	4		2		1		3	2
Potters .....	8	1	1	10	27	8	6	1
Printers and lithographers .....	1,520	7	178	261	537	334	197	3
Rail road employees .....	16		1		8			6
Rope makers .....	2		1	15			1	
Sail and awning makers .....	410	11	28	40	127	80	127	24
Sailors and boatmen .....	104	3	6	9	27	22	36	5
Salesmen .....	4			3				1
Seamstresses .....	2,389	117	243	317	729	337	446	153
Servants .....	6			2	4	2	1	
Ship and boat builders .....	2							
Shirt makers .....	518	8	80	37	129	120	160	23
Shoemakers .....	1,121	6	231	160	318	167	147	35
Stock raisers and drovers .....								

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
MALES.—Continued								
Stonecutters .....	3					1	2	
Street-railway employees .....	252	15	46	38	101	37	11	
Sugar masters .....	56		1	9	24	8	1	1
Tailors .....	489	9	50	96	200	83	47	4
Tanners .....	54			3	40	5	6	
Teachers .....	154		1	14	59	39	38	3
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	657	6	102	63	281	116	85	4
Tinsmiths .....	74		13	6	27	12	13	3
Trunk and leather case makers....	17	1	1		8	4	3	
Veterinary surgeons .....	11				9	4	4	
Weavers .....	2		5	1	9	3	4	3
Watch and clock makers .....	1		1					
Wood choppers .....	43	6	7	5	12	10	3	
FEMALES								
Agriculturists .....	18	10	25	36	26	27	42	14
Artists .....	8			3	2		2	1
Bankers and brokers .....	8					3	5	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	10		1	1	2	3	1	2
Bookbinders .....	13	2			1	2	6	2
Broom and brush makers .....	31					31		
Clergy .....	41	1			6	27	9	4
Clerks and copyists .....	76	3	28	22	20	2	1	7
Confectioners .....	4				2		2	
Dressmakers .....	28	7	54	50	75	77	17	1
Dyers and cleaners .....	2				1		1	
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3		2		1			
Employees of offices and banks ..	51	10	20	12	6	2	1	
Government officials and em- ployees .....	79		5	24	39	4	4	3
Hairdressers .....	1				1			
Hotel and restaurant keepers....	7		1	2	1	2	1	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5					5		
Laborers .....	29	3	16	4	2	2	1	1
Launderers .....	479	13	44	40	232	39	107	9
Lawyers .....	2				2			
Literary and scientific persons..	1			1				
Merchants .....	60		9	7	13	2	24	5
Messengers and office boys .....	13				5	6	2	
Musicians .....	3				1		2	
Nurses .....	67		9	12	19	5	18	
Operatives cigar factories .....	18	4	4	2	6	1	1	
Pharmacists .....	11	2				9		
Painters .....	42	6	7	5	12	10	3	
Printers and lithographers .....	27	6	12	9				
Railroad employees .....	44	2	17	5	18	2		
Sail and awning makers .....	97	2	15	2	39	15	6	
Saleswomen .....	10		1	1	1	2	4	
Seamstresses .....	249	18	62	67	36	30	26	3
Servants .....	2,563	147	414	341	681	461	453	83
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	4			2	1		
Tailors .....	9		2					
Teachers .....	338	7	14	54	160	62	44	1
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	53	4	15	9	18	6	1	
Weavers .....	1		1					

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age.

by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALES</b>								
Actors .....	1				1			
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	321	2	16	84	106	84	67	12
Agriculturists .....	120,403	4,263	15,618	17,480	37,326	24,965	23,462	6,285
Apprentices .....	101	22	35	3	20	5	5	11
Architects and draftsmen .....	9				1	3	3	2
Artists .....	9	1	1	2	3	1	1	
Bakers .....	1,664	25	228	194	530	408	258	25
Bankers and brokers .....	336		5	13	59	85	189	3
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,205	9	217	190	436	209	181	13
Blacksmiths .....	756	13	127	113	241	152	99	11
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	87		1	6	32	27	19	2
Boiler makers .....	59		3	14	23	12	6	1
Bookbinders .....	70		4	7	16	21	20	2
Box makers (wood) .....	13	1		1	2		9	
Brickmakers .....	212	2	26	27	83	48	22	4
Broom and brush makers .....	7		5			1		1
Builders and contractors .....	223	1	4	11	76	69	53	9
Butchers .....	398		20	28	101	150	89	10
Cabinetmakers .....	45		2	2	14	15	12	
Carpenters .....	5,145	25	360	480	1,773	1,260	1,108	139
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,145	3	123	145	417	297	135	24
Clergymen .....	103			3	53	14	20	12
Clerks and copyists .....	1,099	54	279	196	345	110	122	18
Confectioners .....	319	6	45	36	78	69	75	10
Coopers .....	64		2	5	3	6	36	12
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	234		19	21	87	62	37	8
Dairymen .....	191	20	33	21	50	39	23	5
Dentists .....	18				16	2		
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,530	7	157	208	541	354	243	20
Dressmakers .....	18	2	1	8	2		5	
Dyers and cleaners .....	13		1	1	8	2	1	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	550	37	154	118	140	48	52	1
Employees of offices and banks .....	582	3	113	112	227	70	53	4
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	136		2	4	47	52	27	4
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	57	2	4	8	20	20	3	
Engravers .....	2					2		
Electricians .....	174	2	19	28	72	37	15	1
Fishermen .....	225	6	19	22	58	50	59	11
Gardeners and florists .....	97	2	3	11	30	21	25	5
Gold and silver smiths .....	117	1	13	9	37	31	23	3
Government officials and em- ployees .....	1,031	3	29	45	308	336	280	30
Harness makers .....	160	2	19	26	37	36	35	5
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	432	19	78	96	138	65	33	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	83	4	1	6	28	14	26	4
Journalists .....	33		2	1	13	8	9	
Laborers .....	4,520	78	445	856	1,694	1,013	299	135
Launderers .....	847	2	79	122	327	155	145	17
Lawyers .....	155		1	12	60	37	38	7
Literary and scientific persons .....	18		2	1	1	9	4	1
Livery stable keepers .....	144	1	21	19	47	40	16	
Lumbermen .....	131		7	21	49	35	15	4
Machinists .....	517		23	63	204	167	57	8
Masons .....	1,690	12	212	191	461	358	381	75
Mechanics .....	3,002	13	401	450	1,156	614	346	22
Merchants .....	11,847	300	1,267	1,351	3,790	2,665	2,225	249
Messengers and office boys .....	205	36	49	12	30	31	40	7
Miners and quarrymen .....	478		19	61	173	135	88	2
Molders .....	156		24	34	41	16	20	1
Musicians .....	63	1	4	6	26	13	7	6
Nurses .....	51		7	10	14	8	8	4
Operatives cigar factories .....	2,981	109	646	296	825	537	500	72

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,

by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	5 years and over
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>								
Packers and shippers .....	56		9	11	19	6	11	
Painters .....	453		38	48	180	112	67	8
Pharmacists .....	184	2	11	27	72	30	37	5
Photographers .....	97		5	7	30	19	12	
Physicians and surgeons .....	149			7	65	37	37	
Plumbers .....	10			1	5	2	1	1
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,623		57	737	1,126	491	196	16
Porters .....	59		11	2	13	9	18	6
Potters .....	55	2	11	3	20	6	9	2
Printers and lithographers .....	239	16	44	40	75	40	23	1
Rail road employees .....	1,881	2	130	325	738	464	208	14
Rope makers .....	5				4	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	5			2	1	2		
Sailors and boatmen .....	968	6	69	95	294	229	233	42
Salesmen .....	1,950	124	633	423	448	172	126	24
Seamstresses .....	9		2	1	3	1	1	1
Servants .....	10,103	371	1,131	1,133	3,191	2,067	1,911	296
Ship and boat builders .....	2				1	1		
Shirt makers .....	6				3		2	
Shoemakers .....	1,003	20	84	79	294	238	232	56
Stock raisers and drovers .....	991	10	56	84	288	240	244	60
Stonecutters .....	36		6	7	9	9	5	
Street-railway employees .....	117		11	15	65	14	12	
Sugar masters .....	38			7	14	10	7	
Tailors .....	1,488	6	191	211	597	259	206	18
Tanners .....	86		6	7	27	20	27	1
Teachers .....	250		5	11	86	74	60	14
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	424	9	108	72	119	86	26	4
Tinsmiths .....	118		8	12	21	21	53	3
Trunk and leather case makers .....	91		7	7	58	9	7	3
Veterinary surgeons .....	10				5	2	1	
Weavers .....	12			1	6	2	2	1
Watch and clock makers .....	60		3	3	28	23	2	2
Wood choppers .....	60	1	9	2	18	13	17	1
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1				1			
Agriculturists .....	2,964	155	326	288	629	565	787	214
Artists .....	2	1				1		
Bankers and brokers .....	8				1	2	2	3
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	29	1	2		9	4	10	3
Broom and brush makers .....	67		11	12	27	10	6	1
Clergy .....	62				13	8	25	16
Clerks and copyists .....	128	1	55	16	45	2	4	
Confectioners .....	25			1	3	6	8	7
Dressmakers .....	229	3	48	25	79	42	30	2
Dyers and cleaners .....	1						1	
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3		1	1	1			
Employees of offices and banks .....	34	2	14	2	11	4	1	
Gold and silver smiths .....	2			1	1			
Government officials and employees .....	73		10	8	27	13	13	2
Hairdressers .....	3		1		1		1	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	11		1	2	3	2	3	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5	1				1	2	1
Laborers .....	92	21	81	5	15	7	6	7
Laundresses .....	1,087	8	137	86	370	222	220	44
Literary and scientific persons .....	2					2		
Merchants .....	190	5	20	16	20	74	50	5
Messengers and office boys .....	10	1	1	1		1	4	2

TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
FEMALES.—Continued								
Musicians .....	5			1	1	2	1	
Nurses .....	83		4	11	36	23	8	1
Operatives cigar factories .....	115	7	24	34	21	13	11	5
Packers and shippers .....	3			1			2	
Painters .....	4		1	1		1	1	
Pharmacists .....	20		6	5	6	1	1	1
Physicians and surgeons .....	9			1	1	5	2	
Porters .....	6		1			1	4	
Printers and lithographers .....	7		5		1	1		
Railroad employees .....	33			1	27	1	8	1
Rope makers .....	111	19	36	6	33	17		
Sail and awning makers .....	27		8	5	8	6		
Saleswomen .....	25	2	6	1	6	7	3	
Seamstresses .....	1,319	8	267	203	331	307	190	13
Servants .....	8,293	383	1,295	1,035	2,312	1,419	1,555	294
Tailors .....	17	1	3	7	2	1		3
Teachers .....	795	2	25	191	387	123	65	2
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	50	1	11	20	13	3	2	
Weavers .....	11		1	1	2	4	2	1

CITY OF HAVANA

MALES								
Actors .....	75		6	8	14	27	16	
Agents (Real Estate, etc.) and collectors .....	512	4	20	46	170	118	138	16
Agriculturists .....	1,471	23	39	138	555	40	388	286
Apprentices .....	888	344	447	39	23	18	17	
Architects and draftsmen .....	221		8	34	93	37	44	5
Artists .....	224	3	25	23	88	53	30	2
Bakers .....	615	11	59	112	206	132	92	3
Bankers and brokers .....	989		6	31	149	220	418	165
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,199	10	89	152	438	316	190	4
Blacksmiths .....	733	29	132	93	193	163	112	11
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	117			8	51	27	18	13
Boiler makers .....	145		9	18	58	34	24	2
Bookbinders .....	90	9	24	18	19	13	6	1
Box makers (wood) .....	187	5	47		36	41	56	2
Brickmakers .....	92		6	21	37	21	7	
Broom and brush makers .....	42		5	8	15	11	3	
Builders and contractors .....	202		6	7	81	56	47	5
Butchers .....	283	2	21	22	110	83	41	4
Cabinetmakers .....	282	2	34	44	115	56	29	2
Carpenters .....	4,571	92	595	525	1,386	1,026	836	111
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,356	16	66	184	451	305	227	17
Clergymen .....	236			7	50	71	95	13
Clerks and copyists .....	2,613	62	442	414	707	478	451	50
Confectioners .....	328	46	44	56	68	53	51	8
Coopers .....	204	6	36	26	59	40	33	4
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	276		33	36	87	70	46	2
Dairymen .....	345	4	31	38	118	66	54	14
Dentists .....	97		3	13	81	31	19	
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,564	8	436	885	2,399	1,183	621	87
Dressmakers .....	26		4		1	3		3
Dyers and cleaners .....	73		4	10	39	13	7	
Employees of manufacturing Companies .....	2,467	76	576	572	784	294	142	17
Employees of offices and banks .....	3,910	106	693	605	987	762	639	119
Engineers (Civil) and surveyors .....	534		2	23	240	130	117	17

TABLE 25.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,*  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
MALES.—Continued								
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	287		5	169	63	22	90	8
Engravers	70	4	27	12	12	11	1	1
Electricians	490	9	71	50	201	103	53	3
Fishermen	65	1	7	7	11	23	14	2
Gardeners and florists	511	16	55	46	180	132	70	6
Gold and silver smiths	327	18	90	68	76	42	2	6
Government officials and employees	4,861	32	208	421	1,136	1,385	1,618	61
Harness makers	215	10	35	22	58	44	31	7
Hotel and restaurant keepers	745	12	102	152	201	18	7	18
Hucksters and peddlers	220	1	16	21	44	44	91	12
Journalists	416	1	18	52	197	123	1	12
Laborers	9,641	107	1,326	810	2,780	2,246	2,158	218
Laundrerers	1,499	6	147	338	557	293	148	10
Lawyers	893		2	115	300	123	310	43
Literary and scientific persons	123		17	16	33	20	34	3
Livery stable keepers	107	2	11	15	23	30	24	2
Lumbermen	6				3	3		
Machinists	723	4	52	97	266	152	135	17
Masons	5,175	29	683	530	1,528	1,271	1,025	125
Mechanics	4,468	144	850	688	1,377	763	604	62
Merchants	19,878	228	2,247	2,902	5,906	4,599	3,876	120
Messengers and office boys	608	136	148	75	123	72	5	1
Miners and quarrymen	79	1	11		31	22	10	4
Molders	193	3	36	31	51	46	25	1
Musicians	324	2	17	17	108	82	84	14
Nurses	55			15	20	9	10	1
Operatives cigar factories	6,478	43	467	606	1,979	1,415	1,808	157
Packers and shippers	83		1		25	25	32	
Painters	1,615	18	146	163	554	419	312	23
Pharmacists	370	1	22	29	106	99	9	22
Photographers	145	1	19	20	43	33	29	
Physicians and surgeons	681		1	44	197	99	258	62
Plumbers	127	4	18	11	37	44	13	
Policemen and soldiers	3,991	1	94	799	1,608	976	490	23
Porters	130		4	7	17	27	60	15
Potters	36	1	5	6	11	8	5	
Printers and lithographers	1,386	79	374	250	320	219	138	6
Rail road employees	1,367	12	178	225	478	279	180	16
Rope makers	73				3	3	2	36
Sail and awning makers	23		1	2	16	3		1
Sailors and boatmen	1,182	11	137	234	361	193	209	37
Salesmen	7,765	225	1,383	1,936	2,203	960	663	95
Seamstresses	30		26	1	2			1
Servants	14,601	306	2,031	2,059	4,173	2,619	2,926	455
Ship and boat builders	25			16	4	4	1	
Shirt makers	38		3	11	12	9	3	
Shoemakers	1,350	69	261	148	320	272	25	26
Stock raisers and drovers	90			3	43	27	1	2
Stonecutters	122		7	13	51	34	16	1
Street-railway employees	1,007		49	159	466	104	220	8
Sugar masters	100		2	8	24	19	4	3
Tailors	1,455	11	78	161	487	332	341	25
Tanners	27	1	3	2	3	7	3	1
Teachers	579		13	40	131	123	122	150
Telegraph and telephone employees	804	16	100	72	158	383	69	6
Tinsmiths	201	8	32	35	51	40	21	6
Trunk and leather case makers	129	7	14	14	39	36	19	
Veterinary surgeons	43			1	22	10	16	
Watch and clock makers	78	2	8	6	16	16	25	5
Weavers	16	2		3	6		1	3
Wood choppers	25			6	12	5	2	



TABLE 25.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and age,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
FEMALES								
Actresses .....	48	1	4	9	13	12	2	2
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7		1		2	2	1	1
Agriculturists .....	18		1		6	3	3	
Apprentices .....	47	12	31	4				
Artists .....	58		8	15	21	10	3	1
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	84			9	20	33	22	
Bookbinders .....	21	1	5	5	5	1	1	3
Broom and brush makers .....	22	1	9	7	4	1		
Clergy .....	33			1	6	6	13	7
Clerks and copyists .....	244	10	49	42	79	55	8	1
Confectioners .....	17	4	6	4	3			
Dressmakers .....	660	11	164	144	207	91	42	1
Dyers and cleaners .....	2			1	1			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	383	71	135	47	84	32	12	2
Employees of offices and banks .....	537	7	140	150	138	81	16	1
Engravers .....	6		2	1		3		
Gardeners and florists .....	5		1		2	2		
Gold and silver smiths .....	10		5			5		
Government officials and em- ployees .....	659	3	88	139	230	164	59	6
Hairdressers .....	63		7	1	22	17	16	2
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	288		1	2	243	11	19	12
Hucksters and peddlers .....	2		1				1	
Journalists .....	3				2		1	
Laborers .....	88	4	47	8	6	4	14	3
Laundresses .....	2,137	17	121	109	519	500	766	105
Lawyers .....	2				1		1	
Literary and scientific persons .....	15		3	3	7	2		
Merchants .....	300	3	102	60	75	57		3
Messengers and office boys .....	1						1	
Musicians .....	39		7	13	11	5	3	
Nurses .....	372		27	54	153	94	41	8
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,716	42	452	218	398	371	222	13
Packers and shippers .....	5						5	
Painters .....	7		4	2	1			
Pharmacists .....	101		5	50	18	22	6	
Physicians and surgeons .....	23		1	9	3		10	
Porters .....	10				1	2	3	4
Printers and lithographers .....	136	18	78	17	17	4	1	1
Railroad employees .....	78		5	11	7	1	54	
Sail and awning makers .....	233	11	61	54	61	38	9	1
Saleswomen .....	106	8	51	12	14	22	4	
Seamstresses .....	2,999	104	714	413	869	515	316	38
Servants .....	12,134	486	1,674	2,180	3,044	2,147	2,171	437
Shirtmakers .....	11			7	4			
Tailors .....	107	2	24	13	37	16	9	4
Teachers .....	1,162	1	49	239	432	200	211	30
Telegraph and telephone em- ployees .....	67	1	21	21	19	2	3	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2			2				
Watch and clockmakers .....	1					1		
Weavers .....	93		22	4	3	62	1	1

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, and literacy.**by provinces*

## CUBA

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES					
Actors .....	85	85		15	5
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	1,689	1,680	9	8	26
Agriculturists .....	445,038	196,526	248,512	125	442
Apprentices .....	2,143	1,848	295		
Architects and draftsmen .....	305	305		46	175
Artists .....	356	345	8	10	8
Bakers .....	5,387	4,474	913		2
Bankers and brokers .....	2,460	2,312	148	25	57
Barbers and hairdressers .....	6,225	5,832	393		1
Blacksmiths .....	3,962	3,273	389		5
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	1,340	1,196	144		
Boiler makers .....	861	808	53		
Bookbinders .....	193	195	3	1	
Box makers (wood) .....	436	383	53		
Brickmakers .....	1,005	835	170		
Broom and brush makers .....	131	104	27		
Builders and contractors .....	870	870		4	130
Butchers .....	1,736	1,419	317		19
Cabinetmakers .....	505	471	34		11
Carpenters .....	21,984	19,803	2,181		14
Carriage and wagon builders .....	5,249	4,058	1,191		84
Clergymen .....	667	667		269	268
Clerks and copyists .....	6,334	6,334		11	31
Confectioners .....	1,622	1,289	334	1	
Coopers .....	527	423	104		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	2,969	1,853	1,116		
Dairymen .....	1,010	690	320		
Dentists .....	303	303		203	60
Draymen and hackmen .....	12,419	9,821	2,598	4	980
Dressmakers .....	140	124	16		
Dyers and cleaners .....	191	163	28		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	5,354	4,978	376	1	2
Employees of offices and banks .....	6,808	6,783	25	35	5
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	1,226	1,226		459	655
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines) .....	505	469	36		1
Engravers .....	84	84			
Electricians .....	1,335	1,317	18	22	267
Fishermen .....	1,522	1,028	494		
Gardeners and florists .....	1,044	802	242		
Gold and silver smiths .....	969	884	85	1	1
Government officials and employees .....	9,730	9,353	377	308	259
Harness makers .....	980	917	63		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	2,906	2,445	461		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	801	570	231		
Journalists .....	744	744		23	51
Laborers .....	31,250	17,155	14,095		16
Laundresses .....	4,261	2,554	1,727		
Lawyers .....	1,572	1,572		1,077	404
Literary and scientific persons .....	271	271		138	75
Livery stable keepers .....	620	470	150		
Lumbermen .....	448	298	150		
Machinists .....	2,836	2,486	350	17	391
Masons .....	14,025	11,250	2,775	1	7
Mechanics .....	16,633	15,617	1,016	10	206
Merchants .....	66,704	61,493	5,211	217	412
Messengers and office boys .....	1,864	1,715	149		2
Miners and quarrymen .....	639	636	33		7
Molders .....	3,446	3,081	365	1	3
Musicians .....	791	773	18	102	80
Nurses .....	245	245		8	99
Operatives cigar factories .....	20,484	18,248	2,236		10
Packers and shippers .....	500	450	50		
Painters .....	3,446	3,081	365	1	3
Pharmacists .....	1,224	1,224		755	194
Photographers .....	456	452	4	1	24

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academi.	Profes- sional
MALES.—Continued					
Physicians and surgeons .....	1,736	1,736		1,087	510
Plumbers .....	185	180	5		82
Police men and soldiers .....	16,638	15,465	1,173	288	263
Porters .....	370	334	36		
Potters .....	375	308	67		
Printers and lithographers .....	2,232	2,232			
Rail road employees .....	10,225	8,468	1,757	3	36
Rope makers .....	118	106	12		
Sail and awning makers .....	71	65	6		
Sailors and boatmen .....	5,411	4,001	1,410	1	15
Salesmen .....	15,749	14,163	1,583	3	41
Seamstresses .....	99	87	12		
Servants .....	43,478	32,009	11,469		1
Ship and boat builders .....	132	121	11		
Shirt makers .....	90	74	16		
Shoemakers .....	6,195	5,461	734	1	2
Stock raisors and drovers .....	3,327	2,224	1,103	5	36
Stoncutters .....	541	276	65		
Street-railway employees .....	1,768	1,687	81		41
Sugar masters .....	611	606	5	21	80
Tailors .....	5,728	5,564	164		1
Tanners .....	421	368	53		
Teachers .....	1,911	1,911		393	386
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	2,959	2,844	115	5	529
Tinsmiths .....	759	688	71		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	531	494	37		
Veterinary surgeons .....	117	116	1	49	55
Watch and clock makers .....	228	224	4		1
Weavers .....	288	227	61		
Wood choppers .....	428	302	126		
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	45	45		3	14
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	16	16			
Agriculturists .....	7,523	2,458	5,065	4	3
Apprentices .....	57	47	10		
Artists .....	83	83	3		10
Bakers .....	1		1		
Bankers and brokers .....	31	27	4	1	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	204	149	55		
Bookbinders .....	39	39			
Box makers (wood) .....	9	8	1		
Broom and brush makers .....	530	400	130		3
Clergy .....	213	213		26	77
Clerks and copyists .....	901	901		11	29
Confectioners .....	94	86	8		
Dentists .....	11	11		8	2
Dressmakers .....	1,865	1,776	89		1
Dyers and cleaners .....	7	6	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	420	348	72		
Employees of offices and banks .....	740	740		7	17
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10	10		5	3
Engravers .....	6	6		5	1
Gardeners and florists .....	11	8	3		
Gold and silver smiths .....	12	15			
Government officials and employees .....	1,274	1,239	35	10	139
Hairdressers .....	92	84	8		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	368	298	68	1	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	25	17	8		
Journalists .....	4				
Laborers .....	707	502	205		1
Launderers .....	8,680	3,911	4,769		3
Lawyers .....	6	6			

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, and literacy.*  
*by provinces.—Continued*

## CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
FEMALES.—Continued					
Literary and scientific persons .....	74	74		15	26
Merchants .....	779	670	109	1	16
Messengers and office girls .....	137	132	5		3
Musicians .....	71	71		33	30
Nurses .....	727	727		88	333
Operatives cigar factories .....	4,905	3,895	1,010		34
Packers and shippers .....	15	15			
Painters .....	14	14			
Pharmacists .....	200	200		125	43
Physicians and surgeons .....	35	35		25	7
Porters .....	59	35	24		
Printers and lithographers .....	190	190			
Railroad employees .....	204	199	5	1	6
Rope makers .....	134	120	14		
Sail and awning makers .....	507	420	87		
Saleswomen .....	235	202	33		
Seamstresses .....	9,317	8,408	911		
Servants .....	39,679	23,001	16,678		
Shirtmakers .....	14	10	4		
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	4	3		
Tailors .....	154	133	21		
Teachers .....	5,122	5,122		1,076	2,037
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	321	316	5		41
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2	2			
Watch and clock makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	202	165	37		

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	1	1		1	
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	39	39			
Agriculturists .....	49,989	20,998	28,991	32	114
Apprentices .....	58	47	17		
Architects and draftsmen .....	8	8		3	4
Artists .....	2	2			1
Bakers .....	364	312	52		
Bankers and brokers .....	55	49	6	2	4
Barbers and hairdressers .....	278	259	19		
Blacksmiths .....	149	126	23		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	159	129	30		
Boiler makers .....	2	2			
Bookbinders .....	4	4			
Box makers (wood) .....	2	2			
Brickmakers .....	50	34	16		
Builders and contractors .....	22	22			5
Butchers .....	98	65	33		
Cabinetmakers .....	3	3			
Carpenters .....	780	629	151		2
Carriage and wagon builders .....	381	220	161		11
Clergymen .....	34	34		25	4
Clerks and copyists .....	195	195		4	1
Confectioners .....	69	64	5		
Coopers .....	4	4			
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	451	277	174		
Dairymen .....	13	4	9		
Dentists .....	6	6			
Draymen and hackmen .....	703	478	225	3	35
Dyers and cleaners .....	3	3			

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, and literacy.*  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	322	267	55		
Employees of offices and banks .....	115	114	1	2	1
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	42	42		19	19
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines).....	11	10	1		
Electricians .....	35	33	2		15
Fishermen .....	60	36	24		
Gardeners and florists .....	13	6			
Gold and silver smiths .....	11	9	2		
Government officials and employees .....	694	657	37	5	15
Harness makers .....	44	39	5		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	138	119	19		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	57	37	20		
Journalists .....	15	15			2
Laborers .....	721	400	321		
Laundrerers .....	132	96	36		
Lawyers .....	61	64		44	20
Literary and scientific persons .....	53	53		23	18
Livery stable keepers .....	42	21	21		
Lumbermen .....	70	5	5		
Machinists .....	40	32	8		16
Masons .....	318	240	108		
Mechanics .....	404	364	40		15
Merchants .....	3,111	2,816	295	3	3
Messengers and office boys .....	61	86	5		
Miners and quarrymen .....	566	335	231		2
Molders .....	6	4	2		
Musicians .....	34	32	2	4	2
Nurses .....	9	9			1
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,026	861	162		
Packers and shippers .....	14	8	6		
Painters .....	35	43	12		
Pharmacists .....	116	116		55	35
Photographers .....	20	20		1	19
Physicians and surgeons .....	59	59		59	
Plumbers .....	2	2			
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,401	1,274	127	21	11
Porters .....	12	8	4		
Potters .....	18	10	8		
Printers and litographers .....	23	23			
Rail road employees .....	227	147	90		
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	3	2	1		
Sailors and boatmen .....	294	229	65		
Salesmen .....	543	434	109	1	2
Seamstresses .....	20	17	3		
Servants .....	2,084	1,362	722		
Shirt makers .....	1	1			
Shoemakers .....	275	227	48		
Stock raisors and drovers .....	103	62	41		
Stonecutters .....	17	12	5		
Sugar masters .....	29	29		4	5
Tailors .....	191	186	5		
Tanners .....	9	6	3		
Teachers .....	165	165		11	55
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	106	100	6		45
Tinsmiths .....	22	18	4		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	6	6		5	
Veterinary surgeons .....	13	13		5	4
Watch and clock makers .....	11	10	1		
Weavers .....	22	8	14		
Wood choppers .....	39	23	16		
FEMALES					
Agriculturists .....	1,692	740	952		2
Artists .....	2	2			2

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
FEMALES.—Continued					
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	7	7			
Broom and brush makers .....	28	26	2		
Clerks and copyists .....	38	38			
Dressmakers .....	67	54	13		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	3			
Employees of offices and banks .....	6	6		6	
Government officials and employees .....	71	69	2		8
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	15	5	10		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	3	1	2		
Laborers .....	80	54	26		1
Laundresses .....	463	152	311		3
Lawyers .....	1	1		1	
Literary and scientific persons .....	31	31		5	12
Merchants .....	50	45	5		
Nurses .....	3	3			
Operatives cigar factories .....	582	294	288		34
Packers and shippers .....	2	2			
Pharmacists .....	6	6			
Porters .....	6	3	3		
Railroad employees .....	2	2			
Sail and awning makers .....	38	28	10		
Saleswomen .....	2	1	1		
Seamstresses .....	302	219	83		
Servants .....	4,212	1,505	2,707		
Teachers .....	328	328		24	206
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	8	8			5
Weavers .....	19	16	3		

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

MALES					
Actors .....	75	75		14	3
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	611	609	2	1	1
Agriculturists .....	55,215	24,791	28,424	72	124
Apprentices .....	1,201	1,041	160		
Architects and draftsmen .....	230	230		28	152
Artists .....	267	264	3	7	4
Bakers .....	1,282	1,107	175		3
Bankers and brokers .....	1,185	1,152	33	15	25
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,896	1,728	168		1
Blacksmiths .....	1,008	1,009	69		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	348	324	24		
Boiler makers .....	244	230	14		
Bookbinders .....	96	94	2		
Box makers (wood) .....	287	258	29		
Brickmakers .....	221	199	22		
Broom and brush makers .....	55	54	1		
Bulldozers and contractors .....	318	318		4	75
Butchers .....	487	425	62		
Cabinetmakers .....	301	288	13		
Carpenters .....	6,756	6,173	583		12
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,987	1,771	190		52
Clergymen .....	296	296		48	142
Clerks and copyists .....	3,091	3,091		1	14
Confectioners .....	551	470	81		
Coopers .....	244	199	45		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	547	430	117		
Dairymen .....	388	323	65		
Dentists .....	105	105		47	38
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,991	5,191	800	1	564
Dressmakers .....	30	31	8		

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex, and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Dyers and cleaners .....	86	83	3		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	2,771	2,613	158	1	1
Employees of offices and banks .....	4,017	4,017		27	34
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	619	619		184	415
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines).....	299	291	8		11
Engravers .....	74	74			
Electricians .....	672	672		9	121
Fishermen .....	334	181	153		
Gardeners and florists .....	651	526	125		
Gold and silver smiths .....	367	354	13		
Government officials and employees .....	6,032	5,847	185	241	62
Harness makers .....	322	306	16		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	897	738	159		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	282	212	70		
Journalists .....	524	524		10	16
Laborers .....	15,719	6,756	8,963		13
Launderers .....	1,801	1,081	720		
Lawyers .....	1,027	1,027		725	254
Literary and scientific persons .....	129	129		73	30
Livery stable keepers .....	143	106	37		
Lumbermen .....	166	85	81		
Machinists .....	1,027	930	97	17	109
Masons .....	6,698	5,378	1,320		6
Mechanics .....	6,027	5,742	285	10	10
Merchants .....	30,111	28,115	1,996	220	316
Messengers and office boys .....	788	737	51		2
Miners and quarrymen .....	171	129	42		1
Molders .....	269	247	22	1	1
Musicians .....	410	401	9	48	36
Nurses .....	78	78		2	18
Operatives cigar factories .....	11,528	10,367	1,161		10
Packers and shippers .....	142	128	14		
Painters .....	1,888	1,719	169	1	2
Pharmacists .....	531	531		216	102
Photographers .....	181	181			
Physicians and surgeons .....	987	987		514	375
Plumbers .....	133	128	5		75
Policemen and soldiers .....	7,200	6,890	310	121	91
Porters .....	218	201	17		
Potters .....	57	43	4		
Printers and lithographers .....	1,511	1,511			
Rail road employees .....	2,806	2,079	227		5
Rope makers .....	87	83	4		
Sail and awning makers .....	26	25	1		
Sailors and boatmen .....	2,063	1,613	455	1	1
Salesmen .....	7,776	7,208	478		
Seamstresses .....	44	42	2		
Servants .....	16,537	13,409	3,128		1
Ship and boat builders .....	110	99	11		4
Shirt makers .....	43	42	1		
Shoemakers .....	1,841	1,706	174	1	2
Stock raisers and drovers .....	140	117	23	1	5
Stonecutters .....	150	139	11		
Street-railway employees .....	1,257	1,220	37		30
Sugar masters .....	158	157	1	9	41
Tailors .....	1,936	1,882	54		1
Tanners .....	50	45	5		
Teachers .....	729	729		161	312
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	1,087	1,048	39	1	135
Tinsmiths .....	288	258	30		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	154	136	18		
Veterinary surgeons .....	48	48		11	36
Watch and clock makers .....	94	92	2		1
Weavers .....	177	111	66		
Wood choppers .....	107	98	9		

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
FEMALES					
Actresses	44	44		3	14
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors	8	8		4	
Agriculturists	386	203	183		
Apprentices	48	38	10		
Artists	61	60	1		1
Boarding house keepers and stewards	104	83	21		
Bookbinders	21	21			
Box makers (wood)	4	4			
Broom and brush makers	135	75	60		
Clergy	78	78		18	40
Clerks and copyists	476	476		6	11
Confectioners	60	52	8		
Dentists	1	1		1	
Dressmakers	941	900	41		
Dyers and cleaners	3	2	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies	408	337	71		
Employees of offices and banks	543	543		6	17
Engravers	6	6			
Gardeners and florists	6	3	3		
Gold and silver smiths	10	10			
Government officials and employees	780	767	13	8	110
Hairdressers	63	65	3		
Hotel and restaurant keepers	295	251	44	1	
Hucksters and peddlers	3	3			
Journalists	4	4			
Laborers	438	323	115		
Launderers	2,739	1,242	1,497		
Lawyers	2	2		2	
Literary and scientific persons	16	16		4	6
Merchants	359	311	48	1	16
Messengers and office girls	21	19	2		
Musicians	46	46		30	18
Nurses	411	411		64	184
Operatives cigar factories	3,234	2,770	464		
Packers and shippers	5	5			
Painters	8	8			
Pharmacists	115	115		65	32
Physicians and surgeons	23	23		17	4
Porters	16	10	6		
Printers and lithographers	141	141			
Railroad employees	105	105		1	5
Rope Makers	21	21			3
Sail and awning makers	260	238	22		
Saleswomen	134	129	5		
Seamstresses	4,448	4,055	393		
Servants	15,559	9,849	5,710		
Shirtmakers	12	8	4		
Tailors	114	101	13		
Teachers	1,748	1,748		398	601
Telegraph and telephone employees	97	97			12
Trunk and leather case makers	2	2			
Watch and clock makers	1	1			
Weavers	118	101	17		

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

MALES					
Actors .....	5	5			2
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	390	390		5	16
Agriculturists .....	54,245	24,015	30,230	9	20
Apprentices .....	264	234	30		
Architects and draftsmen .....	14	14		4	5



TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy.

by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Artists .....	24	24			
Bakers .....	529	444	85		
Bankers and brokers .....	118	111	7		
Barbers and hairdressers .....	683	624	59		
Blacksmiths .....	433	381	52		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	368	299	69		
Boiler makers .....	301	292	9		
Bookbinders .....	9	8	1		
Box makers (wood) .....	68	58	10		
Brickmakers .....	71	64	7		
Broom and brush makers .....	29	19	10		
Builders and contractors .....	20	20			5
Butchers .....	232	175	57		19
Cabinetmakers .....	48	46	2		
Carpenters .....	2,497	2,291	206		
Carriage and wagon builders .....	272	149	123		
Clergymen .....	77	77		40	
Clerks and copyists .....	733	733		2	12
Confectioners .....	150	140	10		
Coopers .....	129	103	26		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	261	141	120		
Dairymen .....	138	79	59		
Dentists .....	44	44		29	16
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,494	1,102	392		
Dressmakers .....	19	16	3		
Dyers and cleaners .....	22	16	6		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	373	370	3		1
Employees of offices and banks .....	366	366		5	18
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	82	82		27	19
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines) .....	64	52	12		
Engravers .....	3	3			
Electricians .....	168	161	7	6	66
Fishermen .....	149	72	77		
Gardeners and florists .....	115	76	39		
Gold and silver smiths .....	42	39	3		1
Government officials and employees .....	693	613	80	19	79
Harness makers .....	223	209	14		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	343	298	45		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	237	146	91		
Journalists .....	46	46		1	10
Laborers .....	2,709	2,505	204		
Laundresses .....	340	216	124		
Lawyers .....	64	64		46	14
Literary and scientific persons .....	16	12	4		
Livery stable keepers .....	120	71	49		
Lumbermen .....	11	8	3		
Machinists .....	718	601	117		49
Masons .....	1,670	1,450	220		
Mechanics .....	1,741	1,630	111		
Merchants .....	4,016	3,624	392	3	25
Messengers and office boys .....	176	155	21		
Miners and quarrymen .....	74	61	13		
Molders .....	266	247	22		
Musicians .....	110	109	1	5	
Nurses .....	15	15		2	8
Operatives cigar factories .....	846	768	78		
Packers and shippers .....	49	39	10		
Painters .....	266	222	44		
Pharmacists .....	113	113		98	6
Photographers .....	31	29	2		12
Physicians and surgeons .....	186	186		112	65
Plumbers .....	2	2			
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,607	1,312	295	29	45
Porters .....	20	16	4		
Potters .....	9	9			

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX. PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Printers and lithographers .....	106	106			
Rail road employees .....	1,709	1,342	367		
Rope makers .....	6	2	4		
Sail and awning makers .....	3	2	1		
Sailors and boatmen .....	333	260	73		6
Salesmen .....	2,837	2,390	447	1	11
Seamstresses .....	1	1			
Servants .....	4,202	3,144	1,058		
Ship and boat builders .....	1	1			
Shirt makers .....	16	12	4		
Shoemakers .....	1,011	874	137		
Stock raisors and drovers .....	261	155	106	1	9
Stonecutters .....	126	87	39		
Street-railway employees .....	90	85	5		
Sugar masters .....	135	134	1	3	17
Tailors .....	565	554	11		
Tanners .....	79	63	11		
Teachers .....	218	218		21	147
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	277	275	2		85
Tinsmiths .....	99	91	8		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	88	77	11		
Veterinary surgeons .....	14	14		6	5
Watch and clock makers .....	39	39			
Weavers .....	23	16	7		
Wood choppers .....	30	13	17		
FEMALES					
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7	7			
Agriculturists .....	899	223	676		
Apprentices .....	1	1			
Artists .....	2	2			
Bakers .....	1		1		
Bankers and brokers .....	5	4	1		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	13	10	3		
Bookbinders .....	2	2			
Broom and brush makers .....	29	23	6		
Clergy .....	4	4			
Clerks and copyists .....	83	83		1	2
Confectioners .....	1	1			
Dentists .....	7	7			
Dressmakers .....	209	202	7		
Employees of offices and banks .....	15	15			
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10	10		5	2
Gardeners and florists .....	3	3			
Government officials and employees .....	80	79	1	2	12
Hairdressers .....	16	16		9	5
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	26	21	5		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	8	6	2		
Laborers .....	34	21	13		
Launderers .....	1,989	793	1,196		
Literary and scientific persons .....	2	2			
Merchants .....	30	27	3		
Messengers and office girls .....	21	21			
Musicians .....	1	1			
Nurses .....	71	71			45
Operatives cigar factories .....	49	43	6		
Painters .....	1	1			
Pharmacists .....	22	22		15	
Physicians and surgeons .....	2	2		2	
Porters .....	5	3	2		
Printers and lithographers .....	7	7		6	
Railroad employees .....	12	12			
Rope Makers .....	1	1			

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Profes- sional
FEMALES.—Continued					
Sail and awning makers .....	42	31	11		
Saleswomen .....	33	25	8		
Seamstresses .....	878	803	75		
Servants .....	3,616	1,929	1,688		
Shirtmakers .....	2	2		1	1
Teachers .....	11	8	3		
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	699	699		50	253
Tailors .....	33	33			5
Weavers .....	18	15	3		

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

MALES					
Actors .....	2	2			
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	257	257		2	9
Agriculturists .....	112,173	49,948	62,225	8	104
Apprentices .....	401	336	65		
Architects and draftsmen .....	23	23		4	5
Artists .....	36	31	5	2	1
Bakers .....	1,098	943	155		
Bankers and brokers .....	548	468	80	4	19
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,614	1,523	91		
Blacksmiths .....	918	803	115		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	292	291	1		
Boiler makers .....	244	220	24		
Bookbinders .....	7	7			
Box makers (wood) .....	43	39	4		
Brickmakers .....	301	244	57		
Broom and brush makers .....	20	16			
Builders and contractors .....	277	277			18
Butchers .....	322	274	48		
Cabinetmakers .....	46	42	4		1
Carpenters .....	4,637	4,129	508		
Carriage and wagon builders .....	971	845	126		15
Clergymen .....	98	98		29	42
Clerks and copyists .....	854	854		4	2
Confectioners .....	394	295	99		
Coopers .....	73	57	16		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	1,232	735	499		
Dairymen .....	206	122	84		
Dentists .....	120	120		98	6
Draymen and hackmen .....	2,012	1,395	617		146
Dressmakers .....	15	13	2		
Dyers and cleaners .....	13	12	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	758	706	52		
Employees of offices and banks .....	1,214	1,210	4		10
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	290	290		140	99
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines) .....	41	33	8		
Electricians .....	187	180	7	3	25
Fishermen .....	683	553	130		
Gardeners and florists .....	112	83	29		
Gold and silver smiths .....	95	83	12		
Government officials and employees .....	795	761	34	26	78
Harness makers .....	230	221	9		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	885	744	141		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	116	93	23		
Journalists .....	69	69		8	10
Laborers .....	4,562	2,773	1,789		
Launderers .....	697	501	196		
Lawyers .....	167	167		97	42

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Literary and scientific persons	44	44		17	13
Livery stable keepers	113	101	12		
Lumbermen	25	19	6		
Machinists	336	283	53		109
Masons	2,530	2,035	495		
Mechanics	3,864	3,522	342		159
Merchants	11,824	10,566	1,258	13	34
Messengers and office boys	403	367	36		
Miners and quarrymen	65	50	15		
Molders	234	216	18		
Musicians	100	99	1	3	11
Nurses	53	53			25
Operatives cigar factories	3,722	3,131	591		
Packers and shippers	211	199	12		
Painters	511	444	67		1
Pharmacists	198	198		154	27
Photographers	110	108	2		
Physicians and surgeons	258	258		208	26
Plumbers	10	10			
Policemen and soldiers	2,439	2,309	130	46	65
Porters	33	29	4		
Potters	230	181	49		
Printers and lithographers	268	268			
Rail road employees	2,572	2,103	469	3	31
Rope makers	3	3			
Sail and awning makers	13	12	1		
Sailors and boatmen	1,308	951	357		
Salesmen	2,537	2,164	373		13
Scamstresses	21	19	2		
Servants	8,163	5,152	3,011		
Ship and boat builders	10	10			
Shirt makers	22	11	11		
Shoemakers	1,508	1,317	191		
Stock raisers and drovers	703	494	209	2	22
Stonecutters	9	7	2		
Street-railway employees	52	46	6		
Sugar masters	195	192	3	4	8
Tailors	1,059	1,045	14		
Tanners	143	120	23		
Teachers	395	395		126	179
Telegraph and telephone employees	408	383	25	4	60
Tinsmiths	158	145	13		
Trunk and leather case makers	175	171	4		
Veterinary surgeons	15	15		8	5
Watch and clock makers	49	48	1		
Weavers	65	48	17		
Wood choppers	149	119	30		
FEMALES					
Actresses	1				
Agriculturists	1,401	288	1,113	3	1
Apprentices	8	8			
Artists	11	9	2		9
Bankers and brokers	10	9	1		
Boarding house keepers and stewards	41	22	19		
Bookbinders	3	3		1	2
Box makers (wood)	5	4	1		
Broom and brush makers	232	193	39		
Clergy	28	28		4	15
Clerks and copyists	102	102		1	11
Confectioners	4	4			
Dentists	3	3			
Dressmakers	137	131	6		

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Profes- sional
FEMALES.—Continued					
Dyers and cleaners .....	1	1			
Employees of manufacturing companies.....	3	3			
Employees of offices and banks .....	91	91			
Gardeners and florists .....	2	2			
Government officials and employees .....	191	182	9		3
Hairdressers .....	4	4			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	12	8	4		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	1	1			
Laborers .....	34	21	13		
Laundresses .....	1,923	834	1,089		
Lawyers .....	1	1		1	
Literary and scientific persons .....	22	22		3	6
Merchants .....	90	78	12		
Messengers and office girls .....	72	69	3		
Musicians .....	16	16		3	13
Nurses .....	96	96		8	38
Operatives cigar factories .....	907	670	237		
Packers and shippers .....	5	5			
Painters .....	1	1			
Pharmacists .....	26	26		19	5
Physicians and surgeons .....	1	1		1	
Porters .....	15	8	7		
Printers and lithographers .....	8	8			
Railroad employees .....	8	8			
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	47	42	5		
Saleswomen .....	22	13	9		
Seamstresses .....	2,128	1,964	164		
Servants .....	5,436	3,082	2,354		
Tailors .....	10	8	2		
Teachers .....	1,216	1,216		534	267
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	80	80			9
Weavers .....	35	25	10		

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

MALES					
Actors .....	1	1			
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	101	96	5		
Agriculturists .....	46,013	23,411	22,602	2	4
Apprentices .....	118	92	26		
Architects and draftsmen .....	21	21		2	6
Artists .....	18	18		1	1
Bakers .....	450	396	54		
Bankers and brokers .....	218	199	19	1	2
Barbers and hairdressers .....	569	546	23		
Blacksmiths .....	308	278	30		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	86	74	12		
Boiler makers .....	11	11			
Bookbinders .....	12	11			
Box makers (wood) .....	23	15	8		
Brickmakers .....	150	135	15		
Broom and brush makers .....	20	12	8		
Builders and contractors .....	10	10			4
Butchers .....	199	161	38		
Cabinetmakers .....	62	48	14		
Carpenters .....	2,171	1,977	194		
Carriage and wagon builders .....	516	364	152		
Clergymen .....	59	59		46	1
Clerks and copyists .....	362	362			

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Confectioners .....	140	81	59		
Coopers .....	13	13			
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	244	141	103		
Dairymen .....	74	49	25		
Dentists .....	10	10		9	1
Draymen and hackmen .....	689	507	182		110
Dressmakers .....	49	49	1		
Dyers and cleaners .....	54	36	18		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	580	511	69		
Employees of offices and banks .....	514	509	5	1	
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	87	87		20	18
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines) .....	33	33			
Engravers .....	5	5			
Electricians .....	99	97	2	4	38
Fishermen .....	71	63	8		
Gardeners and florists .....	56	39	17		
Gold and silver smiths .....	37	37			
Government officials and employees .....	485	473	12	4	5
Harness makers .....	1	1			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	211	171	40		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	26	20	6		
Journalists .....	57	57		2	4
Laborers .....	3,019	2,117	902		
Laundrerers .....	484	117	347		
Lawyers .....	95	95		55	70
Literary and scientific persons .....	11	11		6	
Livery stable keepers .....	58	51	7		
Lumbermen .....	105	83	17		
Machinists .....	198	178	20		40
Masons .....	1,089	893	196	1	1
Mechanics .....	1,625	1,563	62		7
Merchants .....	5,795	5,406	389	4	28
Messengers and office boys .....	201	187	14		
Miners and quarrymen .....	24	19	5		
Molders .....	55	51	4		
Musicians .....	74	73	1	4	4
Nurses .....	39	39			11
Operatives cigar factories .....	317	328	49		
Packers and shippers .....	28	34	4		
Painters .....	273	249	24		
Pharmacists .....	82	82		61	18
Photographers .....	47	47			
Physicians and surgeons .....	97	97		81	4
Plumbers .....	29	29			
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,393	1,293	75	25	39
Porters .....	28	27	1		
Potters .....	8	6	2		
Printers and lithographers .....	85	85			
Rail road employees .....	1,520	1,316	204		
Rope makers .....	16	14	2		
Sail and awning makers .....	21	19	2		
Sailors and boatmen .....	440	292	148		
Salesmen .....	106	85	21		
Seamstresses .....	4	3	1		
Servants .....	2,389	1,307	752		
Ship and boat builders .....	9	9			
Shirt makers .....	2	2			
Shoemakers .....	518	462	56		
Stock raisers and drovers .....	1,129	814	315	1	
Stonecutters .....	3	3			
Street-railway employees .....	252	225	27		
Sugar masters .....	56	53			4
Tailors .....	489	473	16		
Tanners .....	54	51	3		
Teachers .....	154	154		12	85
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	657	629	28		90
Tinsmiths .....	74	64	10		

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Trunk and leather case makers .....	17	15	2		
Veterinary surgeons .....	17	17		14	2
Watch and clock makers .....	23	28			
Weavers .....	1	1			
Wood choppers .....	43	22	21		
FEMALES					
Agriculturists .....	181	101	80	1	
Artists .....	8	8			
Bankers and brokers .....	8	8		1	
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	10	8	2		
Bookbinders .....	13	13			
Broom and brush makers .....	39	21	18		
Clergy .....	41	41		4	8
Clerks and copyists .....	76	76		1	
Confectioners .....	4	4			
Dressmakers .....	282	271	11		
Dyers and cleaners .....	2	1	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	2	1		
Employees of offices and banks .....	51	51		1	
Government officials and employees .....	79	71	8		
Hairdressers .....	1	1			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	7	5	2		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5	3	2		
Laborers .....	28	26	3		
Launderers .....	479	365	114		
Lawyers .....	2	2		1	1
Literary and scientific persons .....	1	1			
Merchants .....	60	54	6		
Messengers and office girls .....	13	13			
Musicians .....	3	3			
Nurses .....	63	63		3	32
Operatives cigar factories .....	18	14	4		
Pharmacists .....	11	11		7	
Porters .....	11	7	4		
Printers and lithographers .....	27	27			
Railroad employees .....	44	44			1
Sail and awning makers .....	93	64	29		
Saleswomen .....	19	15	4		
Seamstresses .....	242	205	37		
Servants .....	2,563	1,898	665		
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	4	3		
Tailors .....	2	2			
Teachers .....	336	336		14	104
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	53	53			5
Weavers .....	1	1		1	

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

MALES					
Actors .....	1	1			1
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	321	319	2		
Agriculturists .....	129,403	53,363	76,040	2	76
Apprentices .....	101	98			
Architects and draftsmen .....	9	9		5	3
Artists .....	9	9			1
Bakers .....	1,664	1,272	392		
Bankers and brokers .....	336	333	3	2	15
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,205	1,152	53		

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Blacksmiths	756	676	80		5
Boarding house keepers and stewards	87	79	8		
Boiler makers	59	53	6		
Bookbinders	70	76			
Box makers (wood)	13	11	2		
Brickmakers	212	159	53		
Broom and brush makers	7	3	4		
Builders and contractors	223	223			3
Butchers	398	319	79		
Cabinetmakers	45	42	3		
Carpenters	5,143	4,604	539		
Carriage and wagon builders	1,148	709	439		6
Clergymen	103	103		81	5
Clerks and copyists	1,099	1,099			1
Confectioners	319	239	80	1	
Coopers	64	50	14		
Charcoal and coal dealers	234	131	103		
Dairymen	191	113	78		
Dentists	18	18		10	8
Draymen and hackmen	1,530	1,148	382		135
Dressmakers	18	16	2		
Dyers and cleaners	13	13			
Employees of manufacturing companies	550	509	41		
Employees of offices and banks	582	569	13		5
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors	136	136		69	58
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines)	57	53	4		
Engravers	2	2			
Electricians	174	174			
Fishermen	225	123	102		
Gardeners and florists	97	72	25		
Gold and silver smiths	117	113	4		
Government officials and employees	1,031	1,002	29	13	16
Harness makers	160	141	19		
Hotel and restaurant keepers	432	375	57		
Hucksters and peddlers	83	62	21		
Journalists	33	33		2	9
Laborers	4,520	2,604	1,916		3
Launderers	847	543	304		
Lawyers	155	155		110	44
Literary and scientific persons	18	18		16	2
Livery stable keepers	144	120	24		
Lumbermen	131	93	38		
Machinists	517	462	55		59
Masons	1,600	1,254	436		
Mechanics	3,002	2,796	206		15
Merchants	11,847	10,966	881	4	6
Messengers and office boys	205	183	22		
Miners and quarrymen	478	328	150	1	
Molders	136	119	17		
Musicians	63	59	4	38	12
Nurses	51	51		4	35
Operatives cigar factories	2,985	2,790	195		
Packers and shippers	56	52	4		
Painters	453	404	49		
Pharmacists	184	184		171	5
Photographers	67	67			
Physicians and surgeons	149	149		113	40
Plumbers	10	10			7
Policemen and soldiers	2,623	2,387	236	46	12
Porters	59	53	6		
Potters	53	49	4		
Printers and lithographers	239	239			
Rail road employees	1,881	1,481	400		
Rope makers	5	5			
Sail and awning makers	5	3	2		
Sailors and boatmen	968	656	312		8



TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academ.	Profes- sional
MALES.—Continued					
Salesmen .....	1,950	1,795	155	1	15
Seamstresses .....	9	5	4		
Servants .....	10,103	7,305	2,798		
Ship and boat builders .....	2	2			
Shirt makers .....	6	6			
Shoemakers .....	1,003	875	128		
Stock raisers and drovers .....	991	582	409		
Stonecutters .....	36	28	8		
Street-railway employees .....	117	111	6		11
Sugar masters .....	38	38		1	5
Tailors .....	1,488	1,424	64		
Tanners .....	88	78	8		
Teachers .....	250	250		62	108
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	424	409	15		125
Tinsmiths .....	118	112	6		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	51	89	2		
Veterinary surgeons .....	10	9	1	5	2
Watch and clock makers .....	12	12			
Weavers .....	60	43	17		
Wood choppers .....	60	27	33		
FEMALES					
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1	1			
Agriculturists .....	2,064	903	2,061		
Artists .....	2	2			
Bankers and brokers .....	8	5	3		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	29	19	10		
Broom and brush makers .....	67	62	5		3
Clergy .....	62	62			12
Clerks and copyists .....	128	126		2	4
Confectioners .....	25	25			
Dressmakers .....	229	218	11		1
Dyers and cleaners .....	1	1			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	3			
Employees of offices and banks .....	34	34			
Gold and silver smiths .....	2	2			
Government officials and employees .....	73	71	2		4
Hairdressers .....	3	2	1		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	11	8	3		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5	4	1		
Laborers .....	92	57	35		
Launderers .....	1,087	525	652		
Literary and scientific persons .....	2	2		1	1
Merchants .....	190	155	35		
Messengers and office girls .....	10	8	2		
Musicians .....	5	5			
Nurses .....	83	83		13	34
Operatives cigar factories .....	115	104	11		
Packers and shippers .....	3	3			
Painters .....	4	4			
Pharmacists .....	20	20		13	3
Physicians and surgeons .....	9	9		5	3
Porters .....	6	4	2		
Printers and lithographers .....	7	7			
Railroad employees .....	33	28	5		
Rope Makers .....	111	99	12		
Sail and awning makers .....	27	17	10		
Saleswomen .....	25	19	6		
Seamstresses .....	1,319	1,190	156		
Servants .....	8,263	4,739	3,554		
Tailors .....	17	14	3		
Teachers .....	795	795		56	596
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	50	45	5		4
Weavers .....	11	7	4		

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy.  
by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES					
Actors .....	75	75		14	3
Agents, (real estate) and collectors .....	512	507	5	1	
Agriculturists .....	1,471	970	501	1	
Apprentices .....	888	775	113		
Architects and draftsmen .....	221	221		28	149
Artists .....	224	221	3	7	4
Bakers .....	615	544	71		3
Bankers and brokers .....	989	977	12	15	4
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,199	1,143	56		1
Blacksmiths .....	733	668	65		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	117	106	11		
Boiler makers .....	145	138	9		
Bookbinders .....	90	90		1	
Box makers (wood) .....	187	162	25		
Brickmakers .....	92	89	3		
Broom and brush makers .....	42	39	3		
Builders and contractors .....	202	202		2	55
Butchers .....	283	250	33		
Cabinetmakers .....	282	271	11		
Carpenters .....	4,571	4,225	346		11
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,356	1,207	149		49
Clergymen .....	236	236		48	139
Clerks and copyists .....	2,613	2,613		1	11
Confectioners .....	326	313	13		
Coopers .....	204	167	37		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	275	244	32		
Dairymen .....	345	301	44		
Dentists .....	97	97		44	34
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,564	5,023	541	1	559
Dressmakers .....	20	18	2		
Dyers and cleaners .....	73	71	2		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	2,461	2,300	161	1	1
Employees of offices and banks .....	3,910	3,910		27	29
Engineers, (civil) and surveyors .....	534	534		178	314
Engineers and firemen, (stationary engines) .....	287	283	4		11
Engravers .....	70	70			
Electricians .....	490	490		9	117
Fishermen .....	65	59	6		
Gardeners and florists .....	511	424	87		
Gold and silver smiths .....	327	316	11		
Government officials and employees .....	4,861	4,768	93	207	46
Harness makers .....	215	201	14		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	745	632	113		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	229	172	57		
Journalists .....	416	416		10	6
Laborers .....	9,645	7,501	2,144		13
Launderers .....	1,499	906	593		
Lawyers .....	893	893		623	224
Literary and scientific persons .....	123	121	2	69	30
Livery stable keepers .....	107	76	31		
Lumbermen .....	6	4	2		
Machinists .....	723	652	71	17	74
Masons .....	5,175	4,133	1,099		6
Mechanics .....	4,468	4,283	185	10	2
Merchants .....	19,878	18,888	992	159	245
Messengers and office boys .....	608	580	28		2
Miners and quarrymen .....	79	68	11		1
Molders .....	193	172	21	1	1
Musicians .....	324	321	3	38	24
Nurses .....	55	55		1	13
Operatives cigar factories .....	6,478	5,289	649		10
Packers and shippers .....	83	76	7		
Painters .....	1,615	1,493	122	1	2
Pharmacists .....	370	370		175	68
Photographers .....	145	145			2

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Professional
MALES.—Continued					
Physicians and surgeons .....	681	681		455	197
Plumbers .....	127	121	6		
Policemen and soldiers .....	3,991	3,811	180	87	74
Porters .....	130	128	2		
Potters .....	36	33	3		
Printers and lithographers .....	1,386	1,386			
Rail road employees .....	1,367	1,296	71		4
Rope makers .....	73	69	4		
Sail and awning makers .....	23	20	3		
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,182	1,017	165	1	
Salesmen .....	7,765	7,274	491		
Seamstresses .....	30	28	2		
Servants .....	14,801	12,227	2,374		1
Ship and boat builders .....	25	25			2
Shirt makers .....	38	30	8		
Shoemakers .....	1,350	1,246	104	1	2
Stock raisers and drovers .....	90	80	10		
Stonecutters .....	122	74	48		
Street-railway employees .....	1,005	969	36		26
Sugar masters .....	100	100		9	25
Tailors .....	1,455	1,417	38		1
Tanners .....	27	23	4		
Teachers .....	579	579		141	292
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	804	782	22	1	99
Tinsmiths .....	201	179	22		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	129	122	7		
Veterinary surgeons .....	43	43		10	31
Watch and clock makers .....	78	71	7		1
Weavers .....	19	16	3		
Wood choppers .....	25	22	3		
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	43	43		3	14
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7	7		4	
Agriculturists .....	13	7	6		
Apprentices .....	47	42	5		
Artists .....	58	57	1		1
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	84	72	12		
Bookbinders .....	21	21			
Broom and brush makers .....	22	13	9		
Clergy .....	33	33		10	19
Clerks and copyists .....	244	244		6	5
Confectioners .....	17	15	2		
Dressmakers .....	690	648	12		
Dyers and cleaners .....	2	2			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	383	319	64		
Employees of offices and banks .....	537	525	12	4	17
Engravers .....	6	6			
Gardeners and florists .....	5	3	2		
Gold and silver smiths .....	10	10			
Government officials and employees .....	639	635	4	8	124
Hairdressers .....	65	58	7		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	288	271	17	1	
Hucksters and peddlers .....	2	2		2	
Journalists .....	3	3			
Laborers .....	88	64	24		
Launders .....	2,137	1,058	1,079		
Lawyers .....	2	2			
Literary and scientific persons .....	15	15		3	6
Merchants .....	300	255	45	1	11
Messengers and office girls .....	1	1			
Musicians .....	39	39		25	13
Nurses .....	372	372		64	102
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,716	1,563	153		
Packers and shippers .....	5	5			

TABLE 26.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and literacy,  
by provinces.—Continued  
CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX. PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Literate	Illiterate	DEGREES RECEIVED	
				Academic	Profes- sional
FEMALES.—Continued					
Painters .....	7	7			
Pharmacists .....	101	101		59	31
Physicians and surgeons .....	23	23		17	4
Porters .....	10	9	1		
Printers and lithographers .....	136	136			
Railroad employees .....	78	78		1	4
Sail and awning makers .....	233	213	20		
Saleswomen .....	106	103	3		
Seamstresses .....	2,969	2,759	219		
Servants .....	12,134	7,909	4,225		
Shirtmakers .....	11	9	2		
Tailors .....	107	105	2		
Teachers .....	1,162	1,131		281	495
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	67	67			2
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2				
Watch and clock makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	93	83	10		

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal  
condition, by provinces

## CUBA

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consen- sually married	Widowed
MALES					
Actors .....	85	54	28	1	2
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	1,639	642	903	59	80
Agriculturists .....	445,038	211,500	170,025	49,780	13,733
Apprentices .....	2,143	1,736	249	127	31
Architects and draftsmen .....	305	123	171	5	6
Artists .....	356	193	144	10	9
Bakers .....	5,387	2,908	1,897	550	132
Bankers and brokers .....	2,460	608	1,538	94	170
Barbers and hairdressers .....	6,225	3,143	2,304	582	218
Blacksmiths .....	3,662	1,849	1,385	301	127
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	1,340	447	758	71	64
Boiler makers .....	861	421	389	36	15
Bookbinders .....	198	120	65	7	6
Box makers (wood) .....	436	205	182	37	12
Brickmakers .....	1,005	530	358	85	32
Broom and brush makers .....	131	58	65	5	3
Builders and contractors .....	870	234	478	71	59
Butchers .....	1,736	641	837	206	52
Cabinetmakers .....	505	260	213	21	11
Carpenters .....	21,984	9,311	9,780	2,043	850
Carriage and wagon builders .....	5,249	2,379	2,202	565	103
Clergymen .....	687	558	75		4
Clerks and copyists .....	6,334	3,628	2,402	138	166
Confectioners .....	1,623	886	542	134	61
Coopers .....	527	228	217	54	28
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	2,969	1,786	863	232	85
Dairymen .....	1,010	522	410	55	23
Dentists .....	303	105	187	5	6
Draymen and hackmen .....	12,419	5,304	5,362	1,455	298
Dressmakers .....	140	81	43	18	8

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued

CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Dyers and cleaners .....	191	69	100	17	5
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	5,354	3,944	1,178	122	110
Employees of offices and banks .....	6,808	4,998	1,493	70	247
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	1,226	424	731	19	52
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	505	245	201	55	4
Engravers .....	84	49	32	1	2
Electricians .....	1,335	700	543	62	25
Fishermen .....	1,522	645	635	180	62
Gardeners and florists .....	1,044	559	389	67	29
Gold and silver smiths .....	669	353	259	35	22
Government officials and employees .....	9,730	3,331	5,452	449	498
Harness makers .....	980	562	331	56	31
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	2,906	2,169	616	91	30
Hucksters and peddlers .....	801	352	318	83	48
Journalists .....	744	303	389	19	33
Laborers .....	31,250	16,921	10,284	3,068	977
Laundrerers .....	4,281	2,772	1,162	257	90
Lawyers .....	1,572	620	381		71
Literary and scientific persons .....	271	77	177	3	14
Livery stable keepers .....	620	379	174	47	20
Lumbermen .....	448	133	257	42	16
Machinists .....	2,836	1,172	1,320	260	94
Masons .....	14,025	6,844	4,985	1,614	581
Mechanics .....	16,633	8,807	6,481	1,004	371
Merchants .....	66,704	32,365	29,970	2,463	1,906
Messengers and office boys .....	1,861	1,296	468	69	31
Miners and quarrymen .....	1,378	724	516	110	22
Molders .....	969	473	374	69	53
Musicians .....	791	323	364	71	38
Nurses .....	245	118	100	15	12
Operatives cigar factories .....	20,484	10,102	7,817	1,625	938
Packers and shippers .....	500	257	220	12	11
Painters .....	3,446	1,711	1,252	367	116
Pharmacists .....	1,224	503	656	15	50
Photographers .....	456	211	212	13	20
Physicians and surgeons .....	1,736	505	1,132	5	94
Plumbers .....	186	93	77	10	6
Policemen and soldiers .....	16,633	9,522	5,876	861	379
Porters .....	370	183	145	21	21
Potters .....	375	199	147	19	16
Printers and lithographers .....	2,232	1,427	709	47	49
Rail road employees .....	10,225	5,485	3,893	628	219
Rope makers .....	118	53	60	3	2
Sail and awning makers .....	71	38	24	3	6
Sailors and boatmen .....	5,411	2,548	2,327	373	163
Salesmen .....	15,749	12,144	2,985	362	258
Seamstresses .....	99	36	48	13	2
Servants .....	43,478	28,142	10,267	3,399	1,670
Ship and boat builders .....	132	58	63	3	8
Shirt makers .....	90	60	24	4	2
Shoemakers .....	6,195	3,021	2,459	475	240
Stock raisers and drovers .....	3,327	1,117	1,730	380	120
Stonecutters .....	341	155	144	28	14
Street-railway employees .....	1,768	763	880	82	43
Sugar masters .....	611	216	338	29	26
Tailors .....	5,728	2,994	2,047	528	159
Tanners .....	421	225	155	28	13
Teachers .....	1,911	790	1,002	13	106
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	2,959	1,742	1,061	90	66
Tinsmiths .....	769	364	316	58	31
Trunk and leather case makers .....	531	233	201	37	10
Veterinary surgeons .....	117	49	60	5	3
Watch and clock makers .....	228	97	102	14	15
Weavers .....	288	86	158	33	11
Wood choppers .....	428	263	110	38	27

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Actresses .....	45	16	25	1	3
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	16	8	5		3
Agriculturists .....	7,523	3,944	1,220	1,251	1,108
Apprentices .....	57	57			
Artists .....	86	37	35	4	10
Bakers .....	1		1		
Bankers and brokers .....	31	7	13	1	10
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	204	108	38	14	44
Bookbinders .....	39	32	2		5
Box makers (wood) .....	9	5	3		1
Broom and brush makers .....	530	405	118	2	5
Clergy .....	213	213			
Clerks and copyists .....	901	760	88	3	50
Confectioners .....	94	74	10	6	4
Dentists .....	11	7	4		
Dressmakers .....	1,865	1,181	430	117	137
Dyers and cleaners .....	7	6	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	420	313	76	11	20
Employees of offices and banks .....	740	629	74	5	32
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10	5	5		
Engravers .....	6				
Gardeners and florists .....	11	7	2	2	
Gold and silver smiths .....	12	10	1		1
Government officials and employees .....	1,274	806	283	17	168
Hairdressers .....	92	62	23	4	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	366	80	193	0	87
Hucksters and peddlers .....	25	6	14	1	4
Journalists .....	4	2	1	1	
Laborers .....	707	487	110	30	80
Launderers .....	8,630	3,709	1,506	2,289	1,176
Lawyers .....	6	3	2		1
Literary and scientific persons .....	74	21	45	8	
Merchants .....	779	326	259	36	158
Messengers and office boys .....	137	57	20	4	56
Musicians .....	71	45	21		5
Nurses .....	727	386	229	30	82
Operatives cigar factories .....	4,905	3,232	736	413	524
Packers and shippers .....	15	13	2		
Painters .....	14	11	2	1	
Pharmacists .....	200	133	57	2	8
Physicians and surgeons .....	35	17	18		
Porters .....	59	33	18	3	5
Printers and lithographers .....	190	176	4	10	
Railroad employees .....	204	152	39	9	4
Rope makers .....	134	108	25		1
Sail and awning makers .....	507	354	123	11	19
Saleswomen .....	235	139	59	17	20
Seamstresses .....	9,317	5,833	1,859	620	1,005
Servants .....	39,979	25,192	5,968	3,799	4,720
Shirtmakers .....	14	6	4	4	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	4	2	1	
Tailors .....	154	94	35	10	15
Teachers .....	5,122	2,977	1,829	23	313
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	321	255	52		14
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2	2			
Watch and clock-makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	202	95	81	8	18

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	1	1			
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	39	22	15		2
Agriculturists .....	49,989	22,333	19,570	6,213	1,873
Apprentices .....	58	38	2	9	9

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Architects and draftsmen .....	8	1	5	2	
Artists .....	2	1	1		
Bakers .....	364	182	135	34	6
Bankers and brokers .....	55	30	18	4	3
Barbers and hairdressers .....	278	160	91	20	7
Blacksmiths .....	149	71	57	15	6
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	159	30	123	2	4
Boiler makers .....	2		2		
Bookbinders .....	4	1	2	1	
Box makers (wood) .....	2	2			
Brickmakers .....	50	26	13	4	7
Builders and contractors .....	22	2	10	1	9
Butchers .....	98	25	59	12	3
Cabinetmakers .....	3	2	1		
Carpenters .....	780	275	346	102	57
Carriage and wagon builders .....	381	118	175	76	12
Clergymen .....	34	25	9		
Clerks and copyists .....	185	107	84	2	2
Confectioners .....	69	33	22	11	3
Coopers .....	4		4		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	451	307	95	42	7
Dairymen .....	13	6	6	1	
Dentists .....	6	1	5		
Draymen and hackmen .....	703	290	300	87	26
Dyers and cleaners .....	3		3		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	322	224	81	16	1
Employees of offices and banks .....	115	65	42	4	4
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	42	12	25	2	3
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	11	11			
Electricians .....	35	17	16	1	1
Fishermen .....	60	21	29	7	3
Gardeners and florists .....	13	5	7		1
Gold and silver smiths .....	11	5	5		1
Government officials and employees .....	694	197	405	44	48
Harness makers .....	44	21	19	3	1
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	138	107	20	4	7
Hucksters and peddlers .....	57	47	6	3	1
Journalists .....	15	3	12		
Laborers .....	721	318	260	115	28
Launderers .....	132	58	39	33	2
Lawyers .....	64	20	40		4
Literary and scientific persons .....	53	4	44		5
Livery stable keepers .....	42	22	11	8	1
Lumbermen .....	10	2	4	3	1
Machinists .....	40	24	10	5	1
Masons .....	348	113	128	84	23
Mechanics .....	404	207	145	39	13
Merchants .....	3,111	1,442	1,431	142	96
Messengers and office boys .....	91	66	15	10	
Miners and quarrymen .....	566	321	183	48	14
Molders .....	6	3	1	1	1
Musicians .....	34	18	7	7	2
Nurses .....	9	9			
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,026	483	385	118	40
Packers and shippers .....	14	14			
Painters .....	55	22	23	8	2
Pharmacists .....	116	40	71		5
Photographers .....	20	12	7		1
Physicians and surgeons .....	59	19	40		
Plumbers .....	2		2		
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,401	852	479	54	16
Porters .....	12	4	8		
Potters .....	18	10	7		1
Printers and lithographers .....	23	13	9	1	
Rail road employees .....	237	105	89	36	7
Rope makers .....	1		1		
Sail and awning makers .....	3	3			
Sailors and boatmen .....	294	134	128	22	10

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Salesmen .....	543	360	127	26	30
Seamstresses .....	20	4	14	-	-
Servants .....	2,084	1,399	400	193	92
Shirt makers .....	1	1	-	-	-
Shoemakers .....	275	115	108	39	13
Stock raisers and drovers .....	103	22	62	12	7
Stonecutters .....	17	8	7	2	-
Sugar masters .....	29	10	15	-	1
Tailors .....	191	112	71	5	3
Tanners .....	9	5	4	-	-
Teachers .....	165	52	98	1	14
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	106	58	36	10	2
Tinsmiths .....	22	12	9	-	1
Trunk and leather case makers .....	6	-	5	1	-
Veterinary surgeons .....	13	4	9	-	-
Watch and clock makers .....	11	7	3	1	-
Weavers .....	22	10	10	2	-
Wood choppers .....	39	23	10	6	-
FEMALES					
Agriculturists .....	1,692	996	235	216	245
Artists .....	2	-	2	-	-
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	7	4	1	-	2
Broom and brush makers .....	28	15	13	-	-
Clerks and copyists .....	38	34	1	-	3
Dressmakers .....	67	38	21	2	4
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	2	1	-	-
Employees of offices and banks .....	6	5	-	-	1
Government officials and employees .....	71	36	28	1	6
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	15	2	11	-	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	3	1	2	-	-
Laborers .....	90	60	7	2	11
Launders .....	463	201	96	101	65
Lawyers .....	1	-	1	-	-
Literary and scientific persons .....	31	7	23	-	1
Merchants .....	50	20	17	1	12
Nurses .....	3	2	1	-	-
Operatives cigar factories .....	582	399	93	63	27
Packers and shippers .....	2	1	1	-	-
Pharmacists .....	6	5	1	-	-
Porters .....	6	4	2	-	-
Railroad employees .....	2	1	1	-	-
Sail and awning makers .....	38	23	11	1	3
Saleswomen .....	2	1	1	-	-
Seamstresses .....	302	115	134	22	31
Servants .....	4,212	1,908	1,207	584	513
Teachers .....	328	172	131	2	23
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	8	6	-	-	2
Weavers .....	19	6	12	-	1

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

MALES					
Actors .....	75	48	24	1	2
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	611	251	324	14	22
Agriculturists .....	53,215	24,104	23,121	3,135	2,855
Apprentices .....	1,201	1,004	104	84	6
Architects and draftsmen .....	230	96	129	2	3
Artists .....	267	150	102	10	5
Bakers .....	1,282	763	371	113	35
Bankers and brokers .....	1,185	311	760	16	98
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,896	964	732	132	68
Blacksmiths .....	1,098	552	411	97	38



TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	348	125	159	37	27
Boiler makers .....	244	115	105	15	9
Bookbinders .....	96	68	24	2	2
Box makers (wood) .....	267	158	87	33	9
Brickmakers .....	221	99	90	21	11
Broom and brush makers .....	55	30	21	4	
Builders and contractors .....	318	80	202	10	26
Butchers .....	487	215	227	31	14
Cabinetmakers .....	301	160	129	9	
Carpenters .....	6,756	3,189	2,824	452	291
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,961	1,024	776	132	29
Clergymen .....	293	271	22		3
Clerks and copyists .....	3,091	1,644	1,271	71	105
Confectioners .....	551	294	180	47	30
Coopers .....	244	136	79	17	12
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	547	329	177	28	13
Dairymen .....	388	242	116	21	9
Dentists .....	105	34	68		3
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,991	2,892	2,494	498	107
Dressmakers .....	39	14	21	4	
Dyers and cleaners .....	86	39	36	9	2
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	2,771	1,881	749	55	86
Employees of offices and banks .....	4,017	3,395	396	29	197
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	619	240	336	7	33
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines).....	299	151	107	41	
Engravers .....	74	44	28		2
Electricians .....	672	366	266	26	11
Fishermen .....	334	162	139	17	16
Gardeners and florists .....	651	394	213	35	9
Gold and silver smiths .....	367	222	122	14	9
Government officials and employees .....	6,082	2,272	3,227	222	311
Harness makers .....	322	170	111	25	16
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	897	707	168	20	2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	282	128	104	33	17
Journalists .....	524	224	263	13	24
Laborers .....	15,719	8,058	5,592	1,520	549
Launderers .....	1,801	1,175	504	84	38
Lawyers .....	1,027	347	627		53
Literary and scientific persons .....	129	46	72	3	8
Livery stable keepers .....	143	84	33	18	8
Lumbermen .....	166	5	135	14	12
Machinists .....	1,027	430	483	63	51
Masons .....	6,698	3,296	2,317	735	349
Mechanics .....	6,027	3,198	2,371	305	153
Merchants .....	30,111	15,441	12,983	751	936
Messengers and office boys .....	788	663	114	4	4
Miners and quarrymen .....	171	88	70	10	3
Molders .....	269	121	90	22	36
Musicians .....	410	163	188	41	18
Nurses .....	78	26	44	3	5
Operatives cigar factories .....	11,525	5,200	4,683	1,083	610
Packers and shippers .....	142	80	52	8	2
Painters .....	1,888	971	662	196	59
Pharmacists .....	531	213	286	6	26
Photographers .....	181	82	80	9	10
Physicians and surgeons .....	987	285	625	4	73
Plumbers .....	133	64	54	9	6
Policemen and soldiers .....	7,200	4,168	2,583	266	185
Porters .....	218	124	73	10	11
Potters .....	57	30	19	5	3
Printers and lithographers .....	1,511	975	474	27	35
Rail road employees .....	2,306	1,128	977	136	65
Rope makers .....	87	31	51	3	2
Sail and awning makers .....	26	12	12		2
Sailors and boatmen .....	2,068	1,129	834	55	50
Salesmen .....	7,776	6,170	1,397	106	103
Seamstresses .....	44	22	11	11	
Servants .....	16,537	10,484	4,072	1,272	706

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Ship and boat builders .....	110	46	58	3	3
Shirt makers .....	43	23	14	2	2
Shoemakers .....	1,880	995	692	124	69
Stock raisers and drovers .....	140	51	67	16	6
Stonemasons .....	150	65	62	12	11
Street-railway employees .....	1,257	528	637	69	26
Sugar masters .....	158	49	94	6	9
Tailors .....	1,938	1,032	731	116	57
Tanners .....	50	31	14	5	
Teachers .....	729	321	348	1	59
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	1,087	625	395	32	35
Tinsmiths .....	288	167	94	19	8
Trunk and leather case makers .....	154	79	57	14	4
Veterinary surgeons .....	48	19	23	4	2
Watch and clock makers .....	94	32	49	8	5
Weavers .....	117	22	70	18	7
Wood choppers .....	107	57	33	8	9
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	44	16	25	1	3
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	8	3	3		2
Agriculturists .....	386	187	48	56	95
Apprentices .....	48	48			
Artists .....	61	29	24	2	6
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	104	52	22	12	18
Bookbinders .....	21	17	1		3
Box makers (wood) .....	4	3			1
Broom and brush makers .....	135	128	3	1	3
Clergy .....	78	78			
Clerks and copyists .....	476	387	59	1	29
Confectioners .....	60	57	3		
Dentists .....	1	1			
Dressmakers .....	941	639	172	61	90
Dyers and cleaners .....	3	3			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	408	306	72	10	9
Employees of offices and banks .....	543	459	53	4	27
Engravers .....	6	6			
Gardeners and florists .....	6	5	1		
Gold and silver smiths .....	10	9	1		
Government officials and employees .....	780	516	138	11	115
Hairdressers .....	63	43	22	3	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	295	42	164	6	83
Hucksters and peddlers .....	3	1	1		1
Journalists .....	4	2	1	1	
Laborers .....	438	291	78	17	52
Laundresses .....	2,739	1,152	460	717	410
Lawyers .....	2	1	1		
Literary and scientific persons .....	16	10	5		1
Merchants .....	359	207	81	20	51
Messengers and office boys .....	21	10	2		9
Musicians .....	46	32	11		3
Nurses .....	411	199	146	19	47
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,234	2,140	462	233	399
Packers and shippers .....	5	5			
Painters .....	8	7		1	
Pharmacists .....	115	80	30		5
Physicians and surgeons .....	23	14	9		
Porters .....	16	9	4	1	2
Printers and lithographers .....	141	127	4		10
Railroad employees .....	105	86	18	1	
Rope makers .....	21	18	3		
Sail and awning makers .....	280	192	59	3	6
Saleswomen .....	134	94	36	2	2
Seamstresses .....	4,448	2,826	826	290	506
Servants .....	15,559	10,653	2,070	1,103	1,732
Shirtmakers .....	12	4	4	4	

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
<b>FEMALES.—Continued</b>					
Tailors .....	118	45	60	3	10
Teachers .....	114	70	31	3	10
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	1,748	1,062	563	5	122
Trunk and leather case makers .....	97	87	9		1
Watch and clock-makers .....	2	2			
Weavers .....	1	1			

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	5	2	3		
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	360	136	191	11	22
Agriculturists .....	54,245	25,327	20,734	6,375	1,809
Apprentices .....	234	185	59	11	9
Architects and draftsmen .....	14	7	7		
Artists .....	24	20	4		
Bakers .....	529	274	160	70	25
Bankers and brokers .....	118	38	58	9	13
Barbers and hairdressers .....	663	338	242	69	14
Blacksmiths .....	433	225	155	42	11
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	368	100	238	18	12
Boiler makers .....	301	148	140	13	
Bookbinders .....	9	2	4	1	2
Box makers (wood) .....	68	7	59		2
Brickmakers .....	71	44	23	3	1
Broom and brush makers .....	29	4	24		1
Builders and contractors .....	20	8	8	2	2
Butchers .....	232	85	88	49	10
Cabinetmakers .....	48	15	25	4	4
Carpenters .....	2,497	1,078	1,027	275	117
Carriage and wagon builders .....	272	125	121	13	13
Clergymen .....	77	69	8		
Clerks and copyists .....	733	440	265	11	17
Confectioners .....	150	81	50	14	5
Coopers .....	129	41	53	25	10
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	261	142	85	17	17
Dairymen .....	138	52	78	1	7
Dentists .....	44	12	29	1	2
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,494	604	610	230	50
Dressmakers .....	19	7	8	4	
Dyers and cleaners .....	22	10	10	1	1
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	373	256	87	26	4
Employees of offices and banks .....	366	206	157	2	1
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	82	20	58		4
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines).....	64	28	31	3	2
Engravers .....	3	2	1		
Electricians .....	168	78	75	11	4
Fishermen .....	149	77	44	16	12
Gardeners and florists .....	115	43	55	13	4
Gold and silver smiths .....	42	19	17	3	3
Government officials and employees .....	693	189	421	44	39
Harness makers .....	223	147	61	10	5
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	343	247	59	29	8
Hucksters and peddlers .....	237	93	97	29	18
Journalists .....	46	20	24		2
Laborers .....	2,709	1,533	808	303	65
Laundress .....	340	209	85	20	26
Lawyers .....	64	29	33		2
Literary and scientific persons .....	16	2	13		1
Livery stable keepers .....	120	76	33	4	7
Lumbermen .....	11	3	3		
Machinists .....	718	355	269	81	13
Masons .....	1,670	999	491	226	54
Mechanics .....	1,741	883	702	114	42

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Merchants .....	4,016	1,806	1,903	175	132
Messengers and office boys .....	176	131	28	13	4
Miners and quarrymen .....	74	34	32	8	
Molders .....	269	128	128	9	4
Musicians .....	110	54	46	8	2
Nurses .....	15	12	1	1	1
Operatives cigar factories .....	846	443	257	96	47
Packers and shippers .....	49	26	18	2	3
Painters .....	266	115	108	34	9
Pharmacists .....	113	51	54	2	6
Photographers .....	31	14	15		2
Physicians and surgeons .....	186	41	142		3
Plumbers .....	2	1	1		
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,607	933	542	100	32
Porters .....	20	3	15	1	1
Potters .....	9	5	4		
Printers and lithographers .....	106	65	35	4	2
Rail road employees .....	1,709	858	662	145	44
Rope makers .....	6	3	3		
Sail and awning makers .....	3	1	2		
Sailors and boatmen .....	333	145	151	30	7
Salesmen .....	2,837	2,050	612	119	56
Seamstresses .....	1	1			
Servants .....	4,202	2,761	852	435	154
Ship and boat builders .....	1	1			
Shirt makers .....	16	13	3		
Shoemakers .....	1,011	575	314	96	26
Stock raisers and drovers .....	261	55	163	32	11
Stonecutters .....	126	54	58	12	2
Street-railway employees .....	90	55	28	5	2
Sugar masters .....	135	50	63	14	8
Tailors .....	565	323	182	45	15
Tanners .....	79	45	24	6	4
Teachers .....	218	89	119	4	6
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	277	175	97	2	3
Tinsmiths .....	99	37	48	10	4
Trunk and leather case makers .....	88	48	32	6	2
Veterinary surgeons .....	14	2	12		
Watch and clock makers .....	39	23	15		1
Weavers .....	23	2	20		1
Wood choppers .....	30	17	11	1	1
FEMALES					
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7	4	2		1
Agriculturists .....	899	805	18	39	37
Apprentices .....	1	1			
Artists .....	2		2		
Bakers .....	1		1		
Bankers and brokers .....	5	1	2		2
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	13	6	3		4
Bookbinders .....	2	2			
Broom and brush makers .....	29	21	8		
Clergy .....	4	4			
Clerks and copyists .....	83	70	8		5
Confectioners .....	1	1			
Dentists .....	7	5	2		
Dressmakers .....	209	113	65	15	16
Employees of offices and banks .....	15	12	2		1
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10	5	5		
Gardeners and florists .....	3	1			2
Government officials and employees .....	80	46	14	1	19
Hairdressers .....	16	14	1	1	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	26	12	14		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	8	3	3	1	1
Laborers .....	34	20	1	2	2
Launderers .....	1,989	876	303	595	215
Literary and scientific persons .....	2	1	1		

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
FEMALES.—Continued					
Merchants .....	30	11	16	1	2
Messengers and office boys .....	21	9	2	1	9
Musicians .....	1	1			
Nurses .....	71	56	14		1
Operatives cigar factories .....	49	19	17	4	9
Painters .....	1	1			
Pharmacists .....	22	14	8		
Physicians and surgeons .....	2	1	1		
Porters .....	5	2	2	1	
Printers and lithographers .....	7	7			
Railroad employees .....	12	8	2	1	1
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	42	31	9		2
Saleswomen .....	33	12	7	9	5
Seamstresses .....	878	632	112	57	77
Servants .....	3,616	2,205	355	608	448
Shirtmakers .....	2	2			
Tailors .....	11	8	2	1	
Teachers .....	699	408	250	3	38
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	33	27	5		1
Weavers .....	18	15	3		

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

MALES					
Actors .....	2	1	1		
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	257	93	141	10	13
Agriculturists .....	112,173	51,458	48,833	8,136	3,746
Apprentices .....	401	354	33	12	2
Architects and draftsmen .....	23	10	11		2
Artists .....	36	18	16		2
Bakers .....	1,098	581	422	68	27
Bankers and brokers .....	548	123	384	13	28
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,614	786	556	184	88
Blacksmiths .....	918	452	363	51	52
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	292	123	146	10	13
Boiler makers .....	244	124	113	2	5
Bookbinders .....	7	4	3		
Box makers (wood) .....	43	28	13	1	1
Brickmakers .....	301	173	101	19	8
Broom and brush makers .....	20	4	13	1	2
Builders and contractors .....	277	128	113	26	10
Butchers .....	322	133	144	33	12
Cabinetmakers .....	46	29	16	1	
Carpenters .....	4,637	1,683	2,174	303	177
Carriage and wagon builders .....	971	426	439	85	21
Clergymen .....	98	85	13		
Clerks and copyists .....	854	543	281	9	21
Confectioners .....	394	224	136	22	12
Coopers .....	73	27	46		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	1,232	770	337	87	38
Dairymen .....	206	102	98	3	3
Dentists .....	120	50	65	4	1
Draymen and hackmen .....	2,012	748	949	251	64
Dressmakers .....	15	11	2	1	1
Dyers and cleaners .....	13	7	4	2	
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	758	606	123	13	11
Employees of offices and banks .....	1,214	695	477	15	27
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	260	90	167	2	1
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	41	18	20	3	
Electricians .....	187	95	79	7	6
Fishermen .....	683	264	310	86	26
Gardeners and florists .....	112	54	39	10	9
Gold and silver smiths .....	95	40	48	3	4

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>					
Government officials and employees .....	795	247	480	30	38
Harness makers .....	230	154	68	5	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	885	637	216	21	11
Hucksters and peddlers .....	116	40	61	5	10
Journalists .....	69	27	38		4
Laborers .....	4,562	2,548	1,458	354	204
Launderers .....	697	427	216	43	11
Lawyers .....	167	51	113		3
Literary and scientific persons .....	44	17	27		
Livery stable keepers .....	113	73	29	9	2
Lumbermen .....	25	16	7	1	1
Machinists .....	336	127	172	30	7
Masons .....	2,530	1,281	911	255	83
Mechanics .....	3,864	2,103	1,495	175	91
Merchants .....	11,824	5,926	5,204	363	331
Messengers and office boys .....	403	167	204	21	11
Miners and quarrymen .....	65	40	22	2	1
Molders .....	234	133	81	13	7
Musicians .....	100	42	50	2	6
Nurses .....	53	25	22	6	
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,722	2,214	1,370		138
Packers and shippers .....	211	100	104	2	5
Painters .....	511	224	217	45	25
Pharmacists .....	198	80	106	4	8
Photographers .....	110	50	55	1	4
Physicians and surgeons .....	258	86	163	1	8
Plumbers .....	10	4	6		
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,439	1,288	937	150	64
Porters .....	33	16	7	5	5
Potters .....	230	132	84	10	4
Printers and lithographers .....	268	175	82	5	6
Rail road employees .....	2,572	1,409	964	151	48
Rope makers .....	3	1	2		
Sail and awning makers .....	13	1	6	2	4
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,308	618	576	71	43
Salesmen .....	2,537	1,939	502	53	43
Seamstresses .....	21	3	18		
Servants .....	8,163	5,067	2,086	650	380
Ship and boat builders .....	10	5	5		
Shirt makers .....	22	19	3		
Shoemakers .....	1,508	715	705	14	74
Stock raisers and drovers .....	703	163	429	65	43
Stonecutters .....	9	2	5	1	1
Street-railway employees .....	52	24	25	1	2
Sugar masters .....	195	81	103	4	7
Tailors .....	1,059	500	313	225	21
Tanners .....	143	92	40	7	4
Teachers .....	395	169	205	4	17
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	408	271	124	5	8
Tinsmiths .....	158	62	82	12	2
Trunk and leather case makers .....	175	106	62	5	2
Veterinary surgeons .....	15	7	7		
Watch and clock makers .....	49	19	22	3	5
Weavers .....	65	33	28	1	3
Wood choppers .....	149	100	31	11	7
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Actresses .....	1	1			
Agriculturists .....	1,401	560	384	235	222
Apprentices .....	8	8			
Artists .....	11	3	4	1	3
Bankers and brokers .....	10	2	3		5
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	41	20	9		12
Bookbinders .....	3	2	1		
Box makers (wood) .....	5	2	3		

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
FEMALES.—Continued					
Broom and brush makers .....	232	172	60		
Clergy .....	28	28			
Clerks and copyists .....	102	86	8		8
Confectioners .....	4	1	3		
Dentists .....	3	1	2		
Dressmakers .....	137	77	32	5	23
Dyers and cleaners .....	1	1			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	3			
Employees of offices and banks .....	91	80	10		1
Gardeners and florists .....	2	1	1		
Government officials and employees .....	191	131	38		22
Hairdressers .....	4	3			1
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	12	10	2		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	1	1			
Laborers .....	34	17	9	2	6
Launderers .....	1,923	736	346	537	304
Lawyers .....	1	1			
Literary and scientific persons .....	22	2	14		6
Merchants .....	90	21	40	2	27
Messengers and office boys .....	72	31	8		33
Musicians .....	16	8	7		1
Nurses .....	96	59	21	4	12
Operatives cigar factories .....	907	575	139	108	85
Packers and shippers .....	5	4	1		
Painters .....	1	1			
Pharmacists .....	26	14	8	2	2
Physicians and surgeons .....	1				1
Porters .....	15	4	8	1	2
Printers and lithographers .....	8	8			
Railroad employees .....	8	5	1		2
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	47	29	12	3	3
Saleswomen .....	22	10		3	9
Seamstresses .....	2,128	1,274	446	144	264
Servants .....	5,436	3,459	611	478	888
Tailors .....	10	9	1		
Teachers .....	1,216	692	457	4	63
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	80	46	9		5
Weavers .....	3		6	3	4

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

MALES					
Actors .....	1	1			
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	101	40	51	1	9
Agriculturists .....	46,013	24,746	17,086	3,077	1,104
Apprentices .....	118	88	25	5	
Architects and draftsmen .....	21	7	13	1	
Artists .....	18	2	16		
Bakers .....	450	250	165	26	9
Bankers and brokers .....	218	40	152	13	13
Barbers and hairdressers .....	569	305	208	44	12
Blacksmiths .....	308	161	117	23	7
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	86	38	41	1	6
Boiler makers .....	11	6	5		
Bookbinders .....	12	5	6	1	
Box makers (wood) .....	23	8	15		
Brickmakers .....	150	98	44	6	2
Broom and brush makers .....	20	15	5		
Builders and contractors .....	10	3	7		
Butchers .....	199	78	98	21	2
Cabinetmakers .....	62	31	25	4	2
Carpenters .....	2,171	960	871	157	53
Carriage and wagon builders .....	513	227	230	48	11
Clergymen .....	58	47	12		

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Clerks and copyists .....	362	208	141	8	5
Confectioners .....	140	98	36	5	1
Coopers .....	13	6	7		
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	244	128	102	8	6
Dairymen .....	74	46	24	1	3
Dentists .....	10	3	6	1	
Draymen and hackmen .....	689	261	333	73	22
Dressmakers .....	49	40	6	2	1
Dyers and cleaners .....	54	5	44	3	2
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	580	522	53	2	3
Employees of offices and banks .....	514	315	183	8	8
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	87	29	56	2	
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines).....	33	9	22		2
Engravers .....	5	2	2	1	
Electricians .....	99	51	42	4	2
Fishermen .....	71	32	33	6	
Gardeners and florists .....	53	15	36	1	4
Gold and silver smiths .....	37	17	17	3	
Government officials and employees .....	485	159	283	15	28
Harness makers .....	1		1		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	211	139	69	2	1
Hucksters and peddlers .....	26	8	17	1	
Journalists .....	57	15	34	6	2
Laborers .....	3,019	1,868	973	124	54
Laundrerers .....	464	349	93	19	3
Lawyers .....	95	23	63		4
Literary and scientific persons .....	11	5	6		
Livery stable keepers .....	58	34	21	?	1
Lumbermen .....	105	36	65	4	
Machinists .....	198	70	116	11	1
Masons .....	1,089	545	433	84	27
Mechanics .....	1,625	915	587	92	31
Merchants .....	5,795	2,561	2,889	205	140
Messengers and office boys .....	201	116	71	7	7
Miners and quarrymen .....	24	16	8		
Molders .....	55	27	22	4	2
Musicians .....	74	31	36	5	2
Nurses .....	39	21	14	2	2
Operatives cigar factories .....	377	197	130	35	15
Packers and shippers .....	28	8	20		
Painters .....	273	165	72	27	9
Pharmacists .....	82	37	41	1	3
Photographers .....	47	23	21	2	1
Physicians and surgeons .....	97	32	63		2
Plumbers .....	29	20	9		
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,368	849	432	47	40
Porters .....	28	6	18	2	2
Potters .....	8	4	2	1	1
Printers and lithographers .....	85	54	27	2	2
Rail road employees .....	1,520	885	554	46	35
Rope makers .....	16	16			
Sail and awning makers .....	21	19	2		
Sailors and boatmen .....	440	144	229	47	20
Salesmen .....	106	80	22	2	2
Seamstresses .....	4	1	1		2
Servants .....	2,389	1,581	610	103	95
Ship and boat builders .....	9	5	4		
Shirt makers .....	2	2			
Shoemakers .....	518	229	210	48	31
Stock raisers and drovers .....	1,129	493	535	68	33
Stonecutters .....	3	1	2		
Street-railway employees .....	252	102	141	3	6
Sugar masters .....	56	19	32	4	1
Tailors .....	489	280	153	30	26
Tanners .....	54	19	31	2	?
Teachers .....	154	59	111	1	3
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	637	375	248	20	14



TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Tinsmiths .....	74	46	24	1	3
Trunk and leather case makers .....	17	8	7		2
Veterinary surgeons .....	17	12	5		
Watch and clock makers .....	23	11	8	1	3
Weavers .....	1	1			
Wood choppers .....	43	25	6	3	9
FEMALES					
Agriculturists .....	181	101	34	14	32
Artists .....	8	4	2	1	1
Bankers and brokers .....	8	2	5		1
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	10	9			1
Bookbinders .....	13	11			2
Broom and brush makers .....	39	26	13		
Clergy .....	41	41			
Clerks and copyists .....	76	71	5		
Confectioners .....	4	2	1		1
Dressmakers .....	282	184	83	8	7
Dyers and cleaners .....	2	1			1
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3		2		1
Employees of offices and banks .....	51	45	4		2
Government officials and employees .....	79	31	42	2	4
Hairdressers .....	1	1			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	7	7			
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5		5		
Laborers .....	29	26	2		1
Launders .....	479	218	114	77	70
Lawyers .....	2	1			
Literary and scientific persons .....	1		1		
Merchants .....	60	25	26	3	6
Messengers and office boys .....	13		6	2	5
Musicians .....	3		2	1	
Nurses .....	63	17	36	4	6
Operatives cigar factories .....	18	14	1	3	
Pharmacists .....	11	6	5		
Porters .....	11	9	2		
Printers and lithographers .....	27	27			
Railroad employees .....	44	25	12	7	
Sail and awning makers .....	93	58	29	2	4
Saleswomen .....	19	6	12	1	
Seamstresses .....	242	154	57	9	22
Servants .....	2,563	1,515	539	189	320
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	4	2		1
Tailors .....	2	1		1	
Teachers .....	336	185	129	5	17
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	53	30	21		9
Weavers .....	1	1			

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

MALES					
Actors .....	1	1			
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	321	100	186	23	12
Agriculturists .....	129,403	63,532	40,681	22,844	2,346
Apprentices .....	101	67	26	6	3
Architects and draftsmen .....	9	2	6		1
Artists .....	9	2	5		2
Bakers .....	1,664	751	644	239	30
Bankers and brokers .....	336	66	216	39	15
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,205	590	475	113	27
Blacksmiths .....	766	388	282	73	12
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	87	31	51	3	2
Bottle makers .....	59	28	24	6	1

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Bookbinders .....	70	40	26	2	2
Box makers (wood) .....	13	2	8	3	
Brickmakers .....	212	90	87	32	3
Broom and brush makers .....	7	5	2		
Builders and contractors .....	223	43	137	31	12
Butchers .....	398	105	222	60	11
Cabinetmakers .....	45	23	17	3	2
Carpenters .....	5,143	1,796	2,438	754	155
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,148	459	461	211	17
Clergymen .....	103	91	11		1
Clerks and copyists .....	1,099	686	360	37	16
Confectioners .....	319	156	118	35	10
Coopers .....	64	15	28	12	6
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	234	110	70	50	4
Dairymen .....	191	74	88	28	1
Dentists .....	18	5	13		
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,530	509	678	316	29
Dressmakers .....	18	9	6	2	1
Dyers and cleaners .....	13	8	3	2	
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	550	455	80	10	5
Employees of offices and banks .....	582	322	238	12	10
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	136	61	52	20	3
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	57	28	21	8	
Engravers .....	2	1	1		
Electricians .....	174	90	70	13	1
Fishermen .....	225	89	80	48	8
Gardeners and florists .....	97	48	39	8	2
Gold and silver smiths .....	117	50	50	12	5
Government officials and employees .....	1,031	267	636	94	34
Harness makers .....	160	70	71	13	6
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	432	332	84	15	1
Hucksters and peddlers .....	83	36	33	12	2
Journalists .....	33	14	18		1
Laborers .....	4,520	2,598	1,193	632	77
Lauderers .....	847	554	225	58	10
Lawyers .....	155	50	100		5
Literary and scientific persons .....	18	3	15		
Livery stable keepers .....	144	90	47	6	1
Lumbermen .....	131	71	38	20	2
Machinists .....	517	166	270	70	11
Masons .....	1,690	710	706	230	44
Mechanics .....	3,002	1,501	1,181	279	41
Merchants .....	11,847	5,189	5,560	827	271
Messengers and office boys .....	205	150	36	14	5
Miners and quarrymen .....	478	225	201	42	10
Molders .....	136	61	52	20	3
Musicians .....	63	15	37	8	3
Nurses .....	51	25	19	3	4
Operatives cigar factories .....	2,985	1,565	992	339	89
Packers and shippers .....	56	29	26		1
Painters .....	453	214	170	57	12
Pharmacists .....	184	82	98	2	2
Photographers .....	67	30	34	1	2
Physicians and surgeons .....	149	42	99		8
Plumbers .....	10	4	5	1	
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,623	1,434	903	244	42
Porters .....	59	30	24	3	2
Potters .....	53	18	31	3	1
Printers and lithographers .....	239	145	82	8	4
Rail road employees .....	1,881	1,100	647	114	20
Rope makers .....	5	2	3		
Sail and awning makers .....	5	2	2	1	
Sailors and boatmen .....	968	378	409	148	33
Salesmen .....	1,950	1,545	325	56	24
Seamstresses .....	9	5	4		
Servants .....	10,103	6,850	2,267	746	240
Ship and boat builders .....	2	1	1		

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Shirt makers .....	6	2	4		
Shoemakers .....	1,003	392	430	154	27
Stock raisers and drovers .....	991	330	474	167	20
Stonecutters .....	36	25	10	1	
Street-railway employees .....	117	54	49	7	7
Sugar masters .....	38	7	28	1	2
Tailors .....	1,488	747	597	107	37
Tanners .....	86	33	42	8	3
Teachers .....	250	120	121	2	7
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	424	238	161	21	4
Tinsmiths .....	118	40	59	16	3
Trunk and leather case makers .....	91	42	38	11	
Veterinary surgeons .....	10	5	4		1
Watch and clock makers .....	12	5	5	1	1
Weavers .....	60	18	30	12	
Wood choppers .....	60	31	19	9	1
FEMALES					
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1	1			
Agriculturists .....	2,964	1,295	501	691	477
Artists .....	2	1			
Bankers and brokers .....	8	2		1	2
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	29	17	3	2	7
Broom and brush makers .....	67	43	21	1	2
Clergy .....	62	62			
Clerks and copyists .....	123	112	7	2	5
Confectioners .....	25	13	3	6	3
Dressmakers .....	229	130	56	26	17
Dyers and cleaners .....	1	1			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	2	1		
Employees of offices and banks .....	34	28	4	1	1
Gold and silver smiths .....	2	1	1		
Government officials and employees .....	73	46	23	2	2
Hairdressers .....	3	1			2
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	11	7	2		2
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5				2
Laborers .....	92	64	13	7	3
Launderers .....	1,037	526	187	262	112
Literary and scientific persons .....	2	1			1
Merchants .....	190	42	79	9	60
Messengers and office boys .....	10	7	2	1	
Musicians .....	5	4	1		
Nurses .....	83	53	11	3	16
Operatives cigar factories .....	115	85	24	2	4
Packers and shippers .....	3	3			
Painters .....	4	2	2		
Pharmacists .....	20	14	6		
Physicians and surgeons .....	9	2	7		
Porters .....	6	5			
Printers and lithographers .....	7	7			
Railroad employees .....	33	27	5		1
Rope makers .....	111	89	22		
Sail and awning makers .....	27	21	3	2	1
Saleswomen .....	25	16	3	2	4
Seamstresses .....	1,319	832	284	98	105
Servants .....	8,293	5,452	1,186	837	818
Tailors .....	17	6	1	5	5
Teachers .....	735	448	299	4	44
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	50	39	8		3
Weavers .....	11	6		2	3

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.*—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	75	48	24	1	2
Agents (real estate) and collectors .....	512	219	258	14	21
Agriculturists .....	1,471	763	582	63	60
Apprentices .....	888	776	31	81	
Architects and draftsmen .....	221	94	123	2	2
Artists .....	224	126	83	10	5
Bakers .....	615	410	145	46	14
Bankers and brokers .....	980	265	620	11	98
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,199	597	466	85	51
Blacksmiths .....	733	388	248	74	25
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	117	46	34	22	15
Boiler makers .....	145	68	58	12	7
Bookbinders .....	90	67	19	2	2
Box makers (wood) .....	187	115	53	14	5
Brickmakers .....	92	37	35	13	7
Broom and brush makers .....	42	24	14	4	
Builders and contractors .....	202	55	133	3	11
Butchers .....	283	149	114	14	6
Cabinetmakers .....	282	154	116	9	3
Carpenters .....	4,571	2,351	1,768	304	148
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,356	684	555	108	9
Clergymen .....	236	218	16		2
Clerks and copyists .....	2,613	1,387	1,075	62	80
Confectioners .....	326	180	100	27	19
Coopers .....	204	128	55	13	8
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	276	178	78	16	4
Dairymen .....	345	221	92	24	8
Dentists .....	97	29	63	1	4
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,564	2,762	2,275	436	91
Dressmakers .....	20	10	8	1	1
Dyers and cleaners .....	73	34	29	8	2
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	2,461	1,691	623	57	90
Employees of offices and banks .....	3,910	2,191	1,542	83	94
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	534	204	294	6	30
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	287	203	60	21	3
Engravers .....	70	42	26		2
Electricians .....	490	284	180	17	9
Fishermen .....	65	40	25		
Gardeners and florists .....	511	320	157	28	6
Gold and silver smiths .....	327	206	102	12	7
Government officials and employees .....	4,861	1,908	2,548	165	240
Harness makers .....	215	124	62	20	9
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	745	593	133	18	1
Hucksters and peddlers .....	229	117	73	27	12
Journalists .....	416	177	203	12	24
Laborers .....	9,645	5,025	3,338	971	311
Launderers .....	1,499	977	424	65	33
Lawyers .....	893	314	532		47
Literary and scientific persons .....	123	45	65	5	8
Livery stable keepers .....	107	60	25	16	6
Lumbermen .....	9		6		
Machinists .....	723	320	333	27	43
Masons .....	5,175	2,619	1,735	622	199
Mechanics .....	4,468	2,386	1,746	219	117
Merchants .....	19,878	10,977	7,955	410	536
Messengers and office boys .....	608	525	69	3	11
Miners and quarrymen .....	79	55	20		2
Molders .....	193	82	57	18	36
Musicians .....	324	126	155	26	17
Nurses .....	55	17	33	1	4
Operatives cigar factories .....	6,478	2,830	2,650	649	349
Packers and shippers .....	83	52	22	8	1
Painters .....	1,615	848	552	166	49
Pharmacists .....	370	154	202		14
Photographers .....	145	76	54	6	9
Physicians and surgeons .....	661	214	395	1	51
Plumbers .....	127	60	53	9	5

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
MALES.—Continued					
Policemen and soldiers .....	3,991	2,019	1,702	156	114
Porters .....	130	74	40	7	9
Potters .....	36	22	12	1	1
Printers and lithographers .....	1,386	907	413	33	33
Rail road employees .....	1,367	680	578	75	34
Rope makers .....	73	30	39	1	3
Sail and awning makers .....	23	12	10		1
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,182	734	428	14	6
Salesmen .....	7,765	6,170	1,396	99	100
Seamstresses .....	30	4	10	10	6
Servants .....	14,601	9,482	3,550	1,025	544
Ship and boat builders .....	25	11	12	1	1
Shirt makers .....	38	20	12	4	2
Shoemakers .....	1,350	751	492	71	36
Stock raisers and drovers .....	90	44	30	13	3
Stonecutters .....	122	46	57	8	11
Street-railway employees .....	1,005	442	474	63	26
Sugar masters .....	100	39	55	3	3
Tailors .....	1,455	770	550	89	46
Tanners .....	27	15	10	2	
Teachers .....	579	233	309	1	36
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	804	425	347	13	19
Tinsmiths .....	201	115	68	13	5
Trunk and leather case makers .....	129	67	47	12	3
Veterinary surgeons .....	43	15	24	1	3
Watch and clock makers .....	78	25	42	7	4
Weavers .....	19	7	5	6	1
Wood choppers .....	25	11	10	2	2
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	43	15	24	1	3
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7	3	3		1
Agriculturists .....	13	2			11
Apprentices .....	47	47			
Artists .....	53	28	22	2	6
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	84	35		22	27
Bookbinders .....	21	17	1		3
Broom and brush makers .....	22	22			
Clergy .....	33	32			
Clerks and copyists .....	244	168	51	25	
Confectioners .....	17	15	2		
Dressmakers .....	630	473	106	39	42
Dyers and cleaners .....	2	2			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	283	295	47	13	26
Employees of offices and banks .....	537	454	56	3	24
Engravers .....	6	6			
Gardeners and florists .....	5	2			3
Gold and silver smiths .....	10	9	1		
Government officials and employees .....	689	463	112	9	105
Hairdressers .....	65	42	21	2	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	288	40	160	5	83
Hucksters and peddlers .....	2	1	1		
Journalists .....	3	1	1	1	
Laborers .....	88	69	17	1	1
Laundress .....	2,137	973	329	530	305
Lawyers .....	2	1	1		
Literary and scientific persons .....	15	10	4		1
Merchants .....	300	177	55	18	50
Messengers and office boys .....	1	1			
Musicians .....	39	29	7		3
Nurses .....	372	194	139	8	31
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,716	1,052	282	146	286
Packers and shippers .....	5	2	3		
Painters .....	7				
Pharmacists .....	101	70	26		5
Physicians and surgeons .....	23	14	9		

TABLE 27.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, according to sex and conjugal condition, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Single and unknown	Married	Consensually married	Widowed
FEMALES.—Continued					
Porters .....	10	6	1	1	2
Printers and lithographers .....	136	124	3		9
Railroad employees .....	78	70	8		
Sail and awning makers .....	233	162	40	3	19
Saleswomen .....	106	90	10	2	4
Seamstresses .....	2,969	1,939	498	195	337
Servants .....	12,134	8,470	1,589	757	1,318
Shirtnmakers .....	11	3	4		
Tailors .....	107	69	29	2	7
Teachers .....	1,162	752	307	1	102
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	67	61	6		
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2	2			
Watch and clock-makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	93	26	57	2	8

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces

## CUBA

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES					
Actors .....	85	44	34	1	6
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1,689	927	638	21	103
Agriculturists .....	445,038	350,589	59,463	730	34,256
Apprentices .....	2,143	1,867	203	15	58
Architects and draftsmen .....	305	206	71	10	18
Artists .....	356	219	94	12	31
Bakers .....	5,887	4,171	1,171	19	26
Bankers and brokers .....	2,490	1,886	679	35	59
Barbers and hairdressers .....	6,225	5,412	692	28	93
Blacksmiths .....	3,662	2,756	703	19	124
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	1,340	874	397	22	47
Boiler makers .....	961	643	193	1	24
Bookbinders .....	198	180	11	1	6
Box makers (wood) .....	426	226	100	3	7
Brickmakers .....	1,065	652	293	5	55
Broom and brush makers .....	131	89	40		2
Builders and contractors .....	870	500	158	9	113
Butchers .....	1,733	1,381	324	4	27
Cabinetmakers .....	505	318	174	8	5
Carpenters .....	21,984	16,057	4,493	129	1,306
Carriage and wagon builders .....	5,249	3,684	1,374	29	182
Clergymen .....	667	156	426	17	68
Clerks and copyists .....	6,334	4,537	1,412	148	237
Confectioners .....	1,623	1,029	404	8	182
Coopers .....	527	452	63	3	9
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	2,999	1,143	1,798	3	25
Dairymen .....	1,010	702	281		27
Dentists .....	303	263	16	8	16
Draymen and hackmen .....	12,419	8,921	3,313	42	143
Dressmakers .....	140	115	21		4
Dyers and cleaners .....	191	116	57	2	16
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	5,354	2,262	2,687	125	280
Employees of offices and banks .....	6,808	5,261	1,182	140	245
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	1,226	890	91	102	143
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	505	464	33		8
Engravers .....	84	63	16	2	3
Electricians .....	1,335	975	286	32	42

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Fishermen .....	1,522	1,275	226	3	18
Gardeners and florists .....	1,044	557	415	7	65
Gold and silver smiths .....	669	501	112	18	38
Government officials and employees .....	9,730	8,968	587	87	108
Harness makers .....	980	851	96	8	25
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	2,906	1,184	1,379	14	329
Hucksters and peddlers .....	801	505	188	13	95
Journalists .....	744	590	125	10	19
Laborers .....	31,250	19,288	9,291	191	2,480
Launderers .....	4,281	1,200	846	13	2,222
Lawyers .....	1,572	1,446	88	12	26
Literary and scientific persons .....	271	219	41	5	6
Livery stable keepers .....	620	362	166	18	74
Lumbermen .....	448	303	97	3	45
Machinists .....	2,836	1,994	656	47	139
Masons .....	14,025	10,584	3,030	49	362
Mechanics .....	16,663	12,243	3,147	245	1,026
Merchants .....	66,704	31,267	28,792	626	6,019
Messengers and office boys .....	1,884	1,627	199	9	29
Miners and quarrymen .....	1,378	531	761	28	69
Molders .....	969	700	239	6	24
Musicians .....	791	613	137	18	26
Nurse .....	245	124	102	2	17
Operatives cigar factories .....	20,484	18,943	1,293	152	94
Packers and shippers .....	500	252	239		9
Painters .....	3,446	2,842	407	29	108
Pharmacists .....	1,224	1,079	114	15	16
Photographers .....	456	310	111	3	32
Physicians and surgeons .....	1,736	1,574	112	21	29
Plumbers .....	188	142	34	4	6
Policemen and soldiers .....	16,638	15,524	1,002	39	73
Porters .....	370	171	184	1	14
Potters .....	375	283	82		10
Printers and lithographers .....	2,232	1,850	332	17	36
Railroad employees .....	10,225	5,963	3,685	82	495
Rope makers .....	118	107	9		2
Sail and awning makers .....	71	47	23		1
Sailors and boatmen .....	5,411	3,200	2,076	42	96
Salesmen .....	15,749	6,177	7,899	96	1,577
Seamstresses .....	99	80	13	3	3
Servants .....	43,478	23,498	14,884	364	4,732
Ship and boat builders .....	132	125	6	1	
Shirt makers .....	90	53	25	1	11
Shoemakers .....	6,195	4,912	998	33	252
Stock raisers and drovers .....	3,327	3,069	245	6	17
Stonecutters .....	341	221	114	2	4
Street railway employees .....	1,768	1,164	563	15	26
Sugar masters .....	611	535	55	10	11
Tailors .....	5,728	4,190	1,200	23	315
Tanners .....	421	258	155	1	27
Teachers .....	1,911	1,318	413	36	144
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	2,959	2,641	237	31	59
Tinsmiths .....	759	635	80	4	29
Trunk and leather case makers .....	531	427	97		7
Veterinary surgeons .....	117	100	11		
Watch and clock makers .....	228	155	57	2	14
Weavers .....	288	251	36	1	
Wood choppers .....	428	256	143		29
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	45	35	8	2	5
Agnts. (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	16	10	1	3	2
Agriculturists .....	7,523	6,612	275	264	372
Apprentices .....	57	48	9		
Artists .....	86	37	33	8	8
Bakers .....	1	1			
Bankers and brokers .....	31	18	9		4

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

## CUBA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
FEMALES.—Continued					
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	204	125	64	8	7
Book binders .....	39	35	3		1
Box makers (wood) .....	9	6	1		
Broom and brush makers .....	530	442	68		20
Clergy .....	213	43	128	1	41
Clerks and copyists .....	901	816	63	7	15
Confectioners .....	94	79	15		
Dentists .....	11	8	2		1
Dressmakers .....	1,885	1,675	130	35	25
Dyers and cleaners .....	7	5			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	420	349	59	3	9
Employees of offices and banks .....	740	616	49	24	21
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10	8	1		
Engravers .....	6	5	1		
Gardeners and florists .....	11	6	5		
Gold and silver smiths .....	12	9	3		
Government officials and employees .....	1,274	1,205	41	16	12
Hairdressers .....	92	59	29	1	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	368	141	165	22	38
Hucksters and peddlers .....	25	12	8		5
Journalists .....	4	4			
Laborers .....	707	576	92	8	31
Laundrerers .....	8,630	7,638	546	63	383
Lawyers .....	6	6			
Literary and scientific persons .....	74	72	2		
Merchants .....	779	463	213	25	78
Messengers and office girls .....	137	121	14		2
Musicians .....	71	58	12	1	
Nurses .....	727	594	91	17	25
Operatives cigar factories .....	4,905	4,602	253	24	26
Packers and shippers .....	15	10	5		
Painters .....	14	6	4	1	
Pharmacists .....	200	183	13	2	2
Physicians and surgeons .....	35	31	2		2
Porters .....	59	30	27		2
Printers and lithographers .....	190	163	21	3	3
Rail road employees .....	204	186	18		
Rope makers .....	134	119	14		1
Sail and awning makers .....	507	359	127		21
Saleswomen .....	235	93	83	5	54
Seamstresses .....	9,317	8,331	641	49	296
Servants .....	39,679	28,806	8,567	177	2,129
Shir-makers .....	14	14			
Stock raisers and drovers .....	7	7			
Tailors .....	154	131	22	1	
Teachers .....	5,122	4,620	245	89	163
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	321	293	24	2	2
Trunk leather case makers .....	2	2			
Watch and clock makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	202	176	15		11

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

MALES					
Actors .....	1	1			
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	39	27	11		1
Agriculturists .....	49,989	46,864	2,811	85	229
Apprentices .....	58	58			
Architects and draftsmen .....	8	5	2		1
Artists .....	2	1	1		
Bakers .....	384	313	51		
Bankers and brokers .....	55	39	13		3
Barbers and hairdressers .....	278	205	72	1	
Blacksmiths .....	146	112	33		4
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	159	153	4		2



TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>					
Boiler makers .....	2	2			
Bookbinders .....	4	4			
Box makers (wood) .....	2	2			
Brickmakers .....	50	19	31		
Builders and contractors .....	22	22			
Butchers .....	96	85	13		
Cabinetmakers .....	3	3			
Carpenters .....	780	625	132	2	21
Carriage and wagon builders .....	381	340	41		
Clergymen .....	34	15	18	1	
Clerks and copyists .....	195	171	24		1
Confectioners .....	69	60	7		2
Coopers .....	4	4			
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	451	159	292		
Dairymen .....	13	13			
Dentists .....	6	6			
Draymen and hackmen .....	703	650	49	1	3
Dyers and cleaners .....	2		2		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	322	190	80	6	46
Employees of offices and banks .....	115	88	19	3	5
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	42	34	4	2	2
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	11	11			
Electricians .....	35	21	10	2	2
Fishermen .....	60	45	15		
Gardeners and florists .....	13	6	8		1
Gold and silver smiths .....	11	9		1	1
Government officials and employees .....	694	671	17	3	3
Harness makers .....	44	40	4		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	138	76	39	1	22
Hucksters and peddlers .....	57	46	9		2
Journalists .....	15	15			
Laborers .....	721	676	39	1	5
Launderers .....	132	96	15		21
Lawyers .....	64	62	2		
Literary and scientific persons .....	53	50	3		
Livery stable keepers .....	42	36	5	1	
Lumbermen .....	10	8	2		
Machinists .....	40	36	3	1	
Masons .....	348	302	43		3
Mechanics .....	404	309	61	8	26
Merchants .....	3,111	1,803	1,069	7	232
Messengers and office boys .....	91	91			
Miners and quarrymen .....	566	257	270	16	23
Molders .....	6	3	2		
Musicians .....	34	32	2		
Nurses .....	9	4	5		
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,026	990	28		8
Packers and shippers .....	14	11	3		
Painters .....	55	53	2		
Pharmacists .....	116	104	11		1
Photographers .....	20	13	6		1
Physicians and surgeons .....	59	58	1		
Plumbers .....	2	2			
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,401	1,401			
Porters .....	12	8			1
Potters .....	18	17	1		
Printers and lithographers .....	23	21	2		
Railroad employees .....	237	219	16		2
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	3	3			
Sailors and boatmen .....	294	202	88		4
Salesmen .....	543	320	177		46
Seamstresses .....	20	19	1		
Servants .....	2,084	1,536	314	6	228
Shirt makers .....	1	1			
Shoemakers .....	275	220	50	1	4
Stock raisers and drovers .....	103	90	11		2
Stonecutters .....	17	17			

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>					
Sugar masters .....	29	25	4		
Tailors .....	191	146	43		2
Tanners .....	9	2	7		
Teachers .....	165	141	21		3
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	108	99	7		
U Smiths .....	22	20	1		1
Trunk and leather case makers .....	6	5	1		
Veterinary surgeons .....	13	13			
Watch and clock makers .....	11	8	2		
Weavers .....	22	21	1		
Wood choppers .....	39	39			
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Agriculturists .....	1,692	1,672	16	3	1
Artists .....	2	2			
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	7	6	1		
Broom and brush makers .....	98	24	4		
Clerks and copyists .....	38	37	1		
Dressmakers .....	67	65	2		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	2			
Employees of offices and banks .....	6	6			
Government officials and employees .....	71	67	4		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	15	11	4		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	3	2	1		
Laborers .....	80	56	24		
Launderers .....	463	459	2	2	
Lawyers .....	1	1			
Literary and scientific persons .....	31	31			
Merchants .....	50	43	5	2	
Nurses .....	3	2	1		
Operatives cigar factories .....	582	577	3	2	
Packers and shippers .....	2	2			
Pharmacists .....	6	5	1		
Porters .....	6	4	2		
Rail road employees .....	2	2			
Sail and awning makers .....	33	3	31		4
Saleswomen .....	2	1	1		
Seamstresses .....	302	294	7		
Servants .....	4,212	4,105	84		23
Teachers .....	323	306	20	1	1
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	c	5			
Weavers .....	19	17	2		

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	75	35	33	1	6
Agents. (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	611	255	301	13	42
Agriculturists .....	53,215	46,727	5,748	219	521
Apprentices .....	1,201	1,077	111	10	3
Architects and draftsmen .....	230	158	53	7	12
Artists .....	267	165	68	10	24
Bakers .....	1,282	787	481	4	10
Bankers and brokers .....	1,185	723	424	22	16
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,896	1,512	335	12	37
Blacksmiths .....	1,098	809	255	6	28
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	348	243	95	7	3
Boiler makers .....	244	199	44		1
Bookbinders .....	98	90	3		3
Box makers (wood) .....	287	224	60	1	2
Brickmakers .....	221	134	54		33
Broom and brush makers .....	55	42	13		
Builders and contractors .....	318	241	66	3	8

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Butchers .....	487	308	172	3	4
Cabinetmakers .....	301	171	126	2	2
Carpenters .....	6,776	4,577	1,893	54	232
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,961	1,255	678	17	11
Clergymen .....	296	57	218	7	14
Clerks and copyists .....	3,091	1,950	942	94	105
Confectioners .....	551	285	242	4	20
Coopers .....	244	197	42	1	4
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	547	137	407	2	1
Dairymen .....	388	215	155		18
Dentists .....	105	86	5	5	9
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,991	3,831	2,082	21	57
Dressmakers .....	39	37	1		1
Dyers and cleaners .....	86	40	39	2	5
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	2,771	980	1,634	53	104
Employees of offices and banks .....	4,017	3,103	691	89	34
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	619	424	43	53	91
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	299	281	15		3
Engravers .....	74	56	15	2	1
Electricians .....	672	488	154	12	18
Fishermen .....	334	284	45		5
Gardeners and florists .....	651	384	245	6	16
Gold and silver smiths .....	367	243	91	5	28
Government officials and employees .....	6,032	5,541	336	75	80
Harness makers .....	322	288	31		3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	897	188	616	4	89
Hucksters and peddlers .....	282	198	71		13
Journalists .....	524	399	100	10	15
Laborers .....	15,719	10,513	4,803	99	304
Launderers .....	1,801	390	639	4	768
Lawyers .....	1,027	943	55	8	21
Literary and scientific persons .....	129	98	21	4	6
Livery stable keepers .....	143	91	51		1
Lumbermen .....	163	122	21	3	20
Machinists .....	1,027	724	246	23	34
Masons .....	6,698	4,670	1,909	26	113
Mechanics .....	6,027	4,563	1,124	96	241
Merchants .....	30,111	11,551	15,430	427	2,703
Messengers and office boys .....	788	697	81	5	5
Miners and quarrymen .....	171	81	76	4	10
Molders .....	269	183	78	1	7
Musicians .....	410	300	91	6	13
Nurses .....	78	40	34		4
Operatives cigar factories .....	11,528	10,376	975	132	45
Packers and shippers .....	142	127	14		1
Painters .....	1,888	1,603	233	17	35
Pharmacists .....	531	476	44	6	5
Photographers .....	181	130	39		12
Physicians and surgeons .....	987	908	54	13	12
Plumbers .....	133	99	25	3	6
Policemen and soldiers .....	7,200	6,523	610	28	39
Porters .....	218	78	135	1	4
Potters .....	57	28	24		5
Printers and lithographers .....	1,511	1,181	292	14	24
Railroad employees .....	2,306	1,855	393	25	33
Rope makers .....	87	86	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	26	20	6		
Sailors and boatmen .....	2,068	870	1,112	31	55
Salesmen .....	7,776	2,116	4,932	31	697
Seamstresses .....	44	31	9	2	2
Servants .....	16,537	8,137	7,418	77	905
Ship and boat builders .....	110	106	4		
Shirt makers .....	43	24	19		
Shoemakers .....	1,880	1,258	536	6	80
Stock raisers and drovers .....	140	136	4		
Stonecutters .....	150	85	63	2	
Street railway employees .....	1,277	777	451	17	17
Sugar masters .....	158	134	18	1	5

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Tailors .....	1,936	1,274	611	9	42
Tanners .....	50	25	25		
Teachers .....	729	427	226	27	49
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	1,087	999	66	11	11
Tinsmiths .....	288	240	40	2	6
Trunk and leather case makers .....	151	133	21		
Veterinary surgeons .....	48	41	7		
Watch and clock makers .....	94	61	29		4
Weavers .....	117	109	8		
Wood choppers .....	107	41	66		
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	44	34	3	2	5
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	8	2	1	3	2
Agriculturists .....	366	328	36	4	18
Apprentices .....	48	39	9		
Artists .....	61	21	25	8	7
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	104	49	44	7	4
Book binders .....	21	18	2		1
Box makers (wood) .....	4	4			
Broom and brush makers .....	135	122	11		2
Clergy .....	78	14	55	1	8
Clerks and copyists .....	476	426	44	1	5
Confectioners .....	60	54	6		
Dentists .....	1	1			
Dressmakers .....	941	864	54	7	16
Dyers and cleaners .....	3	2	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	408	339	59	3	7
Employees of offices and banks .....	543	462	43	21	17
Engravers .....	6	5	1		
Gardeners and florists .....	6	2	4		
Gold and silver smiths .....	10	7	3		
Government officials and employees .....	780	733	20	15	12
Hairdressers .....	68	36	28	1	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	295	108	137	22	28
Hucksters and peddlers .....	3	2	1		
Journalists .....	4	4			
Laborers .....	438	365	60	7	5
Laundresses .....	2,739	2,271	374	17	77
Lawyers .....	2	2			
Literary and scientific persons .....	16	14	2		
Merchants .....	359	202	124	9	24
Messengers and office girls .....	21	19	1		1
Musicians .....	46	33	12	1	
Nurses .....	411	345	46	11	9
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,234	2,975	226	20	13
Packers and shippers .....	5	5			
Painters .....	8	5	2	1	
Pharmacists .....	115	103	9	2	1
Physicians and surgeons .....	23	19	2		2
Porters .....	16	8	6		2
Printers and lithographers .....	141	128	7	3	3
Rail road employees .....	105	91	14		
Rope makers .....	21	18	2		1
Sail and awning makers .....	260	198	52		10
Saleswomen .....	134	67	47	5	15
Seamstresses .....	4,448	3,861	503	24	60
Servants .....	15,559	8,561	6,483	77	438
Shirtmakers .....	12	12			
Tailors .....	114	98	15	1	
Teachers .....	1,748	1,460	188	59	91
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	97	93	2	2	
Trunk and leather case makers .....	2	2			
Watch and clock makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	118	98	9		11

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	5	4	1		
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	360	227	113	2	18
Agriculturists .....	54,245	44,766	8,498	84	947
Apprentices .....	264	248	15	1	
Architects and draftsmen .....	14	9	2		3
Artists .....	24	16	6		2
Bakers .....	529	420	97		12
Bankers and brokers .....	118	80	26	1	11
Barbers and hairdressers .....	663	623	33		7
Blacksmiths .....	433	360	62	1	10
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	368	191	150	4	15
Boiler makers .....	301	219	82		
Bookbinders .....	9	5	4		
Box makers (wood) .....	68	55	13		
Brickmakers .....	71	59	11		1
Broom and brush makers .....	29	24	5		
Builders and contractors .....	20	16	3		1
Butchers .....	232	206	20	1	5
Cabinetmakers .....	43	33	15		
Carpenters .....	2,497	2,092	390	2	13
Carriage and wagon builders .....	272	224	46		2
Clergymen .....	77	30	40	1	
Clerks and copyists .....	733	533	147	12	41
Confectioners .....	150	122	22		6
Coopers .....	129	119	9		1
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	261	171	89		1
Dairymen .....	138	124	14		
Dentists .....	44	42	1	1	
Draymen and hackmen .....	1,494	1,259	227		8
Dressmakers .....	19	16	3		
Dyers and cleaners .....	22	4	8		16
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	373	266	81	1	25
Employees of offices and banks .....	366	277	60	2	27
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	82	68	3	1	10
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	64	56	8		
Engravers .....	3	2	1		
Electricians .....	168	143	22	2	1
Fishermen .....	149	125	24		
Gardeners and florists .....	115	64	47		4
Gold and silver smiths .....	42	35	4	1	2
Government officials and employees .....	693	643	45	3	2
Harness makers .....	223	199	19	3	2
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	343	222	99		22
Hucksters and peddlers .....	237	118	53		66
Journalists .....	46	41	5		
Laborers .....	2,709	1,687	816	2	204
Launderers .....	340	125	49	3	163
Lawyers .....	64	57	5	2	
Literary and scientific persons .....	16	15	1		
Livery stable keepers .....	120	79	28		13
Lumbermen .....	11	9	2		
Machinists .....	718	571	129	5	18
Masons .....	1,670	1,490	167		18
Mechanics .....	1,741	1,459	243	17	22
Merchants .....	4,016	2,106	1,414	11	485
Messengers and office boys .....	176	146	28		2
Miners and quarrymen .....	74	38	36		
Molders .....	269	202	63		4
Musicians .....	170	96	10	3	1
Nurses .....	15	9	5		1
Operatives cigar factories .....	846	818	19	2	7
Packers and shippers .....	49	38	11		
Painters .....	266	238	24		4
Pharmacists .....	113	104	5	1	3
Photographers .....	31	27	2	1	1
Physicians and surgeons .....	186	173	8	2	3
Plumbers .....	2	2			
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,807	1,530	71	1	5

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>					
Porters .....	20	10	7		3
Potters .....	9	5	2		2
Printers and litographers .....	106	93	12	1	
Railroad employees .....	1,709	1,051	606	2	50
Rope makers .....	6	5	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	3	2	1		
Sailors and boatmen .....	333	134	198		1
Salesmen .....	2,837	1,372	1,009	5	451
Seamstresses .....	1	1			
Servants .....	4,202	2,848	854	4	496
Ship and boat builders .....	1	1			
Shirt makers .....	16	11	4	1	
Shoemakers .....	1,011	903	98	10	
Stock raisers and drovers .....	261	236	25		
Stonecutters .....	126	81	45		
Street railway employees .....	90	78	12		
Sugar masters .....	135	130	4		1
Tailors .....	565	395	166	1	3
Tanners .....	79	44	32		3
Teachers .....	218	165	43	2	8
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	277	262	15		
Tinsmiths .....	99	90	6		3
Trunk and leather case makers .....	88	66	20		2
Veterinary surgeons .....	14	12	2		
Watch and clock makers .....	39	28	10	1	
Weavers .....	23	23			
Wood choppers .....	30	30			
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7	7			
Agriculturists .....	899	807	53	39	
Apprentices .....	1	1			
Artists .....	2	1	1		
Bakers .....	1	1			
Bankers and brokers .....	5	2	3		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	13	6	7		
Book binders .....	2	2			
Broom and brush makers .....	29	21	8		
Clergy .....	4	1	3		
Clerks and copyists .....	83	79	4		
Confectioners .....	1	1			
Dentists .....	7	4	2		1
Dressmakers .....	209	204	4		1
Employees of offices and banks .....	15	15			
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	10	8	2		
Gardeners and florists .....	3	3			
Government officials and employees .....	80	78	2		
Hairdressers .....	16	16			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	26	11	15		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	8	6	2		
Laborers .....	34	33		1	
Laundresses .....	1,989	1,958	28		3
Literary and scientific persons .....	2	2			
Merchants .....	30	14	9	7	
Messengers and office girls .....	21	21			
Musicians .....	1	1			
Nurses .....	71	62	4		5
Operatives cigar factories .....	49	40	8		
Painters .....	1	1			
Pharmacists .....	22	21	1		
Physicians and surgeons .....	2	2			
Porters .....	5	3	2		
Printers and litographers .....	7	7			
Rail road employees .....	12	8	4		
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	42	39	3		
Saleswomen .....	33	9	14		10

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
<b>FEMALES.—Continued</b>					
Seamstresses .....	878	837	34	5	2
Servants .....	3,616	2,098	554	9	55
Shirtmakers .....	2	2			
Tailors .....	11	11			
Teachers .....	699	677	7	3	12
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	33	23	10		
Weavers .....	18	14	4		

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

<b>MALES</b>					
Actors .....	2	2			
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	257	153	97	1	6
Agriculturists .....	112,173	84,689	24,917	121	2,446
Apprentices .....	401	371	29		1
Architects and draftsmen .....	23	17	3	1	2
Artists .....	36	21	10	2	3
Bakers .....	1,093	848	246		4
Bankers and brokers .....	548	397	132		19
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,614	1,489	113	2	10
Blacksmiths .....	918	701	208	1	8
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	292	186	86	3	17
Boiler makers .....	244	181	47	1	15
Bookbinders .....	7	3	2	1	1
Box makers (wood) .....	43	25	16		2
Brickmakers .....	301	196	104		1
Broom and brush makers .....	20	10	9		1
Builders and contractors .....	277	167	57		53
Butchers .....	322	276	44		2
Cabinetmakers .....	46	40	5		1
Carpenters .....	4,637	3,757	825	9	46
Carriage and wagon builders .....	971	710	252	5	4
Clergymen .....	98	20	65	1	12
Clerks and copyists .....	854	729	121	3	1
Confectioners .....	394	299	64		31
Coopers .....	73	64	8		1
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	1,232	493	724	1	14
Dairymen .....	206	149	57		1
Dentists .....	120	105	10	1	4
Draymen and hackmen .....	2,012	1,600	410	1	1
Dressmakers .....	15	8	6		1
Dyers and cleaners .....	13	13			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	758	372	330		56
Employees of offices and bank .....	1,214	954	226	17	17
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	260	210	16	9	25
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	41	35	6		
Electricians .....	187	138	37	4	8
Fishermen .....	683	583	94	1	5
Gardeners and florists .....	112	88	67	1	6
Gold and silver smiths .....	95	79	12		4
Government officials and employees .....	795	740	49	2	4
Harness makers .....					
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	885	486	326		73
Hucksters and peddlers .....	116	77	33		6
Journalists .....	69	65	3		1
Laborers .....	4,562	2,756	1,671	23	112
Launderers .....	697	329	96		272
Lawyers .....	167	151	13		3
Literary and scientific persons .....	44	29	14	1	
Livery stable keepers .....	113	86	16	6	5
Lumbermen .....	25	13	7		5
Machinists .....	336	238	93	1	4
Masons .....	2,530	2,075	432	3	20
Mechanics .....	3,864	2,997	778	14	75

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Merchants .....	11,824	6,184	4,531	30	1,079
Messengers and office boys .....	403	354	46	1	2
Miners and quarrymen .....	65	32	27	1	5
Molders .....	234	180	48	3	3
Musicians .....	100	79	10	9	2
Nurses .....	53	29	24		
Operatives cigar factories .....	3,722	3,460	222	8	32
Packers and shippers .....	211	19	192		
Painters .....	511	425	80	1	5
Pharmacists .....	198	171	24	1	2
Photographers .....	110	76	29	1	4
Physicians and surgeons .....	258	217	31	1	9
Plumbers .....	70	8	1	1	
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,439	2,205	130	2	2
Porters .....	33	23	10		
Potters .....	230	184	46		
Printers and lithographers .....	263	253	14		
Railroad employees .....	2,572	1,362	1,137	9	64
Rope makers .....	3	2	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	13	7	6		
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,308	844	455	2	7
Seamen .....	2,537	1,200	1,102	15	220
Seamstresses .....	21	19	2		
Servants .....	8,163	4,772	2,488	12	891
Ship and boat builders .....	10	8	2		
Shirt makers .....	22	9	2		
Shoemakers .....	1,508	1,306	195	1	6
Stock raisers and drovers .....	703	627	75		1
Stonecutters .....	9	7	2		
Street railway employees .....	52	34	17		1
Sugar masters .....	195	167	20	7	1
Tailors .....	1,050	886	153	1	19
Tanners .....	143	73	59		11
Teachers .....	395	299	69	2	25
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	408	363	31	1	10
Tinsmiths .....	158	148	9		1
Trunk and leather case makers .....	175	126	45		4
Veterinary surgeons .....	15	11	4		
Watch and clock makers .....	49	35	7		7
Weavers .....	65	52	12	1	
Wood choppers .....	149	89	51		9
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	1	1			
Agriculturists .....	1,401	1,277	24		30
Apprentices .....	8	8			
Artists .....	11	9	2		
Bankers and brokers .....	10	8	1		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	41	35	6		1
Book binders .....	3	2	1		
Box makers (wood) .....	5	2	3		
Broom and brush makers .....	232	182	32		18
Clergy .....	28	6	19		3
Clerks and copyists .....	102	96	4	2	
Confectioners .....	4	3	1		
Dentists .....	3	3			
Dressmakers .....	137	115	19		3
Dyers and cleaners .....	1		1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	3			
Employees of offices and banks .....	91	88	3		
Gardeners and florists .....	2	1	1		
Government officials and employees .....	191	181	10		
Hairdressers .....	4	4			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	12	6	6		
Hucksters and peddlers .....	1		1		
Laborers .....	34	31	2		
Laundresses .....	1,923	1,872	44		1
Lawyers .....	1	1			7



TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
FEMALES.—Continued					
Literary and scientific persons .....	22	22			
Merchants .....	90	55	35		
Messengers and office girls .....	72	65			
Musicians .....	16	16			
Nurses .....	96	69	25		2
Operatives cigar factories .....	907	894	8	2	3
Packers and shippers .....	5	2	3		
Painters .....	1	1			
Pharmacists .....	23	23			
Physicians and surgeons .....	1	1			
Porters .....	15	7	8		
Printers and lithographers .....	8	8			
Rail road employees .....	8	8			
Rope makers .....	1	1			
Sail and awning makers .....	47	39	1		7
Saleswomen .....	22	2	4		16
Seamstresses .....	2,128	2,071	47	2	8
Servants .....	5,436	4,839	547	3	47
Tailors .....	10	10			
Teachers .....	1,216	1,125	41	10	40
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	80	77	3		
Weavers .....	35	35			

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

MALES					
Actors .....	1	1			
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	101	58		1	19
Agriculturists .....	45,013	27,975	11,581	125	6,382
Apprentices .....	118	66	39		18
Architects and draftsmen .....	21	11	8	2	
Artists .....	18	12	6		
Bakers .....	450	301	147	2	
Bankers and brokers .....	218	164	39	9	6
Barbers and hairdressers .....	569	482	64	2	21
Blacksmiths .....	308	192	107	3	6
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	86	40	35	3	8
Boiler makers .....	11	11			
Bookbinders .....	12	10	2		
Box makers (wood) .....	23	13	8	2	
Brickmakers .....	150	83	66	1	
Broom and brush makers .....	20	6	13		1
Builders and contractors .....	10	3	3		4
Butchers .....	199	144	48		7
Cabinetmakers .....	62	47	13		2
Carpenters .....	2,171	1,308	641	8	214
Carriage and wagon builders .....	516	348	156	1	11
Clergymen .....	59	14	40		5
Clerks and copyists .....	362	288	51	7	16
Confectioners .....	140	56	28	1	55
Coopers .....	13	10	2		1
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	244	69	171		4
Dairymen .....	74	64	9		1
Dentists .....	10	8		1	1
Draymen and hackmen .....	689	468	205		16
Dressmakers .....	49	45	4		
Dyers and cleaners .....	54	53	1		
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	580	227	297	56	
Employees of offices and banks .....	514	394	81	5	34
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	87	59	7	18	3
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	33	26	2		5
Engravers .....	5	5			
Electricians .....	99	59	30	4	6
Fishermen .....	71	62	7		2
Gardeners and florists .....	56	20	27		9

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Gold and silver smiths .....	37	34			3
Government officials and employees .....	485	444	34	1	6
Harness makers .....	1	1			
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	211	50	102	1	58
Hucksters and peddlers .....	26	15	3		8
Journalists .....	57	39	15		3
Laborers .....	3,019	1,110	1,083	24	802
Launderers .....	464	38	20	1	405
Lawyers .....	95	87	6	1	1
Literary and scientific persons .....	11	9	2		
Livery stable keepers .....	58	24	25	3	6
Lumbermen .....	105	65	33		7
Machinists .....	198	138	41	2	17
Masons .....	1,089	797	252	1	39
Mechanics .....	1,625	1,025	420	27	152
Merchants .....	5,795	2,663	2,549	22	561
Messengers and office boys .....	201	175	21		5
Miners and quarrymen .....	24	3	20	1	
Molders .....	55	33	14	1	7
Musicians .....	74	48	20		6
Nurses .....	39	17	18		4
Operatives cigar factories .....	377	337	34	5	1
Packers and shippers .....	28	13	15		
Painters .....	273	202	30	1	40
Pharmacists .....	82	68	11	2	1
Photographers .....	47	24	20		3
Physicians and surgeons .....	97	85	9	2	1
Plumbers .....	29	23	6		
Policemen and soldiers .....	1,368	1,285	80		3
Porters .....	28	13	8		7
Printers .....	8	8			
Printers and lithographers .....	85	83	2		
Railroad employees .....	1,520	714	703	15	88
Rope makers .....	16	8	6		2
Sail and awning makers .....	21	11	9		1
Sailors and boatmen .....	440	390	44		6
Salesmen .....	106	44	53	5	4
Seamstresses .....	4	4			
Servants .....	2,389	1,089	952	12	336
Ship and boat builders .....	9	8	1		
Shirt makers .....	2	2			
Shoemakers .....	2	2			
Stock raisers and drovers .....	518	475	4	2	37
Stonecutters .....	1,129	1,040	75	5	9
Street railway employees .....	3	2			
Sugar masters .....	252	192	54	3	3
Tailors .....	56	43	8	1	4
Tanners .....	489	328	121	1	39
Teachers .....	51	33	16		5
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	154	119	19	1	15
Tinsmiths .....	657	558	75	15	9
Trunk and leather case makers .....	74	54	16		4
Veterinary surgeons .....	17	14	3		
Watch and clock makers .....	17	14	3		
Weavers .....	23	17	4	1	1
Wood choppers .....	1	1			
	43	25	12		6
FEMALES					
Agriculturists .....	181	120	24	8	29
Artists .....	8	2	5		1
Bankers and brokers .....	8	3	5		
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	10	6	4		
Book binders .....	13	13			
Broom and brush makers .....	39	29	10		
Clergy .....	41	10	22		9
Clerks and copyists .....	76	71	4	1	
Confectioners .....	4	4			

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
FEMALES.—Continued					
Dressmakers	232	234	43		5
Dyers and cleaners	2	2			
Employees of manufacturing companies	3	3			
Employees of offices and banks	51	44	3	1	3
Government officials and employees	79	74	5		
Hairdressers	1	1			
Hotel and restaurant keepers	7	3			4
Hucksters and peddlers	5				5
Laborers	29	9	1		19
Launderers	479	318	57	6	98
Lawyers	2	2			
Literary and scientific persons	1	1			
Merchants	60	40	12	2	6
Messengers and office girls	13	7	6		
Musicians	3	3			
Nurses	63	52	7		4
Operatives cigar factories	18	15	3		
Pharmacists	11	9	1		1
Porters	11	4	7		
Printers and lithographers	27	14	13		
Rail road employees	44	44			
Sail and awning makers	93	63	30		
Saleswomen	19	3	5		11
Seamstresses	242	222	18	2	
Servants	2,563	2,189	211	11	152
Stock raisers and drovers	7	7			
Tailors	2	2			
Teachers	336	316	13	3	4
Telegraph and telephone employees	53	53			
Weavers	1	1			

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

MALES					
Actors	1	1			
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors	321	207	93	4	17
Agriculturists	129,403	99,568	5,908	146	23,781
Apprentices	101	47	9	4	41
Architects and draftsmen	9	6	3		
Artists	9	4	3		2
Bakers	1,694	1,502	149	13	
Bankers and brokers	336	283	45	4	4
Barbers and hairdressers	1,205	1,101	75	11	18
Blacksmiths	753	582	98	8	68
Boarding house keepers and stewards	87	61	19	5	2
Boiler makers	59	31	20		8
Bookbinders	70	63	2		
Box makers (wood)	13	7	3		3
Brickmakers	212	161	27	4	20
Broom and brush makers	7	7			
Builders and contractors	223	141	29	6	47
Butchers	398	332	27		9
Cabinetmakers	45	24	15		
Carpenters	5,143	3,698	612	54	779
Carriage and wagon builders	1,148	807	181	6	154
Clergymen	103	20	45	1	37
Clerks and copyists	1,099	836	127	32	74
Confectioners	319	207	41	3	68
Coopers	64	58	2	2	2
Charcoal and coal dealers	234	114	115		5
Dairymen	191	137	46		8
Dentists	18	16			2
Draymen and hackmen	1,530	1,113	340	19	58
Dressmakers	18	9	7		2
Dyers and cleaners	13	6	6		1

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued*  
 PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
<b>MALES.—Continued</b>					
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	550	227	265	9	49
Employees of offices and banks .....	582	445	62	24	31
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	135	95	13	16	12
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	57	55	2		
Engravers .....	2				2
Electricians .....	174	126	33	8	7
Fishermen .....	225	176	41	2	6
Gardeners and florists .....	97	45	23		25
Gold and silver smiths .....	117	101	5	11	
Government officials and employees .....	1,031	959	56	3	13
Harness makers .....	160	147	8	5	
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	432	162	197	8	65
Hucksters and peddlers .....	33	51	19	13	
Journalists .....	33	31	2		
Laborers .....	4,520	2,546	879	42	1,053
Laundrerers .....	847	252	27	5	563
Lawyers .....	155	146	7	1	1
Literary and scientific persons .....	18	18			
Livery stable keepers .....	144	46	41	8	49
Lumbermen .....	131	86	32		13
Machinists .....	517	287	144	15	71
Masons .....	1,690	1,270	227	19	174
Mechanics .....	3,002	1,856	521	83	512
Merchants .....	11,847	6,960	3,799	129	959
Messengers and office boys .....	205	164	23	8	15
Miners and quarrymen .....	478	120	332	4	22
Molders .....	136	99	33	1	3
Musicians .....	63	58	4		1
Nurses .....	51	25	16	2	8
Operatives cigar factories .....	2,985	2,962	15	5	8
Packers and shippers .....	56	44	11		1
Painters .....	453	321	88	10	84
Pharmacists .....	184	156	19	5	4
Photographers .....	67	40	15	1	11
Physicians and surgeons .....	149	133	9	8	4
Plumbers .....	10	8	1	1	
Policemen and soldiers .....	2,623	2,480	111	8	24
Porters .....	59	39	14		6
Potters .....	53	41	7		5
Printers and litographers .....	239	219	10	2	8
Railroad employees .....	1,881	762	630	31	258
Rope makers .....	5	5			
Sail and awning makers .....	5	5			
Sailors and boatmen .....	968	760	179	9	20
Salesmen .....	1,950	1,125	623	40	159
Seamstresses .....	9	6	1	1	1
Servants .....	10,103	5,116	2,858	253	1,876
Ship and boat builders .....	2	2			
Shirt makers .....	6	6			
Shoemakers .....	1,003	750	115	13	125
Stock raisers and drovers .....	991	930	55	1	5
Stonecutters .....	36	28	4		4
Street railway employees .....	117	83	29		5
Sugar masters .....	38	36	1	1	
Tailors .....	1,488	1,161	106	11	210
Tanners .....	86	61	16	1	8
Teachers .....	250	167	35	4	44
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	424	357	43	4	20
Tinsmiths .....	118	103	8	2	5
Trunk and leather case makers .....	91	83	7		1
Veterinary surgeons .....	16	9	1		
Watch and clock makers .....	12	6	4		2
Weavers .....	60	45	15		
Wood choppers .....	60	32	14		14
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1	1			
Agriculturists .....	2,964	2,408	52	210	294
Artists .....	2	2			

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.*—Continued

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
FEMALES.—Continued					
Bankers and brokers .....	8	5			3
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	29	23	2	1	3
Broom and brush makers .....	67	64	3		
Clergy .....	62	12	28		21
Clerks and copyists .....	126	107	6	3	10
Confectioners .....	25	17	8		
Dressmakers .....	229	193	8	28	
Dyers and cleaners .....	1	1			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	3	1	1		
Employees of offices and banks .....	34	31		2	1
Gold and silver smiths .....	2	2			
Government officials and employees .....	73	72		1	
Hairdressers .....	3	2	1		
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	11	2	3		6
Hucksters and peddlers .....	5	2	3		
Laborers .....	92	81	5		6
Laundresses .....	1,087	810	41	38	198
Literary and scientific persons .....	2	2			
Merchants .....	190	109	28	5	48
Messengers and office girls .....	10	9			1
Musicians .....	5	5			
Nurses .....	83	63	9	6	5
Operatives cigar factories .....	115	101	4		10
Packers and shippers .....	3	1			2
Painters .....	4	2	2		
Pharmacists .....	20	19	1		
Physicians and surgeons .....	9	4			
Porters .....	6	4	2		
Printers and lithographers .....	7	6	1		
Rail road employees .....	33	33			
Rope makers .....	111	99	12		
Sail and awning makers .....	27	17	10		
Saleswomen .....	25	11	12		2
Seamstresses .....	1,319	1,046	32	16	225
Servants .....	8,293	6,114	688	77	1,414
Tailors .....	17	10	7		
Teachers .....	795	736	26	13	20
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	50	39	9		2
Weavers .....	11	11			

CITY OF HAVANA

MALES					
Actors .....	75	35	33	1	6
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	512	205	256	13	38
Agriculturists .....	1,471	1,076	303	7	105
Apprentices .....	888	706	111	6	2
Architects and draftsmen .....	221	152	53	6	10
Artists .....	224	131	64	9	20
Bakers .....	615	261	348	4	2
Bankers and brokers .....	986	591	368	18	12
Barbers and hairdressers .....	1,199	902	276	9	32
Blacksmiths .....	733	541	174	4	14
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	117	41	69	5	2
Boiler makers .....	145	102	42		1
Bookbinders .....	90	86	3		1
Box makers (wood) .....	187	125	60	1	1
Brickmakers .....	92	66	26		
Broom and brush makers .....	42	33	9		
Builders and contractors .....	202	133	59	3	7
Butchers .....	283	144	136		3

TABLE 28.—Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued

## CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Cabinetmakers .....	282	189	110	1	2
Carpenters .....	4,571	2,885	1,467	36	183
Carriage and wagon builders .....	1,356	823	507	18	10
Clergymen .....	236	53	170	5	8
Clerks and copyists .....	2,613	1,704	756	71	82
Confectioners .....	326	158	161	4	3
Coopers .....	204	169	31	1	3
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	276	47	227	1	1
Dairymen .....	345	179	150		16
Dentists .....	97	80	5	5	7
Draymen and hackmen .....	5,564	3,475	2,026	19	44
Dressmakers .....	20	19	1		
Dyers and cleaners .....	73	32	34	2	5
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	2,461	976	1,352	48	85
Employees of offices and banks .....	3,910	3,086	616	84	124
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	534	378	40	50	66
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	287	270	14		3
Engravers .....	70	53	14	2	1
Electricians .....	490	338	128	9	15
Fishermen .....	65	49	16		
Gardeners and florists .....	511	252	240	3	16
Gold and silver smiths .....	327	208	89	5	25
Government officials and employees .....	4,661	4,411	299	74	77
Harness makers .....	215	189	24		2
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	745	180	476	4	85
Hucksters and peddlers .....	229	155	74		
Journalists .....	416	317	77	8	14
Laborers .....	9,615	6,167	3,202	71	205
Launderers .....	1,499	268	568	3	660
Lawyers .....	893	818	48	8	19
Literary and scientific persons .....	123	93	20	4	6
Livery stable keepers .....	107	68	38		1
Lumbermen .....	6	5	1		
Machinists .....	723	507	182	15	19
Masons .....	5,175	3,254	1,818	24	79
Mechanics .....	4,468	3,375	855	70	168
Merchants .....	19,878	7,064	10,605	323	1,866
Messengers and office boys .....	608	523	75	5	5
Miners and quarrymen .....	79	38	37	1	3
Molders .....	193	127	63		3
Musicians .....	324	251	66	5	2
Nurses .....	55	21	32		2
Operatives cigar factories .....	6,478	5,798	602	55	28
Packers and shippers .....	83	71	11		1
Painters .....	1,615	1,364	202	15	34
Pharmacists .....	370	329	34	5	2
Photographers .....	145	108	25		12
Physicians and surgeons .....	631	588	50	11	12
Plumbers .....	127	97	23	3	4
Policemen and soldiers .....	3,991	3,556	397	10	28
Porters .....	130	26	100	1	3
Potters .....	36	23	13		
Printers and lithographers .....	1,388	1,084	267	13	22
Railroad employees .....	1,367	1,084	286	24	23
Rope makers .....	73	72	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	23	20	3		
Sailors and boatmen .....	1,182	391	721	22	48
Salesmen .....	7,765	2,112	4,928	80	696
Seamstresses .....	30	19	9		2
Servants .....	14,601	6,288	7,347	72	794
Ship and boat builders .....	25	21	4		
Shirt makers .....	38	21	17		
Shoemakers .....	1,350	830	454	6	60
Stock raisers and drovers .....	90	87	3		
Stonecutters .....	122	63	58	1	
Street railway employees .....	1,005	585	396	11	14
Sugar masters .....	100	82	13	1	4
Tailors .....	1,455	808	610	5	32
Tanners .....	27	21	6		

TABLE 28.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations according to sex and place of birth, by provinces.—Continued*

CITY OF HAVANA.—Continued

SEX, PROFESSION, ETC.	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	Other countries
MALES.—Continued					
Teachers .....	579	360	161	13	42
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	804	723	60	11	10
Tinsmiths .....	201	163	31	2	5
Trunk and leather case makers .....	129	108	21		
Veterinary surgeons .....	45	37	6		
Watch and clock makers .....	78	48	26		4
Weavers .....	19	11	8		
Wood choppers .....	25	12	13		
FEMALES					
Actresses .....	43	33	3	2	5
Agents, (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	7	2	1	2	2
Agriculturists .....	13	5	6		2
Apprentices .....	47	38	9		
Artists .....	58	20	23	8	7
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	84	32	44	4	4
Book binders .....	21	18	2		
Broom and brush makers .....	22	14	8		
Clergy .....	33	10	21	1	1
Clerks and copyists .....	244	194	44	1	5
Confectioners .....	17	15	2		
Dressmakers .....	690	591	50	7	12
Dyers and cleaners .....	2	2			
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	383	318	55	3	7
Employees of offices and banks .....	537	461	40	21	15
Engravers .....	6	5	1		
Gardeners and florists .....	5	1	4		
Gold and silver smiths .....	10	7	3		
Government officials and employees .....	689	649	20	10	10
Hairdressers .....	65	35	27		3
Hotel and restaurant keepers .....	288	105	134	21	28
Hucksters and peddlers .....	2	1	1		
Journalists .....	3	3			
Laborers .....	88	68	15		5
Launderers .....	2,137	2,025	71	12	29
Lawyers .....	2	2			
Literary and scientific persons .....	15	14	1		
Merchants .....	300	203	80	3	14
Messengers and office girls .....	1	1			
Musicians .....	39	28	11		
Nurses .....	372	314	39	12	7
Operatives cigar factories .....	1,716	1,509	181	16	10
Packers and shippers .....	5	5			
Painters .....	7	7			
Pharmacists .....	101	92	6	2	1
Physicians and surgeons .....	23	19	2		2
Porters .....	10	8			2
Printers and lithographers .....	136	123	7	3	3
Rail road employees .....	78	77	1		
Sail and awning makers .....	233	193	31		9
Saleswomen .....	106	64	27	4	11
Seamstresses .....	2,969	2,519	404	20	26
Servants .....	12,134	6,028	5,710	61	335
Shirtmakers .....	11	11			
Tailors .....	107	91	15	1	
Teachers .....	1,162	913	115	47	87
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	67	63	2	2	
Trunk leather case makers .....	2	2			
Watch and clock makers .....	1	1			
Weavers .....	93	93			

TABLE 29.—Persons engaged in all occupations, by provinces

OCCUPATIONS, ETC.	Cuba	Camagüey	Havana	City of Havana	Matanzas	Oriente	Pinar del Río	Santa Clara
Total number of persons gainfully employed:	948,841	83,413	264,874	156,685	104,513	216,840	76,707	202,494
Actors .....	130	1	119	118	5	1	1	3
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors .....	1,705	101	619	519	397	322	39	257
Agriculturists .....	452,561	46,194	53,691	1,484	55,144	132,367	51,681	113,574
Apprentices .....	2,200	118	1,249	935	295	101	58	409
Architects and draftsmen .....	305	91	270	221	14	9	8	23
Artists .....	442	26	328	282	26	11	4	47
Bakers .....	5,388	450	1,282	615	550	1,834	361	1,008
Bankers and brokers .....	2,491	223	1,185	989	123	344	55	558
Barbers and hairdressers .....	6,377	576	1,961	1,291	433	1,208	278	1,678
Blacksmiths .....	3,662	308	733	733	433	756	148	918
Boarding house keepers and stewards .....	1,544	96	452	201	331	116	166	333
Boiler makers .....	861	11	244	145	301	59	2	244
Bookbinders .....	237	25	117	111	11	70	4	10
Box makers (wood) .....	445	23	251	187	63	13	2	48
Broom and brush makers .....	1,005	160	221	62	71	212	50	301
Brickmakers .....	651	59	190	64	58	74	28	272
Builders and contractors .....	870	10	318	202	20	223	23	277
Butchers .....	1,736	196	487	283	232	308	98	322
Cabinetmakers .....	505	33	299	287	64	57	11	41
Carpenters .....	21,984	2,171	6,756	4,571	2,407	5,143	780	4,637
Carrriage and wagon builders .....	5,294	516	1,961	1,376	272	1,148	381	971
Clergymen .....	880	100	374	269	81	165	34	196
Clerks and copyists .....	7,235	438	8,567	2,877	816	1,225	233	956
Confectioners .....	611	144	513	343	151	344	69	393
Coopers .....	827	13	244	204	129	64	4	73
Charcoal and coal dealers .....	2,969	244	547	276	261	234	451	1,282
Dairymen .....	1,010	74	388	345	138	191	13	206
Dentists .....	314	106	106	97	51	78	5	123
Draymen and hackmen .....	12,419	689	5,991	5,564	1,404	1,530	703	2,072
Dressmakers .....	2,005	331	980	680	238	247	67	152
Dress and cleaners .....	198	56	89	75	23	14	3	14
Employees of manufacturing companies .....	5,774	583	3,179	2,844	973	553	352	761
Employees of offices and banks .....	7,548	565	4,500	4,417	381	613	121	1,205
Engineers (civil) and surveyors .....	1,286	87	619	534	92	139	42	260
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines) .....	505	62	801	282	48	45	3	46
Electricians .....	90	5	80	76	3	2	35	187
Engravers .....	1,835	89	672	490	163	174	60	683
Fishermen .....	1,522	71	334	65	149	225		



TABLE 29.—Persons engaged in all occupations, by provinces.—Continued

OCCUPATIONS, ETC.	Cuba	Camagüey	Havana	City of Havana	Matanzas	Oriente	Pinar del Río	Santa Clara
Gardeners and florists.....	1,055	53	657	516	118	97	13	114
Gold and silver smiths.....	681	37	377	337	42	119	11	96
Government officials and employees.....	11,004	564	6,812	5,550	773	1,104	765	989
Harness makers.....	1,980	1	322	215	223	160	44	230
Hotel and restaurant keepers.....	3,272	218	1,192	1,033	369	443	153	397
Hucksters and peddlers.....	826	31	235	231	245	88	60	117
Journalists.....	748	57	528	419	46	33	15	69
Laborers.....	31,957	3,048	16,157	9,733	2,743	4,612	801	4,596
Laundresses.....	12,961	943	4,540	3,636	2,326	1,964	595	2,620
Lawyers.....	1,578	97	1,029	805	64	155	65	103
Literary and scientific persons.....	345	12	145	138	18	20	84	66
Livery stable keepers.....	620	53	143	107	120	144	42	113
Lumbermen.....	448	105	166	6	11	131	10	28
Machinists.....	2,836	188	1,027	723	718	517	40	236
Masons.....	14,025	1,089	6,698	5,175	1,670	1,690	348	2,580
Mechanics.....	16,663	1,625	6,027	4,468	1,741	3,002	404	3,864
Merchants.....	67,433	5,855	30,470	20,178	4,046	12,037	3,161	11,914
Messengers and office boys.....	2,001	214	809	606	197	215	91	475
Miners and quarrymen.....	1,373	24	171	79	74	478	566	65
Molders.....	989	55	260	193	269	126	6	234
Musicians.....	862	77	456	363	111	68	34	116
Nurses.....	872	102	489	327	86	134	12	149
Operatives cigar factories.....	25,339	395	14,762	8,194	895	3,100	1,608	4,629
Packers and shippers.....	515	28	147	88	49	59	16	216
Painters.....	3,460	273	1,896	1,622	267	457	55	512
Pharmacists.....	1,424	63	646	471	135	204	122	224
Photographers.....	456	47	181	145	145	67	20	110
Physicians and surgeons.....	1,771	97	1,010	634	188	158	59	250
Plumbers.....	1,171	29	133	97	2	10	2	10
Police and soldiers.....	16,638	1,368	7,200	3,991	1,607	2,023	1,401	2,439
Porters.....	429	39	234	140	25	65	18	43
Potters.....	375	8	57	36	9	53	18	230
Printers and lithographers.....	2,422	112	1,652	1,522	113	246	23	276
Rail road employees.....	10,429	1,564	2,411	1,445	1,721	1,914	239	2,580
Rope makers.....	252	16	103	73	7	116	1	4
Sail and awning makers.....	578	114	266	256	45	32	41	60
Sailors and boatmen.....	5,411	440	2,068	1,182	333	963	294	1,303
Salesmen.....	15,084	125	7,910	7,871	2,870	1,975	545	2,559
Seamstresses.....	9,410	246	4,462	2,699	879	1,328	322	2,149
Servants.....	83,157	4,952	32,066	26,735	7,818	18,396	6,296	13,599
Ship and boat builders.....	132	9	110	25	1	2	2	10

	104	2	55	49	18	6	1	22
Shirt makers .....	6,195	518	1,890	1,350	1,011	1,003	275	1,508
Shoemakers .....	3,334	1,136	140	90	261	991	103	703
Stock raisers and drovers .....	841	2	150	122	126	36	17	9
Stonecutters .....	1,768	252	1,257	1,005	90	117		52
Street-railway employees .....	511	56	158	100	135	38	26	196
Sugar masters .....	5,882	491	2,050	1,562	576	1,505	191	1,069
Tailors .....	421	64	60	27	79	86	9	143
Tanners .....	7,033	490	2,477	1,741	977	1,045	493	1,611
Teachers .....	3,280	710	1,184	871	310	474	114	488
Telegraph and telephone employees .....	759	74	288	201	96	118	22	158
Trunk and leather case makers .....	533	17	156	131	88	91	6	175
Tinsmiths .....	117	17	43	43	14	10	13	15
Veterinary surgeons .....	229	23	95	79	39	12	11	49
Watch and clock makers .....	490	2	235	112	41	71	41	100
Weavers .....	498	43	107	95	30	60	39	149
Wood choppers .....	7,646	225	2,723	2,433	1,525	2,008	593	572
Other occupations .....								

TABLE 30.—Number and size of families, by provinces

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCES	Total population	Total number of families	Average size	PERSONS TO A FAMILY											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 a 15	16 a 20
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>2,889,004</b>	<b>511,056</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>61,709</b>	<b>61,207</b>	<b>59,867</b>	<b>55,748</b>	<b>52,309</b>	<b>47,455</b>	<b>41,379</b>	<b>35,048</b>	<b>28,019</b>	<b>20,837</b>	<b>35,450</b>	<b>6,943</b>
Pinar del Río	281,198	43,782	5.9	3,725	4,220	4,760	4,687	4,646	4,488	4,149	3,578	3,055	2,282	3,489	508
Havana	697,583	112,955	6.2	13,990	13,312	13,819	12,439	11,571	10,320	8,583	7,078	5,226	3,994	7,655	2,486
City of Havana	363,506	51,264	7.1	6,317	6,129	6,883	5,349	4,850	4,236	3,457	2,893	2,251	1,792	4,031	1,085
Matanzas	312,704	61,902	4.8	11,140	9,380	8,237	7,138	6,545	5,495	4,679	3,787	2,810	1,921	3,031	457
Santa Clara	677,697	118,834	5.5	13,376	14,073	14,242	13,188	12,012	11,204	9,854	8,338	6,930	5,039	8,734	1,135
Camaguey	228,913	41,358	5.5	4,862	5,105	5,165	4,737	4,271	3,784	3,288	2,670	2,129	1,451	2,949	466
Oriente	730,909	129,225	5.6	14,616	14,942	14,181	13,558	13,264	12,184	10,806	9,417	7,719	5,970	9,592	1,891

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Total number of families	Average size	PERSONS TO A FAMILY											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 a 15	16 a 20
<b>The province</b>	<b>251,198</b>	<b>43,782</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>508</b>
Artemisa	21,497	4,025	5.3	538	481	433	450	429	401	348	281	211	145	246	48
Cabanas	17,645	3,508	5.0	556	421	442	392	366	297	293	224	204	134	182	12
Candelaria	9,691	1,490	6.5	88	152	178	165	163	188	141	120	99	69	103	13
Consolidación del Norte	32,597	2,165	6.2	105	157	223	238	248	222	252	213	191	120	171	24
Consolidación del Sur	32,496	5,175	6.2	265	436	355	578	548	563	350	432	426	309	468	53
Guanajay	11,745	2,272	5.1	294	295	315	265	242	231	175	152	97	90	90	10
Guaná	20,048	3,186	6.2	239	270	256	312	340	305	312	262	249	208	319	16
Manatí	10,592	1,603	6.6	90	126	161	159	153	154	151	152	138	129	137	45
Maril	8,514	1,596	5.3	196	174	181	194	183	164	136	121	77	52	107	24
Los Palacios	13,490	2,240	6.0	168	242	253	221	228	245	210	202	146	111	177	22
Pinar del Río	47,858	7,582	6.3	475	665	746	784	818	825	750	650	546	412	716	132
City of Pinar del Río	13,728	2,620	5.3	289	332	386	357	307	295	215	153	117	71	122	27
San Cristóbal	13,195	2,240	5.8	219	207	240	231	227	202	229	179	178	122	175	24
San Juan y Martínez	17,214	2,875	5.9	277	251	291	290	332	287	246	244	202	160	245	38
San Luis	10,547	1,733	6.0	98	167	207	177	198	175	154	173	124	94	151	11
Viales	12,971	2,092	6.2	117	173	238	231	209	229	222	173	167	129	178	21

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province	697,583	112,955	6.2	13,990	13,487	13,312	12,459	11,571	10,320	8,563	7,058	5,326	3,994	7,655	2,486	2,754
Aguacate	9,123	1,754	5.2	218	214	206	217	186	175	142	107	91	67	109	16	6
Alquizar	11,815	1,951	6.0	162	174	206	212	201	197	209	172	140	89	146	40	3
Batabanó	14,510	2,744	5.2	535	341	288	286	268	245	224	182	123	95	132	34	21
Beuta	10,181	1,953	5.2	223	227	256	247	208	198	155	133	98	69	114	18	7
Bejucal	18,239	2,350	5.6	249	341	252	297	282	213	217	133	78	63	136	41	23
Guanabacoa	31,389	5,243	5.9	474	573	610	631	603	564	414	308	301	221	307	100	47
City of Guanabacoa	16,352	2,890	5.7	263	360	354	378	358	307	198	198	144	96	156	52	26
Caimito del Guayabal	6,112	1,107	5.5	99	99	135	122	131	117	110	86	63	60	70	12	3
Güines	27,917	5,418	5.1	638	755	721	617	555	542	438	355	259	183	298	56	21
City of Güines	13,679	3,005	4.5	425	499	422	374	311	277	236	170	96	76	101	13	4
Güira de Melena	15,179	3,648	4.2	547	383	308	360	423	450	311	263	123	108	221	65	23
Havana	363,506	51,261	7.1	6,311	6,129	5,883	5,349	4,870	4,236	3,457	2,863	2,251	1,792	4,031	1,685	2,397
City of Havana	363,506	51,261	7.1	6,311	6,129	5,883	5,349	4,870	4,236	3,457	2,863	2,251	1,792	4,031	1,685	2,397
Isla de Pinos	4,228	1,072	3.9	258	155	143	113	111	65	66	45	40	21	45	6	3
Jaruco	20,752	3,177	6.5	469	371	290	285	271	236	268	234	209	136	275	99	37
La Salud	5,722	988	5.7	131	100	110	117	96	83	92	60	53	37	88	18	3
Madrugá	7,787	1,489	5.2	164	183	198	152	175	143	130	106	75	50	95	16	2
Marianao	37,464	7,038	5.3	950	889	911	921	839	701	533	419	283	143	345	62	42
City of Marianao	30,701	5,837	5.3	828	774	751	753	705	571	426	330	226	109	265	52	36
Melena del Sur	15,365	3,175	4.8	536	387	394	349	318	301	242	192	163	121	137	49	11
Nueva Paz	15,324	3,057	5.0	431	367	377	336	313	284	239	179	163	137	168	49	11
Regia	14,486	2,194	6.6	186	245	268	223	229	238	165	148	111	103	170	53	15
City of Regia	14,486	2,194	6.6	186	245	268	223	229	238	165	148	111	103	170	53	15
San Antonio de los Baños	22,834	4,020	5.6	300	444	459	493	430	332	362	298	213	177	291	38	20
City of S. Antonio de los Baños	10,645	2,083	5.1	167	270	273	295	276	232	159	141	86	61	107	10	6
San Nicolás	15,576	3,074	5.0	387	411	392	364	343	290	233	198	147	114	163	20	9
San José de las Lajas	15,718	2,928	5.3	310	345	365	350	307	303	256	212	175	106	174	18	6
Santa María del Rosario	4,913	928	5.3	109	104	104	108	77	100	95	83	60	34	39	15	3
Santiago de las Vegas	14,427	2,383	6.0	253	270	346	324	292	250	205	165	101	63	98	19	9

TABLE 30.—*Number and size of families, by provinces.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Total number of families	Aver. age size	PERSONS TO A FAMILY												21 yms is
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 a 15	16 a 20	
The province .....	312,704	61,902	4.8	11,140	9,380	8,237	7,138	6,545	5,495	4,679	3,737	2,840	1,921	3,031	457	252
Agramonte .....	12,547	2,702	4.6	574	363	398	278	264	231	178	150	133	59	145	20	9
Alacranes .....	9,057	1,949	4.6	323	236	301	198	191	169	126	97	86	45	107	8	3
Bolondron .....	12,516	2,373	5.3	323	336	319	247	248	212	174	168	124	75	140	30	16
Cardenas .....	32,753	6,647	4.9	1,110	1,010	892	787	671	525	432	353	276	191	307	69	56
City of Cardenas .....	27,477	5,592	4.9	970	885	737	684	573	445	347	286	223	156	244	58	42
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	1,879	4.7	288	313	240	190	194	143	166	113	83	59	77	8	2
Colón .....	27,550	5,494	5.0	886	771	653	599	559	460	393	313	278	180	309	61	23
City of Colón .....	8,046	1,805	4.3	445	304	237	205	174	141	101	73	72	44	63	19	9
Guamacaro .....	11,389	2,251	5.1	405	332	274	231	216	197	181	139	97	74	90	8	7
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	1,873	5.5	161	231	240	192	208	189	181	133	119	74	118	20	7
Jovellanos .....	14,115	3,108	4.5	931	481	315	251	216	179	172	138	94	74	165	53	39
Manguito .....	18,659	4,593	4.1	1,252	697	532	458	370	339	292	202	154	99	173	29	9
Martí .....	23,878	4,996	4.8	895	764	628	490	503	437	357	293	205	142	230	40	42
Matanzas .....	62,638	12,667	4.9	1,403	1,773	1,766	1,638	1,450	1,234	1,002	789	571	434	550	41	16
City of Matanzas .....	41,674	9,548	4.4	1,055	1,374	1,344	1,234	1,065	905	769	598	298	226	202	21	5
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	4,220	4.5	778	638	560	490	447	340	281	236	162	120	151	18	9
Perico .....	12,098	2,589	4.7	651	420	316	280	232	197	145	132	87	55	61	9	4
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,949	1,435	5.5	115	207	184	167	154	138	119	126	71	54	91	9	2
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	1,758	5.2	193	205	209	187	183	137	172	129	109	74	100	7	5
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	1,634	5.1	255	226	198	148	174	127	137	108	98	44	105	13	1
Santa Ana .....	5,927	1,126	5.3	138	155	127	113	115	102	93	83	51	37	71	10	1
Unión de Reyes .....	6,119	1,696	3.6	508	263	225	169	150	121	78	75	39	22	43	4	1

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

The province	667,667	118,834	5.5	13,376	14,073	14,242	13,189	12,012	11,204	9,854	8,538	6,950	5,039	8,734	1,135	438
Abreus	6,183	1,407	4.4	261	213	185	184	113	125	101	65	58	32	56	4	3
Caabarrén	14,583	2,948	4.9	319	436	397	339	378	282	252	173	142	84	122	12	3
City of Caabarrén	12,088	2,457	4.9	258	377	330	298	318	239	221	132	109	70	93	9	3
Caibazar de Sagua	12,721	2,321	5.5	289	285	280	263	219	176	166	155	140	105	180	24	19
Camajuaní	15,941	2,987	5.3	392	351	375	322	295	289	235	164	157	123	223	29	2
Cienfuegos	95,895	18,755	5.1	2,625	2,564	2,376	2,137	1,556	1,680	1,364	1,173	907	708	1,133	158	70
City of Cienfuegos	97,241	7,621	4.9	1,024	1,090	1,054	964	797	1,680	1,364	1,173	907	708	1,133	158	24
Cifuentes	7,152	1,363	5.2	173	174	164	163	125	138	118	106	113	76	43	75	6
Corralillo	9,813	1,730	5.7	98	184	225	220	207	199	149	127	103	95	119	8	8
Crues	13,478	2,917	4.8	485	377	392	307	278	243	224	151	124	96	119	12	6
Encarniada	11,809	2,058	5.7	141	250	293	233	243	183	191	142	113	90	173	22	6
Esperanza	16,043	2,751	5.8	194	276	319	279	322	280	272	251	182	132	215	16	4
Paimura	9,443	1,810	5.2	210	249	231	214	192	154	130	99	97	68	133	22	11
Piacetas	24,062	4,467	5.4	427	355	557	515	454	470	374	340	285	184	280	17	7
City of Piacetas	9,402	1,495	6.3	132	246	218	204	184	149	105	91	63	54	71	6	2
Quemados de Güines	15,904	2,797	5.6	210	321	338	320	303	249	236	233	193	118	199	12	5
Rancho Veloz	8,356	1,582	5.3	169	203	183	190	158	163	129	110	110	65	86	11	5
Ranchuelo	7,046	1,335	5.3	123	162	195	163	137	125	130	90	77	49	76	6	3
Rodas	23,203	4,401	5.3	633	483	511	479	416	358	400	343	274	175	288	27	14
Sagua la Grande	31,192	6,531	4.8	927	948	920	806	673	584	476	394	297	198	295	32	11
City of Sagua la Grande	17,487	3,861	4.5	537	597	581	508	443	351	269	189	126	76	23	23	5
Sancti-Spiritus	79,341	13,423	5.9	1,403	1,427	1,470	1,511	1,366	1,277	1,145	979	784	619	1,194	168	80
City of Sancti-Spiritus	23,372	4,737	5.0	700	655	604	538	454	431	345	274	207	158	272	31	18
San Antonio de las Vueltas	24,097	3,610	6.7	204	328	349	359	324	332	371	342	288	216	408	60	29
San Diego del Valle	12,029	1,906	6.3	142	176	201	205	175	175	178	164	138	123	162	27	10
San Fernando de Camarones	9,686	1,518	6.1	108	146	180	145	166	151	128	130	113	59	147	27	13
San Juan de los Yeras	10,569	1,738	6.4	138	174	194	185	179	170	149	141	140	64	163	32	9
San Juan de los Remedios	25,045	4,178	6.0	427	451	499	443	383	407	339	329	247	203	366	55	29
City of San Juan de los Remedios	8,517	1,723	5.0	227	230	250	217	166	169	120	100	78	54	97	10	5
Santa Clara	63,151	10,691	5.9	1,096	1,138	1,181	1,197	1,075	1,038	900	813	679	523	892	114	63
City of Santa Clara	21,694	4,361	5.0	582	635	562	530	469	494	381	275	191	125	227	25	15
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	14,137	2,790	5.1	646	343	324	234	222	211	163	148	108	91	208	49	28
Santo Domingo	24,849	4,484	5.5	484	516	465	465	450	450	359	354	270	218	344	28	11
Trinidad	40,602	7,029	5.8	216	711	812	790	734	744	688	591	437	303	602	63	17
City of Trinidad	12,637	2,424	5.2	297	297	389	346	264	247	210	143	139	93	96	8	3
Yaguajay	21,491	3,708	5.8	350	392	397	398	389	355	332	312	238	179	304	50	12
Zaheta	10,224	1,700	6.0	174	189	185	183	173	142	152	110	113	73	172	31	6

TABLE 30.—*Number and size of families, by provinces.*—Continued  
 PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY  
 (The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Total number of families	Average size	PERSONS TO A FAMILY												
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 a 15	16 a 20	21 y más
The province .....	228,913	41,358	5.5	4,862	5,105	5,165	4,737	4,271	3,764	3,288	2,870	2,129	1,671	2,949	463	301
Camagüey .....	98,197	17,637	5.6	2,046	2,030	2,289	2,120	1,915	1,647	1,434	1,108	886	682	1,250	161	98
City of Camagüey .....	41,969	7,840	5.3	738	972	1,110	1,061	893	732	632	482	385	277	491	56	30
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	9,019	5.0	1,163	1,301	1,196	1,048	893	790	686	570	436	326	476	96	48
City of Ciego de Avila .....	16,408	3,379	4.8	492	499	453	378	324	317	256	224	138	97	165	28	8
Jatibonico .....	10,911	1,792	6.1	148	209	205	198	195	186	129	132	97	93	135	26	19
Morón .....	43,361	7,180	6.0	749	816	812	763	721	651	592	509	421	351	618	88	84
City of Morón .....	9,650	1,693	5.6	280	250	238	191	169	132	124	108	76	43	70	10	2
Nuevitas .....	15,690	2,886	5.5	333	383	343	345	266	246	258	188	149	97	177	27	21
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786	2,835	5.6	423	363	320	258	248	244	189	163	150	102	273	68	31

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province .....	730,909	129,225	5.6	14,616	14,942	14,181	13,558	13,264	12,184	10,806	9,417	7,719	5,970	9,592	1,891	1,085
A'to Songo .....	34,278	5,619	6.1	344	408	472	559	585	641	636	525	493	422	413	97	24
Banes .....	27,397	4,639	5.9	437	464	477	427	435	484	433	368	339	249	420	30	31
City of Banes .....	10,136	1,918	5.2	239	224	218	190	214	198	161	127	104	83	134	10	6
Baracoa .....	31,841	5,378	5.9	437	490	512	606	620	593	532	405	384	282	426	46	11
Bayamo .....	45,961	7,370	6.2	575	722	746	788	776	746	676	692	481	376	720	126	58
Campechuela .....	14,897	2,464	6.0	254	256	247	253	265	246	217	207	169	198	298	32	9
Caney .....	15,048	2,472	6.0	254	256	247	238	265	233	193	205	155	108	218	46	51
Cobre .....	90,747	3,307	6.2	324	332	309	330	296	340	280	262	222	165	363	69	37
Gibara .....	28,646	4,696	6.1	463	494	501	470	494	460	380	335	290	220	394	100	65
Guantánamo .....	68,987	16,397	4.2	3,076	3,035	1,890	1,639	1,592	1,209	1,038	912	692	516	692	145	60
City of Guantánamo .....	11,763	3,172	4.6	577	590	415	357	319	234	225	209	142	113	136	31	10
Holguín .....	91,267	14,587	6.2	1,656	1,494	1,570	1,424	1,451	1,343	1,172	1,024	879	720	1,367	314	229
City of Holguín .....	13,776	2,977	7.0	288	217	207	229	203	183	155	146	115	90	152	79	17
Jiguaní .....	22,669	3,967	5.6	388	350	427	418	411	413	373	325	268	211	288	115	30

Manzanillo .....	56,570	9,509	5.9	1,008	1,020	1,022	1,039	956	931	877	759	589	444	739	91	34
City of Manzanillo .....	22,331	4,163	5.3	535	451	480	470	469	405	545	311	231	158	258	31	10
Mayari .....	28,792	4,879	5.9	483	489	547	529	564	479	433	387	313	202	392	71	40
Niquero .....	14,186	2,586	5.4	196	262	272	252	289	226	216	197	184	154	289	40	9
Paima Soriano .....	49,531	9,030	5.4	980	983	1,075	1,014	548	871	739	627	525	390	600	157	138
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	6,783	5.9	680	680	737	680	684	677	696	547	412	313	539	108	70
Sagua de Tanamo .....	15,499	2,553	6.0	188	189	270	234	274	300	219	262	180	147	208	14	8
San Luis .....	19,961	3,330	5.9	320	366	338	347	353	300	282	269	206	154	310	40	35
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	12,498	5.2	1,770	1,898	1,793	1,370	1,445	1,155	1,012	802	676	483	563	201	130
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	62,083	12,492	4.9	1,574	1,717	1,659	1,439	1,352	1,096	962	760	633	449	528	194	129
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	6,191	5.5	863	756	742	651	901	531	486	411	322	288	472	58	27

TABLE 31.—Number and average size of families, by nativity and race of heads of families, by provinces  
(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCES	TOTAL NUMBER HEADS OF FAMILIES			NATIVE WHITE HEADS OF FAMILIES			FOREIGN WHITE HEADS OF FAMILIES			COLORED <sup>1</sup> HEADS OF FAMILIES		
	Total	Population represented	Average size of family	Total	Population represented	Average size of family	Total	Population represented	Average size of family	Total	Population represented	Average size of family
Cuba .....	511,056	2,889,004	5.7	274,932	1,816,017	6.6	92,798	272,030	2.9	143,326	800,957	5.6
Pinar del Río .....	43,782	291,193	5.9	28,765	192,408	6.7	4,778	9,672	1.9	10,241	59,718	5.8
Havana .....	112,955	697,583	6.2	62,913	447,004	7.1	28,897	109,727	3.8	21,175	140,822	6.7
City of Havana .....	51,264	363,506	7.1	23,957	197,199	8.2	18,336	85,501	4.7	8,971	80,806	9.0
Matanzas .....	61,902	312,704	4.8	32,378	192,681	6.0	10,600	24,617	2.3	21,944	95,405	4.3
Santa Clara .....	118,834	657,697	5.5	66,832	447,601	6.7	23,614	62,378	2.6	28,388	147,715	5.2
Camagüey .....	41,358	228,913	5.5	23,949	159,884	6.6	9,245	29,565	3.2	5,161	42,463	2.2
Oriente .....	129,225	730,969	5.6	60,115	379,436	6.3	15,666	36,570	2.3	53,414	314,893	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.



TABLE 32.—*Number of dwellings and families, of persons in each of them and of families in each dwelling, by provinces*

## CUBA

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

PROVINCES	Total population	Number of dwellings	Number of families	Families to a dwelling	Persons to a family	Persons to a dwelling
Cuba .....	2,889,004	381,528	511,066	1.3	7.6	5.7
Pinar del Río .....	261,198	33,512	43,782	1.2	7.3	5.9
Havana .....	697,583	66,507	112,955	1.7	10.5	6.2
City of Havana .....	363,506	31,631	51,264	1.6	11.5	7.1
Matanzas .....	312,704	47,583	64,902	1.4	6.6	4.8
Santa Clara .....	657,697	101,190	118,834	1.2	6.5	5.5
Camagüey .....	228,913	31,535	41,358	1.3	7.3	5.5
Oriente .....	730,909	99,201	120,225	1.3	7.4	5.6

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO

The province .....	261,198	35,512	43,782	1.2	7.3	5.9
MUNICIPALITIES						
Artemisa .....	21,497	3,705	4,625	1.1	5.8	5.3
Cabañas .....	17,645	2,315	3,508	1.5	7.6	5.0
Candelaria .....	9,091	1,295	1,490	1.2	7.5	6.5
Consolación del Norte .....	13,597	1,522	2,165	1.4	8.9	6.2
Consolación del Sur .....	32,496	3,896	5,175	1.3	8.3	6.2
Guanajay .....	11,745	1,848	2,272	1.2	6.4	5.1
Guane .....	20,046	2,233	3,186	1.4	9.0	6.2
Mantua .....	10,592	1,009	1,603	1.6	10.0	6.6
Maríel .....	8,614	1,167	1,596	1.4	5.4	5.3
Los Palacios .....	13,490	1,677	2,240	1.3	8.0	6.0
Pinar del Río .....	47,858	6,929	7,582	1.1	6.9	6.3
City of Pinar del Río .....	13,728	2,263	2,620	1.2	6.1	5.3
San Cristóbal .....	13,195	1,953	2,240	1.1	5.9	5.8
San Juan y Martínez .....	17,214	2,609	2,875	1.1	6.6	5.9
San Luis .....	10,547	1,635	1,733	1.1	6.4	6.0
Vinales .....	12,971	1,719	2,092	1.2	6.2	6.2

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA

The province .....	697,583	66,507	112,955	1.7	10.5	6.2
Aguaicate .....	9,123	817	1,754	2.1	11.1	5.2
Alquízar .....	11,815	1,246	1,951	1.6	9.5	6.0
Batabanó .....	14,510	1,385	2,744	2.0	5.3	5.2
Bauta .....	10,181	833	1,953	2.3	12.2	5.2
Bejucal .....	13,239	1,674	2,350	1.4	5.6	5.6
Guanabacoa .....	37,389	4,034	5,243	1.3	6.0	5.9
City of Guanabacoa .....	16,352	2,272	2,890	1.3	7.2	5.7
Caimito del Guayabal .....	6,112	755	1,107	1.5	8.1	5.5
Güines .....	27,917	3,111	5,418	1.7	9.0	5.1
City of Güines .....	13,679	1,895	3,005	1.6	7.2	4.5
Güira de Melena .....	15,179	2,990	3,648	1.2	5.7	4.2
Havana .....	363,506	31,631	51,264	1.6	11.5	7.1
City of Havana .....	363,506	31,631	51,264	1.6	11.5	7.1
Isla de Pinos .....	4,228	486	1,072	2.2	8.7	3.9
Jaruco .....	20,752	2,197	3,177	1.4	6.5	6.5
La Salud .....	5,722	427	988	2.3	13.4	5.7
Madrugá .....	7,787	627	1,489	2.4	5.2	5.2
Marianao .....	37,464	2,400	7,038	2.9	15.6	5.3
City of Marianao .....	30,701	1,758	5,831	3.3	17.5	5.3
Melena del Sur .....	15,368	1,004	3,175	3.2	15.3	4.8
Nueva Paz .....	15,324	1,145	3,057	2.7	13.4	5.0
Regla .....	14,489	1,757	2,194	1.2	8.2	6.6
City of Regla .....	14,489	1,757	2,194	1.2	8.2	6.6
San Antonio de los Baños .....	22,834	3,015	4,020	1.3	7.5	5.6
City of San Antonio de los Baños .....	10,645	1,595	2,083	1.3	5.1	5.1
San Nicolás .....	15,576	1,701	3,074	1.8	9.2	5.0
San José de las Lajas .....	15,718	1,497	2,928	2.0	10.5	5.3
Santa María del Rosario .....	4,913	463	928	2.0	10.6	5.3
Santiago de las Vegas .....	14,427	1,342	2,383	1.8	10.7	6.0

TABLE 32.—Number of dwellings and families, of persons in each of them and of families in each dwelling, by provinces.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Number of dwellings	Number of families	Families to a dwelling	Persons to a family	Persons to a dwelling
The province .....	312,704	47,583	64,902	1.4	6.6	4.8
Agramonte .....	12,547	1,348	2,702	2.0	9.4	4.6
Alacranes .....	9,067	1,243	1,549	1.6	7.3	4.6
Bolondrón .....	12,516	1,516	2,373	1.6	8.3	5.3
Cárdenas .....	32,753	4,633	6,647	1.4	7.1	4.9
City of Cárdenas .....	27,477	4,126	5,592	1.4	6.7	4.9
Carlos Rojas .....	8,900	1,114	1,879	1.7	8.0	4.7
Colón .....	27,560	3,647	5,494	1.5	7.6	5.0
City of Colón .....	8,046	1,228	1,865	1.5	6.5	4.3
Guamacaro .....	11,369	1,556	2,251	1.4	7.4	5.1
Jagüey Grande .....	10,282	1,364	1,873	1.4	7.5	5.5
Jovellanos .....	14,115	1,876	3,108	1.7	7.5	4.5
Manguito .....	18,559	2,742	4,503	1.6	6.8	4.1
Martí .....	23,878	3,874	4,996	1.3	6.2	4.8
Matanzas .....	62,638	10,593	12,637	1.2	5.9	4.9
City of Matanzas .....	41,574	8,835	9,548	1.1	4.7	4.4
Pedro Betancourt .....	18,874	3,300	4,220	1.3	5.7	4.5
Perico .....	12,068	2,547	2,589	1.0	4.7	4.7
Sabanilla del Encomendador .....	7,943	1,366	1,435	1.1	5.8	5.5
San Antonio de Cabezas .....	9,200	1,632	1,758	1.1	5.6	5.2
San José de los Ramos .....	8,313	1,244	1,634	1.3	6.7	5.1
Santa Ana .....	5,927	843	1,126	1.3	7.0	5.3
Unión de Reyes .....	6,195	1,146	1,698	1.5	5.4	3.6

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

The province .....	657,697	101,190	118,834	1.2	6.5	5.5
Abreus .....	6,183	1,238	1,407	1.1	5.0	4.4
Caibarién .....	14,583	2,590	2,948	1.1	5.6	4.9
City of Caibarién .....	12,088	2,278	2,457	1.1	5.3	4.9
Calabazar de Sagua .....	12,721	1,977	2,321	1.2	6.4	5.5
Camajuaní .....	15,941	2,668	2,987	1.1	6.0	5.3
Cienfuegos .....	95,865	14,713	18,755	1.3	6.5	5.1
City of Cienfuegos .....	37,241	5,295	7,621	1.4	7.0	4.9
Cifuentes .....	7,152	1,262	1,363	1.1	5.7	5.2
Corralillo .....	9,813	1,632	1,730	1.1	6.0	5.7
Cruces .....	13,478	2,462	2,817	1.1	5.5	4.8
Encrucijada .....	11,809	1,673	2,058	1.0	6.0	5.7
Esperanza .....	16,043	2,777	2,751	1.2	7.0	5.8
Palmira .....	9,443	1,493	1,810	1.2	6.3	5.2
Placetas .....	24,062	3,703	4,465	1.2	6.5	5.4
City of Placetas .....	9,402	1,259	1,495	1.2	7.5	6.3
Quemados de Güines .....	15,604	2,429	2,797	1.2	6.4	5.6
Rancho Veloz .....	8,356	1,347	1,582	1.2	6.2	5.3
Ranchuelo .....	7,046	1,153	1,338	1.2	6.1	5.3
Rodas .....	23,203	3,733	4,401	1.2	6.2	5.3
Sagua la Grande .....	31,192	6,109	6,531	1.1	5.1	4.8
City of Sagua la Grande .....	17,487	3,604	3,861	1.1	4.9	4.5
Sancti-Spiritus .....	79,341	12,859	13,423	1.0	6.2	5.9
City of Sancti Spiritus .....	23,572	4,176	4,737	1.1	5.6	5.0
San Antonio de las Vueltas .....	24,067	2,944	3,610	1.2	8.2	6.7
San Diego del Valle .....	12,029	1,633	1,906	1.2	7.3	6.3
San Fernando de Camarones .....	9,680	1,049	1,518	1.4	9.2	6.4
San Juan de los Yeras .....	10,569	1,245	1,738	1.4	8.5	6.1
San Juan de los Remedios .....	25,043	3,275	4,178	1.3	7.6	6.0
City of San Juan de los Remedios .....	8,541	1,502	1,723	1.3	6.6	5.0
Santa Clara .....	63,151	7,885	10,691	1.4	8.0	5.9
City of Santa Clara .....	21,694	3,159	4,361	1.4	6.9	5.0
Santa Isabel de las Lajas .....	14,157	2,618	2,790	1.1	5.4	5.1
Santo Domingo .....	24,849	3,971	4,484	1.1	6.3	5.5
Trinidad .....	40,602	6,396	7,029	1.1	6.3	5.8
City of Trinidad .....	12,651	2,297	2,424	1.1	5.5	5.2
Yaguajay .....	21,491	3,199	3,708	1.2	6.7	5.8
Zulneta .....	10,224	1,375	1,700	1.2	7.4	6.0

TABLE 32.—*Number of dwellings and families, of persons in each of them and of families in each dwelling, by provinces.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

(The figures in italics are included in those of the province or municipality)

MUNICIPALITIES	Total population	Number of dwellings	Number of families	Families to a dwelling	Persons to a family	Persons to a dwelling
The province .....	228,913	31,535	41,358	1.3	7.3	5.5
Camagüey .....	98,193	16,733	17,666	1.1	5.9	5.6
City of Camagüey .....	41,909	7,655	7,849	1.0	5.5	5.3
Ciego de Avila .....	44,972	5,007	9,019	1.8	9.0	5.0
City of Ciego de Avila .....	16,408	1,909	3,379	1.8	8.6	4.8
Jatibonico .....	10,911	1,188	1,792	1.5	9.2	6.1
Morón .....	43,361	4,343	7,180	1.7	10.0	6.0
City of Morón .....	9,650	1,381	1,693	1.2	7.0	5.6
Nuevitas .....	15,690	2,348	2,866	1.2	6.7	5.5
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	15,786	1,916	2,835	1.5	8.2	5.6

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

The province .....	730,909	99,201	129,225	1.3	7.4	5.6
Alto Songo .....	34,278	4,881	5,619	1.2	7.0	6.1
Banes .....	27,391	3,913	4,639	1.2	7.0	5.9
City of Banes .....	10,130	1,665	1,918	1.2	6.1	5.2
Baracoa .....	31,884	4,444	5,378	1.2	7.2	5.9
Bayamo .....	45,961	4,623	7,370	1.6	9.9	6.2
Campechuela .....	14,895	1,574	2,464	1.6	9.5	6.0
Caney .....	15,048	1,636	2,472	1.5	9.2	6.0
Cobre .....	20,744	2,485	3,301	1.3	8.3	6.2
Gibara .....	28,646	4,658	4,696	1.0	6.1	6.1
Guantánamo .....	68,883	9,704	16,395	1.7	7.1	4.2
City of Guantánamo .....	14,762	2,233	3,172	1.4	6.6	4.6
Holguín .....	91,267	12,233	14,585	1.2	7.5	6.2
City of Holguín .....	13,768	1,871	1,946	1.0	7.4	7.0
Jiguani .....	22,693	3,363	3,997	1.2	6.7	5.6
Manzanillo .....	22,331	3,691	4,143	1.1	6.1	5.3
City of Manzanillo .....	58,570	7,746	9,509	1.2	7.3	5.9
Mayarí .....	28,792	3,977	4,879	1.2	7.2	5.9
Niquero .....	14,186	2,095	2,586	1.2	6.8	5.4
Palma Soriano .....	49,531	6,452	9,030	1.4	7.7	5.4
Puerto Padre .....	40,346	5,417	6,733	1.2	7.4	5.9
Sagua de Tánamo .....	15,499	2,197	2,553	1.2	7.1	6.0
San Luis .....	19,161	2,801	3,830	1.2	7.1	5.9
Santiago de Cuba .....	70,232	9,719	13,498	1.4	7.2	5.2
City of Santiago de Cuba .....	62,083	8,808	12,492	1.4	7.0	4.9
Victoria de las Tunas .....	34,102	5,280	6,191	1.2	6.5	5.5

## APPENDIX



# CENSUS LAW

## CHAPTER I

### NAME OF THE LAW

Article I.—This law shall be called the Census Law.

## CHAPTER II

### THE NATIONAL CENSUS BOARD

Article II.—The National Census Board is hereby created to be composed of the following persons, and assigned to the Department of Justice as a bureau thereof:

1).—A magistrate of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court designated by that Chamber by a secret vote.

2).—A professor of the University holding his title through competitive examination, who shall be a lawyer and shall be designated by a secret ballot by majority vote of those members of the general faculty of the University, who attend a session especially convoked for that purpose.

3).—An engineer, elected by secret ballot in a general meeting of the Cuban Society of Engineers, especially called for that purpose.

The last two named members must possess the qualifications provided for in Article VI, paragraphs 1 and 3.

The magistrate of the Supreme Court and the professor of the University shall be President and Secretary respectively.

Each of the above mentioned designating bodies, on electing its corresponding member to the Board, will, by a similar proceeding, and at the same meeting, elect another member who shall be an alternate.

These elections shall be held within six days following the approval of this Law, on the day and hour in the place specified by the President or Dean of the respective designating bodies in his notice of meeting. These offices shall not be held by anyone who is at present, or has been for the period of one year preceding such election, actively engaged in politics.

Members of the body of Professors of the University, and those constituting the Cuban Society of Engineers, shall be obliged to attend the respective sessions at which the corresponding members of the National Census Board are to be elected. Those failing to attend and vote, without sufficient excuse in the opinion of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined fifty dollars.

On the first Monday of April, 1929, and thus successively every ten years, the corresponding designating bodies shall elect the new members of the National Board of Census, and thereupon there shall be made the other appointments provided for under this Law. The general population census of the Republic, corresponding to the Decennial, shall then be taken on January 1, 1930, and thus successively every ten years.

Article III.—The National Census Board shall be autonomous in its functions, and shall hold such meetings as are necessary in the judgment of its President or the Director General of the Census, the attendance of members or alternates being obligatory, except for sickness or death in their immediate families. Resolutions shall be made by majority vote, and by a secret ballot if it refers to proposals of persons, ratification of appointments, and revocation of the same. The Director General shall be present at the meetings as a member, without vote, and shall report on the matters in his charge. If a principal is unable, for any reason, to attend a meeting of the Board, he shall, in writing, notify his alternate who shall, thereupon, be under legal obligation to attend in his place. The principal shall, however, not be relieved of responsibility for unjustified absence.

Article IV.—The National Census Board shall have the following functions and duties:

1).—To present to the President of the Republic two ternaries of the individuals from among whom shall be selected respectively the Director General and the Subdirector of the Census; no one person shall be included in both ternaries. If the President deems it convenient, he may refuse the first ternary, setting forth his reasons therefor in his decree, and in such case shall request a second ternary. On receipt of the second ternary, he may refuse it in the same manner and request a third. On receipt of the third ternary, he shall appoint one of the persons in the three ternaries received.

2).—Ratify appointments made by the Director General.

3).—Revoke at any time, on its own motion or upon the petition of any citizen if the Board deems it advisable, any appointment of persons whose appointment has been ratified by it, and to recommend to the President the removal of the Director General and Subdirector if the good of the service requires it, which action shall not be taken until after five days notice has been given to the Director General.

4).—Propose to the President of the Republic, in accordance with the opinion of the Director General, the date of beginning the enumeration, which shall be called "Day of the Census," and the other dates and data which, under this Law, should be contained in the Presidential Decree.

5).—Approve or disapprove the expenses and extraordinary trips, authorized by the Director General, in accordance with this Law.

6).—To approve the printed forms of the making up of the census, and other forms that may be necessary; excepting those which according to the Law, pertain to the Central Electoral Board.

7).—To draw up, together with the Director General of the Census, the report corresponding to each census, which should contain the following particulars:

(a) A list of the personnel pertaining to the Census and of the operation effected by the same.

(b) A resume of the demographic statistical information obtained, illustrated with maps and drawings, and the comparison of said data with the previous population census of Cuba, showing the most noticeable differences and significations between them.

(c) The Law of the Census and Presidential Decrees, general instructions and other requirements of the National Census Board and its general directions.

(d) Reports of inspectors.

(e) A resume of the minutes of the meetings of the National Census Board.

(f) A statement of the expenditures of funds of the credits conceded by Law for expenses of the Census.

(g) Other statistical data, geographical, meteorological, geological, mining, agricultural, industrial, mercantile, maritime, sanitary, military, judicial, educa-

tional, religious, literary, artistic, economic, historical and bibliographic, obtained in the academies, offices and departments of the State, provinces and municipalities, which will assist in completing the report of the general census of population in such a way as to offer a sufficient basis of positive data for a thorough knowledge of the Cuban people and their characteristics.

8).—To publish the Census Report, making 15,000 copies printed and bound, and a special issue of 15,000 copies translated into English. Of these issues, 7,000 copies of the Spanish edition and 13,000 copies of the English shall be distributed gratis to such governments, diplomatic officers, universities, libraries, corporations and instructive, agricultural and mercantile societies, newspapers and foreign publications, as the Director General may determine.

9).—To publish in the *Official Gazette*, and separately, its general instructions and resolutions.

10).—On the recommendation of the Director General, to declare finished the work of the enumerators, special agents and inspectors, this being done either in general or by province, or by district of enumeration, or specially in each case.

11).—To declare finished the operations of the census, the terms of Director, Subdirector, Chief Inspector, and all other officials and temporary employees to end; and to declare the same Board dissolved until its organization for the operations of the next decennial census.

12).—To approve the Regulations prepared by the Director General, which shall govern the Board, as well as the obligatory instructions for all citizens and employees of the census, in the manner that the Board deems convenient for the best execution of the work.

Article V.—Members of the National Census Board, and their alternates when on active duty, shall be paid at the rate of ten dollars (\$10) for each meeting attended, not being allowed more than eight (8) such fees a month. All sessions held on a single day shall, for the purposes of this article, be regarded as one meeting. For those members who have no other remuneration from the State, province or municipality, the daily fee per meeting shall be thirty dollars. (\$30.00).

### CHAPTER III

#### NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE CENSUS

Article VI.—The office of the Director General of the Census is hereby created. He shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from a ternary supplied by the National Census Board, formed of persons having the following qualifications:

1).—To be a Cuban citizen of legal age; having no criminal record, and enjoying his full civil and political rights.

2).—To be a graduate of the University of Havana, or of a foreign University.

3).—Not to be active in politics or to have any political affiliation.

The Director General of the Census shall have the remuneration assigned by Law for the office of Magistrate of the Supreme Court, in addition to the traveling daily fees and traveling expenses assigned by law to Cabinet Members. He shall not be allowed expenses of representation. If a judge or justice be appointed Director General or Subdirector, he shall not lose his office and shall receive the larger salary of the two offices and the time in which he is so engaged shall be counted in determining his length of service as a judge or justice.

The Director General of the Census shall have charge of the operations necessary for obtaining, compiling, classifying and publishing the statistical data stated in this law, and he shall compile and classify separately the necessary data



for electoral, scholastic, military, statistical and administrative purposes required by law.

(a) He shall appoint the provincial inspectors and all the subordinate personnel for the census, in accordance with the strict necessity of the work, and the other personnel not herein otherwise provided for which appointments shall be effective until disapproved by the National Census Board.

(b) To make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this or other laws, with the approval of the National Census Board, as may be necessary in the execution of this Law. When approved by the National Census Board, such rules and regulations shall be obligatory.

((c) He shall approve all payments to be made in accordance with this Law, and shall ask for the necessary funds.

Article VII.—The office of Subdirector of the Census is also hereby created, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Director General, and the same qualifications shall be required of him.

The remuneration of the Subdirector of the Census, and rights to daily fees and traveling expenses, shall be the same as those prescribed by law for Sub-secretaries. He shall not be allowed expenses of representation.

During the absence or disability of the Director General of the Census, the Subdirector shall perform the duties and have the power of the Director General; and at all other times the Subdirector shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Director General of the Census.

Article VIII.—1).—There shall also be a Chief Inspector in the National office of the Census, whose duties shall be to assist in the general inspection of the works of the office of the Census, in the manner required by the Director General, and whose salary shall be four hundred dollars (\$400) per month besides traveling expenses, and a daily fee of \$3.50 in payment of other expenses whenever he has to absent himself from his place of official residence in the discharge of his duty.

2).—There shall also be a chief clerk in the National Census Office, with a salary of three hundred dollars (\$300) per month besides his traveling expenses, and a daily fee of \$3.50 in payment of other expenses whenever he has to absent himself from his official residence, in the discharge of his duty.

3).—These officials shall have the qualifications set forth in article VI, paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law.

Article IX.—The Director General of the Census is authorized to designate one of the employees in the Census Bureau to serve as a property clerk and purchasing agent of the Census in addition to his other duties, with such additional compensation as the Director General, with the approval of the National Census Board, shall determine.

Article X.—The Director General shall also appoint the employees, laborers and messengers which, from time to time, may be required in the work of taking the Census, with such pay, travel and subsistence expenses as may be determined by him, with the approval of the National Census Board.

Article XI.—All appointments made by the Director General may be revoked at any time by said Director General without a formal hearing, or by the National Census Board in the manner specified in article IV, paragraph 3.

Article XII.—The chief clerk and other employees of the National Census Bureau shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Director General.

Article XIII.—All persons appointed to office under this Law, including members of the National Census Board, shall be relieved from duty thereunder upon the completion of their special duties, and in any event when the work pertaining to the decennial census is terminated. From this class shall be excepted the chief

clerk of the National Office of the Census and not more than six employees in said office, who shall be considered as holding office permanently and shall be charged with the following duties:

- 1).—Custody of the archives and documents of the Census.
- 2).—Distribution of the published copies of the Census.
- 3).—The finishing of certificates that may be requested regarding the results of the Census and the placing in order, the classification, the totalization and the publication of the data forwarded by the municipalities with regard to their population registers, as statistical data without legal significance.

The chief clerk of the National Census Offices shall remain in care of the same until it is reorganized for the next decennial census.

## CHAPTER IV

### OF THE INSPECTORS AND ENUMERATORS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Article XIV.—For the purposes of this census, the national territory shall be divided into six inspectors districts, the boundaries of each of which shall conform to the boundaries of each of the respective provinces. Each inspector shall receive the corresponding appointment issued by the Director General.

Each inspector of the census shall be charged with the performance of the following duties:

1).—To consult with the Director General of the Census in regard to the division of his districts into enumeration districts most convenient for purposes of enumeration, which districts and the limits thereof, or the names thereof, if corresponding to minor administrative divisions, shall be fixed by the Director General and numbered consecutively in each province.

2).—To recommend to the Director General suitable persons, of both sexes, as enumerators and special agents within his district, one or more for each enumeration district, who shall be a resident therein. If more than one person is nominated as enumerator for the same district, the Inspector shall, in each case, indicate which person he believes to be the one preferable for appointment. In case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person is qualified and willing to perform the duties of enumerator, the inspector may nominate any fit person to be enumerator of that district; provided that in no case shall an inspector nominate as enumerator or special agent his father, mother, son, daughter, niece or nephew, nor any other relative, by blood or marriage, within the fourth degree, unless special and urgent reasons relative to the requirements of the service are given.

No persons employed in the public service, or who have filled any elective office within the past eight years, or who have taken any active part in politics, shall be appointed as enumerators when there are other applicants qualified to fill the position. In case it is found necessary to appoint as an enumerator a public employee, such public employee may be appointed when the exigencies of the public service permit and he is authorized to accept such office and may be granted leave of absence, without pay, during the time he may be employed in the work of the census.

3).—To furnish enumerators with the necessary enumeration cards, voting card books and other supplies requisite for the taking of the census, as shall have been previously furnished to the inspector by the Director General and to communicate to enumerators and special agents the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties as enumerators or special agents, taking care that such instructions and directions are perfectly understood.

4).—To select one enumerator in each municipality, who shall be called to the

provincial headquarters of the inspector, and there receive complete and specific instructions, this enumerator to be known as the "instructor enumerator." When fully instructed, the instructor enumerator shall return to his municipality and shall there assemble all the other enumerators of that municipality as may have been appointed, and shall fully and perfectly instruct them in their duties as enumerators. The salary of the instructor enumerator shall begin from the time of his reporting for duty, and his expenses for transportation and subsistence to and from his residence to the official station of the inspector of his province shall be reimbursed him, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Director General, with the approval of the National Board.

5).—To receive from the enumerators, as soon as their work in their respective enumeration districts is completed, the complete schedules and all other materials and supplies remaining in their possession, with which they were furnished at the beginning of their work; to examine thoroughly the schedules and reports of the enumerators and special agents, causing all discrepancies or deficiencies in them to be corrected or supplied; and, as soon as such corrections have been made, to forward them to the Director General in such manner as shall be prescribed by him.

6).—To make, with the approval of the Director General, such visits of inspection throughout his district, as may be necessary to ascertain the progress and efficiency of the enumeration.

7).—To prepare and forward promptly at the close of each month to the Director General all accounts and vouchers covering services of himself and employees in his office and each enumerator or special agent, as well as the accounts and vouchers for all other necessary expenses, including office rent, which vouchers and expenditures shall be certified by him to be true and correct. Payments on such accounts and vouchers shall be approved by the Director General and shall be made by check in favor of each person to whom payment is due. All accounts of special agents and enumerators shall be certified as correct, before the same are submitted to the Director General.

8).—The duties imposed upon the inspectors by this Law shall always be performed in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Director General, and any inspector who may abandon, neglect or improperly perform the duties required of him by this Law, shall be removed by said Director General or the National Census Board, in the manner prescribed in article IV, paragraph 3.

9).—Each inspector shall receive a salary of four hundred dollars (\$400) per month. When he is traveling, he shall be allowed the actual cost of transportation and a per diem of \$3.50, provided that one-third of the salary due to each inspector shall be withheld and not paid until after all the schedules or other returns and reports required of him shall have been duly rendered to the Director General as provided in this Law.

The Director General, with the approval of the National Census Board, shall determine the number of employees in the provincial offices of the inspectors, and shall fix them a remuneration not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per month.

Article XV.—Each enumerator or special agent shall be commissioned by the Director General. Each enumerator shall be charged with the collection, in his respective enumeration district, of all the facts and statistics called for by the census cards and the delivery of the voting cards as provided for in this Law. He shall personally visit each dwelling house in his district and each family therein and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode; and will ask the proper questions of the head of each family or of any member thereof deemed creditable and worthy of trust, or of each individual living out of family, to ob-

tain each and every item of information and the particulars required by the census cards of the day on which the census shall be taken. And, in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in accordance with the requirements of this Law, it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, questioning the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode. It shall also be the duty of each enumerator to deliver in person or forward by registered mail, if authorized by the inspector to do so, the original cards to the instructor of the census of his district, together with all the other census materials and supplies remaining in his possession, as soon as his work is completed; and, in the event of discrepancy or deficiency being discovered in his cards by the inspector, the enumerator shall, without additional remuneration, upon notification thereof, use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same, as the instructor of his district may direct.

All national, provincial and municipal officers and employees are authorized and instructed to furnish information and assistance to the Director General and his duly authorized representatives, inspectors and enumerators in the work of the census, when same is requested.

Each enumerator shall receive a compensation of six dollars (\$6.00) for each day actually employed in full compensation for all services rendered and all expenses incurred by him,—the hire of boats when actually necessary excepted and for which he shall be allowed the actual cost if approved by the instructor of his district. For the purposes of this Law, it shall be understood that eight hours of active enumeration constitute a day's work. One third of the salary due to each enumerator shall be withheld and not paid to him until after the cards and the other data and returns required of him shall have been rendered to the instructor of his district in due manner and examined and approved by such inspector. In the event it becomes necessary to reenumerate a district, on account of the enumeration being deficient, any or all of the remuneration due to the original enumerator shall be forfeited.

Article XVI.—Sub-inspectors shall be nominated by the inspector of the census to the Director General, for the purpose of enumerating the inmates of institutions, either penal, charitable, religious, educational or of any other class not readily accessible to the regular enumerators. The compensation of each sub-inspector shall be six dollars (\$6.00) for each day actually employed, in full compensation of all services rendered and all expenses incurred by him.

Sub-inspectors may also be appointed by the Director General upon the nomination and recommendation of the Inspectors for the performance of such special duties as may be required of them in the work of the census, provided that enumerators may be assigned when desirable for the special enumeration of the inmates of the institutions referred to and that competent women may be employed as sub-inspectors.

Article XVII.—The Director General may employ interpreters to assist the enumerators or sub-inspectors in their respective districts. The compensation of such interpreters shall not exceed six dollars (\$6.00) for each day actually employed.

## CHAPTER V

### THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS

Article XVIII.—Every ten years, beginning with 1919, there shall be taken a census of the population of the provinces, municipalities and barrios of the

Republic, setting forth as to each inhabitant residing in Cuba the full name, age, sex, race, filiation, civil status, place where born (stating the country and province) citizenship, residence, occupation, whether able to read and write, years of residence in Cuba, in the province, in the municipality, and barrio where he resides, school attendance of those under eighteen years, and such other data as prescribed by the National Census Board.

Article XIX.—The collection of the information required by this Law shall be made under the direction of the Director General, by inspectors, sub-inspectors and enumerators whose inquiries shall be restricted to the population statistics, separately for each province, municipality, barrio and other administrative division.

Article XX.—No inspector, sub-inspector, enumerator or instructor's clerk shall be accompanied by or assisted in the performance of his duties, by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the census.

Article XXI.—The enumeration shall commence on such date as may be ordered by Presidential Decree, at the instance of the National Census Board, and shall be taken as of that date. Said Decree will also specify the period within which the enumeration shall be completed, and the period within which the enumeration cards and voting cards must be returned to the inspectors. Enumerators shall terminate the enumeration of their districts and shall deliver the enumeration cards and voting cards to the inspector thereof on the day designated in the Presidential Decree or before that date.

Article XXII.—In addition to the models specified, there shall be prepared and delivered to each voter a voting card which shall contain the following information: Full name, age, race, state, province and town of nativity, residence (giving street and number of house, if in a town, and the place or farm, if in the country) time of residence in the province, municipality and barrio, whether able to read or write, and occupation. This form shall also contain a brief personal description of the voter, including the following data: color of the hair, approximate height and identification marks visible about the head, face and hands. The forms must be serially numbered, so that no number may be repeated. They shall, furthermore, carry a blank space for the voter's signature which is to be secured wherever possible and in the presence of the enumerator. The voting card is to be prepared in duplicate,—one original copy and one carbon copy. The original copy thereof is to be delivered by the enumerator to each elector without erasures, interlineations, or any alteration whatever. In case the voter in respect of whom the voting card is issued be not in his residence nor can he be found without prejudicial delay to the work of the enumerator, the latter shall deliver the voting card to the head of the family or the member thereof deemed most worthy of trust. In case no person shall be found by the enumerator at the usual place of abode of the voter, whether living in family or out of family, who can offer the necessary data for the enumeration, he shall obtain them from the person, among those living nearest to said place, whom he deems most worthy of trust considering his age, personal condition and relations with the elector, and he shall deliver the voting card to this or any other person, as he thinks best, and shall be governed in this and in the latter case by the general instructions of the Director General.

In all cases where the voting card is delivered to a person other than the voter himself, the enumerator shall so state on the duplicate of the voting card, stating the name of the person to whom he made delivery and obtaining his signature, if he is able to write.

The voting card delivered to the elector shall be presented by him at the electoral college when exercising the right to vote. The voting card shall contain, in clear characters, the following warnings:

"This voting card shall be presented personally at the voting place on election day by the elector to whom it belongs."

"Possession, with evil intent, of this voting card by any person other than the one herein mentioned shall be punished by imprisonment of from one to three months, or a fine of from \$50 to \$500, or both. By evil intent shall be understood in every case the possession of another person's voting card by a political agent at any time and by any person on election day."

The voting card shall be of a size which shall meet the requirements of the Central Electoral Board.

Upon the completion of this work by an enumerator, all duplicate copies of voting cards and all unused voting cards shall be delivered to the inspector. The inspector shall cause any errors or omissions in the duplicate copies of voting cards to be corrected. He shall further check the voting cards to see that none are missing and upon the completion of his work, shall forward the same to the Director General.

Article XXIII.—The enumerator who, in making an enumeration wilfully refuses or neglects to deliver personally the voting cards to the citizens entitled to same, or who delivers them to any persons whatsoever other than those to whom he may deliver them, in accordance with this law, or who does not make the proper entries appear in due form, or falsifies them, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to six years.

Everybody who shall retain in his possession without right to do so, by reason of his office, original or duplicate voting cards unfilled, or carbon copies intended for the General Direction, or any person who does not satisfactorily account for the voting cards and corresponding books to the employee or officer from whom he has received them, under obligation to return them in blank or duly filled, shall be punished with from one to six months' imprisonment.

Article XXIV.—The Director General shall appoint special inspectors who shall supervise the stamping, arranging in series, and numbering of the voting card books, as also the complete destruction of the typographical material used for printing them, all of which they shall set forth in the form of an official document.

Article XXV.—The elector whose voting card has been lost, mislaid or stolen may obtain a duplicate copy of the same by the procedure established in the electoral laws.

Article XXVI.—The Director General shall examine the carbon copies of the voting cards for all municipalities and barrios of the Republic and shall cause any errors or omissions therein to be corrected, and shall take the necessary steps to make corrections on the original.

The Director General shall prepare new electoral registers for all municipalities and barrios of the Republic in accordance with the information obtained by the enumerator and with the data provided for by the electoral laws in force at the time, embodying instructions in the models agreed upon by the Central Electoral Board, which shall be presented by this Board to the Director General of the Census, in the period prescribed by the National Census Board. In the electoral registers there shall appear, together with the name of each elector, the number and series of his voting card.

All electoral registers must be completed and delivered to the Central Electoral Board for their proper distribution before the last day of February, 1920, and thus successively each ten years thereafter. When the electoral registers have been prepared, the Director General of the Census shall forward to the Central Electoral Board the carbon copies of all voting cards for their proper distribution

before the last day of February, 1920, and thus successively each ten years thereafter.

Article XXVII.—The errors found occurring in the enumeration through malice, negligence or imperfection in the work, shall be corrected by order of the Director General, who may instruct, with the approval of the National Board and upon justification of the error, that the mistaken enumeration be made anew, by the legal means that he deems convenient.

Article XXVIII.—Enumerators shall always use indelible pencil for filling out the enumeration cards, voting cards and all other forms.

The data contained in the enumeration cards and voting cards shall be secret.

## CHAPTER VI

### OF THE FUNDS AND EXPENSES OF THE CENSUS

Article XXIX.—For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Law into effect, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury of Cuba not previously appropriated. For future censuses, Congress will vote the necessary appropriations.

Article XXX.—All disbursements in behalf of the Census Bureau shall be made, upon the approval of the Director General, by such disbursing officers in the different provinces or Fiscal Zones as may be appointed by the President of the Republic for that purpose, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the character of special disbursing officers; and such special disbursing officers shall give bonds in such sums and with such security as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if he has not already given bond, by reason of his office.

The disbursing officers designated as above provided for shall perform their duties in accordance with the rules and regulations and they shall render their accounts to the Auditor General of the Republic, in accordance with the requirements of the law. Each disbursing officer who performs the duties of disbursing officer of the Census Bureau, under the provisions of this Law, shall receive as long as he renders such service, as determined by the Director General, a compensation equal to 20% of his regular salary as disbursing officer in addition to such regular salary, such extra remuneration to be paid from the appropriation.

Article XXXI.—The Director General may authorize travel by officials and employees of the census service and incur such expenses incident to the proper conduct and completion of the census, not hereinbefore provided for, as he may deem necessary, with the approval of the National Census Board.

Article XXXII.—All official mail matter of whatever class or weight pertaining to the census, shall be transported free of postage, either by ordinary or registered mail, in accordance with existing laws; and all official telegrams or messages, pertaining to the census herein provided for, over all telegraph and telephone lines under control of the Republic, shall be free of charge, in accordance with the existing laws and regulations; and if any person shall make use of the postal or telegraph franking privilege herein granted, to avoid the payment of postage or telegraph charges on private letter, message, package or other matter sent by mail or telegraph, the person so offending shall be guilty of a crime and shall be fined \$300 upon conviction thereof.

Article XXXIII.—The Director General is authorized to employ at his discretion special messengers at a compensation that he thinks convenient for the purpose of expeditiously sending mail or material.

Article XXXIV.—Authority is hereby given the Director General for the

Census of 1919 to purchase all materials and supplies, including printing, in the open market, at the best prices obtainable, without auction and with the approval of the National Census Board.

Article XXXV.—All materials acquired and imported from foreign countries directly by the Director General of the Census shall be admitted free of duty into the Republic.

## CHAPTER VII

### OF THE CIRCUMSCRIPTION

Article XXXVI.—It shall be procured that each enumerator be charged to enumerate the inhabitants of a circumscription which comprises the territory of a municipality or barrio; but when this is not practicable the enumerators may be entrusted with the enumeration of the inhabitants of a circumscription inferior to a municipality or barrio, or of a greater one, although the boundaries of the circumscription entrusted to him are not those of a municipality or barrio; and in those cases the enumerator shall carefully separate, by municipalities and barrios, the data of his circumscription.

Endeavor shall be made that the circumscription be so established that each urban circumscription shall contain not to exceed approximately 1,500 inhabitants, and suburban or rural circumscription of a municipality not to exceed approximately 1,000 inhabitants, according to such estimates as may be considered reasonable by the Director General, based upon the best obtainable data.

Article XXXVII.—The division of a municipal district into barrios may be changed only every ten years. The Director General, when he has obtained the necessary data and before the formation of the electoral registers according to law, shall inform the President of each Municipal Council of the results of the census so that the Municipal Council may proceed to ratify or express correct the division of municipal territory into barrios. No urban barrio shall contain more than 10,000 inhabitants or less than 5,000, except rural barrios of scattered population.

The Municipal Councils within five days following the receipt of the communication from the Director General shall proceed, in extraordinary session, to divide the municipality into urban and rural barrios so that their population, according to the information of the decennial census, is approximately equal in all of them, within each class, and so that at no period shall there be between the barrios of the same class a greater difference than twenty per cent, except in rural districts of sparse population over a large territory.

Article XXXVIII.—Article 29, paragraph 10 of article 108 and chapter III of title 2 of the Organic Municipal Law, is repealed. Articles 27 and 31 of the Organic Municipal Law are amended to read as follows:

“Article XXVII.—Any Cuban belongs to that Municipal District where by virtue of birth or naturalization he has resided habitually and where he is inscribed in that character in the Decennial Census of Population of the corresponding municipality.

A transient is any one who is not comprised in the foregoing paragraph and who lives temporarily in the district.”

“Article XXXI.—The mayor will officially declare a resident any free Cuban who in the period of forming or rectifying the Decennial Census of the Population has for one year had a fixed residence in the district. He will also make a similar declaration with respect to those who during the same period are filling public offices which demand their fixed residence in the district, even if the year of



residence has not been completed; and also respecting foreigners comprised in Article 28."

## CHAPTER VIII

### OF THE VIOLATIONS OF THIS LAW

Article XXXIX.—The members of the National Census Bureau who do not comply with their duties according to the Law, and who conduct themselves with malice or personal or political interest, realizing acts with evident partiality, shall be considered guilty of infidelity in office, and punished with the penalties prescribed under Penal Code, Article 361.

Article XL.—Any Inspector, Sub-inspector, interpreter, or other employee, who, having taken the oath of office required by this Law, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this Law, or shall, without the authority of the Director General, communicate to any person, not authorized to receive the same, any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding \$500. If any of the above named persons shall wilfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be punished in accordance with the Law, and if he shall knowingly make a false certificate or fictitious enumeration card, or other false return or report, he shall be guilty of a crime and shall be fined from \$500 to \$2,000 or be imprisoned from six months to two years.

Article XLI.—If any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward or compensation for the appointment, employment or retention of any person as enumerator or other employee of any kind of the census, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime and shall be punished with a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from one month to one year, or with both.

Article XLII.—Each and every person more than eighteen (18) years of age, in case of the absence of the head or other members of the family to which he belongs, or the head or any representative of the same, must if so requested by the enumerator or sub-inspector render a true account, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the personal data of every individual belonging to such family; and any such person, having knowledge of the desired facts, who shall refuse or fail to answer fully and completely such inquiries as may be made of him, shall be guilty of a crime and shall be fined in a sum from \$10.00 to \$100.00. The president, director, superintendent or manager of any penal, charitable, educational or religious institution from whom answers to any of the inquiries of the enumeration cards are required and requested by the Director General, Sub-director, inspector or enumerator, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to give true and correct answers to any of the inquiries authorized by this Law, or shall wilfully give false information, shall be guilty of a crime and shall be punished with a fine from \$500 to \$5,000 or with imprisonment of one month to one year.

No person shall be punished for failure to answer questions for the census if, upon demand, the census employee making such inquiries shall not produce his lawful commission as such employee authorizing him to make such inquiries.

Article XLIII.—Any person falsely impersonating an inspector, sub-inspector, enumerator or other census officer or employee, for the purpose of obtaining access to private premises or eliciting information or for any other purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year.

Article XLIV.—The penal infractions of this law shall come under the jurisdiction of and shall be proceeded against by the Supreme Court; infractions, the

penalty for which does not exceed \$100 fine or thirty days' imprisonment, being exceptions, coming under the jurisdiction of the Correctional Courts.

## CHAPTER IX

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article XLV.**—All employees provided for in this Law shall be appointed or employed solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties of their positions; provided that, in the appointment of sub-inspectors or enumerators, preference shall be given to competent persons employed in said capacity in the taking of the Cuban General Census of 1899 and of 1907, if they have the qualifications required under this Law.

**Article XLVI.**—Any citizen of legal age may challenge any official or employee filling an office created under this Law, if he has been appointed without having the conditions required for same, or, if after having been appointed therefor, has, for any reason, become disqualified. For that purpose, he shall submit the petition of challenge to the Director General, signed by him under oath given before any judge of First Instance, Instruction, Correctional, or Municipal Courts. The Director shall report the case to the National Census Board and take the necessary steps.

**Article XLVII.**—No officer or clerk of the census shall enter upon his duties until he has taken before any justice or judge and subscribed to the following oath:

“I..... having been appointed a.....  
do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of such position, in accordance with the laws and such instructions and commands as may be given me in conformity with the Law of the Census.”

“Subscribed and sworn to.....(or affirmed) before me  
this ..... day of ..... 19....

.....  
Title

Before me:

.....  
Justice or Judge

The oaths, when executed, shall be promptly forwarded to the Director General and duly filed in his office.

**Article XLVIII.**—Article 126 of the Organic Law of the Executive Power is hereby repealed so that the offices in charge of the population census under the Secretary of Government are abolished. The files and documents existing in said offices shall be delivered to the new offices created under this Law.

**Article XLIX.**—The Department of Justice shall assist and aid directly the National Census Board and the Director General, for the more efficient performance of their duties in everything that the latter cannot carry out with their own personnel, material and appropriations.

**Article L.**—As regards the intervention granted by the constitution in the taking of the census in favor of the political parties, insofar as data of electoral significance may be concerned the political parties, which in the last preceding elections may have secured the election of one or more representatives, may designate, through its corresponding National Assembly a delegate supervisor who may attend the sessions of the National Census Board with voice but without vote, and without

daily fee, and may inspect, in accordance with the general instructions this Board may dictate, the work of the census insofar as it may have electoral significance.

Each Provincial Assembly of a political party, may appoint a delegate to supervise the work of the census in the respective districts insofar as data of electoral significance is concerned.

If several persons appear claiming to have the representation of the same Assembly, they shall all be provisionally admitted until the proper legal organization decides who has the best right.

They shall, in addition, have the right conceded under article 46 of this Law to every citizen, and may exercise it orally in the sessions of the National Census Board, to challenge, having such challenge made a part of the minutes, or before the provincial inspector of the census, who shall immediately report it to the Director.

Article LI.—Whenever a law contains clauses whose operation depend upon the population of the Republic, the province, the municipality or the barrio, or any other territorial divisions, the last preceding decennial population census shall be taken as a base therefor. The statistical information referred to in article XIII, paragraph 1, No. 3, shall not be taken into account for that purpose.

Article LII.—With the object of securing the greatest exactness and perfection in the data and work of the census, and the greatest technical efficiency on the part of officials and employees created under this Law, the Executive Power is authorized, upon approval of this Law and successively every ten years thereafter, to solicit from the Government of the United States the sending of a technical adviser who shall be attached to the office of the Director General of the Census, and of a number of subordinate advisers; arranging for special fees for those advisers, if such be necessary, and paying them, in addition to those fees, their necessary expenses.

At the same time the President is authorized, if sufficient facilities therefor are not found in Cuba, to arrange with the Government of the United States for the tabulation and the assembling of the data of the census in the office of the United States Census Bureau, arranging at the same time for the payment of the necessary expenses.

Article LIII.—This Law will be effective from the day of its publication in the *Official Gazette* of the Republic.

Therefore, I order the compliance and execution of this Law in all its parts. Done at "El Chico," Marianao, July 11th, 1919.

(Signed) M. G. MENOCAL.

# PRESIDENTIAL DECREES

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## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

DECREE No. 1027.

In view of the candidates recommended by the National Census Board, and using the power granted to me by article VI of the Law dated July 11, 1919, I resolve:

1st. To appoint Doctor Angel C. Betancourt, Magistrate of the Supreme Court, for the position of Director General of the Census, and

2nd. To appoint Doctor Tomás Bordenave, Magistrate of the Court of Justice of Pinar del Río, for the position of Sub-director of the Census.

Given at "El Chico," Marianao, the twenty-fourth day of July of the year nineteen hundred and nineteen.

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

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## SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

DECREE No. 1044.

Whereas article XXX of the Law of July 11th of the current year provides that all disbursements in behalf of the Census Bureau shall be made by the disbursing officers in the different provinces or Fiscal Zones who may be appointed by the President of the Republic for that purpose and that such disbursing officers shall give the security bond, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Whereas: at present there are such disbursing officers guaranteed in the Fiscal Zones, fit for fulfilling this function, in behalf of the payments of the Census Bureau, without prejudice of increasing their number, if the needs of the service so require it:

Whereas: the payments which have to be made for the expenses incurred by said Bureau during the present month of July should not be delayed, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, I resolve:

To designate the Central Paymaster of the Treasury to accomplish the payments of the Census Bureau, corresponding to the month of July; and, for meeting further obligations, the disbursing officers of the Fiscal Zones of Oriente of Havana, and those of Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo and Holguín.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the execution of this Decree.

Given at "El Chico", Municipal Term of Marianao, the 26th of July of 1919.

LEOPOLDO CANCIO,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

## SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

## DECREE No. 1118.

Article XXIX of the Census Law authorizes that a credit of one million dollars may be drawn from any of the State securities not previously encumbered in order to execute said Law of July 11th of the present year.

By the power invested in me I resolve:

To authorize that from the above mentioned appropriation of one million dollars, three hundred thousand dollars may be drawn from the State securities to cover expenses incurred in the fulfillment of the Census Law, with the approval of the Director General of the Census.

Given at "El Chico" in Marianao on the first day of August, 1919.

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

## DECREE No. 1270.

The National Census Board in a meeting held yesterday, the third of September, agreed, by common consent with the Director General of the Census, to suggest for the approval of this Presidency that the 15th of this month should be fixed as "Census Day;" also that the decree issued to that end should contain the following:

1st. That all census data shall be taken from that date, which will be the commencement of the enumeration work.

2nd. That the work shall be finished in a period of forty-five days, ending the 30th of October of the present year.

3rd. That district enumerators shall deliver in said period of time, and in the manner prescribed by the Director General or by the National Census Board, all census cards and all carbon copies of voting cards in their possession.

4th. That the Director General, or the National Census Board, shall issue whatever orders they may deem necessary in order that the census work be finished before the first day of January 1920, on which date the preparation of the electoral lists shall begin, according to article 26 of the Census Law and 343 of the Electoral Code; and that said Electoral Register shall be finished and delivered to the Central Electoral Board before the last day of February, 1920.

Inasmuch as article 21 of the Census Law dated July 11th, 1919, published in the supplemental edition of the *Gaceta Oficial* of July 12th, 1919, provides that the enumeration shall begin on the date fixed by a Presidential Decree, proposed by the National Board, and shall be regarded as the official commencement date, and that said decree shall also fix the period of time within which the enumeration shall be finished, and the period of time in which the enumeration cards and voting cards shall be returned to the inspectors; also that the enumerators shall finish the enumeration of the districts and shall deliver the cards and voting cards to the inspectors on or before the date fixed by the Presidential Decree, I resolve:

To fix the fifteenth day of the present month of September, as the Census Day to start the enumeration, and that:

1st. All census data shall be taken from that date.

2nd. That said work be completed in a period of forty five days, ending October 30, 1919.

3rd. That district enumerators shall deliver within said period of time, in

the manner ordered by the Director General or by the National Census Board, all census cards and carbon copies of electoral voting cards.

4th. That the Director General or the National Census Board shall issue the necessary orders, so that the census work shall be finished before the first day of January, 1920, on which date the preparation of the electoral lists shall begin, according to article 26 of the Census Law and 343 of the Electoral Code, and

5th. That said Electoral Registers shall be finished and delivered to the Central Electoral Board, before the last day of February, 1920.

Given in the Presidential Palace in Havana the fourth day of September, 1919.

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

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### SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

DECREE No. 1551.

Whereas the Census Law contains a special feature concerning the employees whose services are limited to the time required for the census work (excepting those who will be permanently employed in accordance with article XIII of said Law), without being included in the administrative class or having fixed salaries, being compensated only for the specified work in each case; and

Whereas the Pension Law for the public employees of the State, the Province and Municipality states that they are included in same, together with all the civil employees of the State, the Province and Municipality and those of the classified service as well as those unclassified and temporary and receiving salaries, but does not affect the employees of the Census, who do not pertain to the classified or unclassified service, as explained in the law of the Civil Service, and cannot be characterized as temporary in the administrative meaning of this word, consequently they are not entitled to the benefits of the Pension Law for the public employees; and

Whereas the said Pension Law, according to article 1 of same, is for the purpose of protecting the employees to whom it refers i. e., in case of sickness or non-employment they will be provided for and this feature does not pertain to the special employees of the census; and

Whereas in view of the above mentioned, the said special employees should not be included in the deduction referred to in said Law.

Therefore, by the power invested in me and by the first clause of article 68 of the constitution, I resolve:

1st. That the employees of the Census and of the offices connected with same are not included in the deduction from salaries established by the Pension Law, nor included in the benefits to be derived from same.

2nd. That the above mentioned explanation does not include the employees who will work in the permanent office referred to in article XIII of the Census Law, when said office may be organized.

Given in the Palace of the President at Havana, October 20, 1919.

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

LEOPOLDO CANCIO,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

## DECREE No. 1550.

Article XXIX of the Census Law authorizes that a credit of one million dollars may be drawn from any of the State securities not previously encumbered, in order to execute said Law of July 11th of the present year, from which credit the amount of three hundred thousand dollars has been already appropriated by Presidential Decree dated the first of August of the present year.

By the power invested in me, I resolve:

To authorize that from the above mentioned appropriation of one million dollars another three hundred thousand may be drawn from the State securities to cover expenses incurred from the fulfillment of the Census Law, with the approval of the Director General of the Census.

Given in the Presidential Palace in Havana on the 23rd of October, 1919.

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

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## DECREE No. 1615.

Inasmuch as article VI of the Census Law, paragraph two, provides that the Director General of the Census is entitled to the same traveling expenses as authorized by law to the Secretaries of the Government.

Inasmuch as paragraph two, article VIII of said Law decrees that the Sub-director of the Census is intitled, when traveling, to the same per diem allowance as authorized by law to the Sub-secretaries.

Inasmuch as article 478 of the Law of the Executive Power, regulating the per diem allowance to be paid to the employees of the Secretary's office when traveling, does not explicitly state what the Secretaries and Subsecretaries should receive.

And by the power invested in me by article 68 of the Constitutional Law and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, I resolve:

That per diem allowances of twenty five and fifteen dollars, respectively, be paid to the Director General and Sub-director of the Census for every day they are absent from this capital, traveling on official business, which per diem allowance will be taken from the amount appropriated by the Census Law.

Given at "El Chico," Marianao, the 30th of October, 1919.

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

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## DECREE No. 10.

Article XXIX of the Census Law of July 11, 1919, authorizes that a credit of one million dollars may be drawn from any funds of the Treasury Department not previously encumbered, in order to carry out the provisions of said Law, \$600,000 of which amount were appropriated by Presidential Decrees dated August 1st and October 3rd, 1919.

In accordance with the power invested in me, I resolve:

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appropriate \$200,000 more from said million, in order to pay the expenses incurred under the Census Law when approved by the Director General of the Census.

Given in the Presidential Palace at Havana, January 6, 1920.

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

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DECREE No. 846.

Whereas: the Director General of the Census has addressed himself to the Secretary of Justice, asking authorization for finally handing over to the General Direction of Communications, five hundred mail bags which were purchased, during the enumerating period for conveying the electoral documentation with due security, which are not used now, nor will it be necessary to use them again until ten years later:

Whereas: this petition should be granted inasmuch that were those bags left unused for ten years, they would be necessarily destroyed by the action of time, without any profit thereby, while they may be of great service to such an important Department as that of Communications:

In virtue of the powers invested in me by the second paragraph of article 477 of the Organic Law of the Executive Power at the request of the Director General of the Census, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, I resolve:

To authorize the Director General of the Census to finally hand over to the Department of Communications the aforesaid five hundred mail bags, by means of the convenient conveyance thereof to be performed by the employees charged with the supply of the respective offices.

Given in the Presidential Palace, in Havana, the twenty eighth day of May, 1920.

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

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DECREE No. 584.

Whereas: article XXIX of the Organic Law of the Census appropriates the sum of one million dollars, to be taken from any money existing in the Treasury of Cuba, not previously appropriated, of which sum, eight hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated by the presidential decrees, dated the first of august and twenty third of October of 1919 and sixth of January of 1920, in order to fulfill the resolutions of said law of July 11th, 1919.

In virtue of the powers invested in me, I hereby resolve:

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars more from said sum of one million dollars to pay the expenditures, produced by the fulfillment of the law of the Census, upon the approval of the Director General of the same.

Given in the Presidential Palace, in Havana, the twentieth day of April, 1921.

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*



## DECREE No. 144.

Whereas: when in fulfillment of the law of the twenty second of october of 1921, the Executive Power, was putting into practise the readjustment of the different Secretaryships of the Cabinet, on treating of the expenditures of that of Justice, it omitted to consign the sums of money necessary for the functions of the General Direction of the Census, which organism is annexed to said Secretaryship, according to article II of the Law of July 11th, 1919.

Whereas: article XXIX of said law of July 11th prescribed a credit of one million dollars for the fulfillment of the same, of which allowance there had been spent, until the month of December of last year, \$799,335.80, therefore remaining a profitable balance of \$100,664.20 according to the information of the Director General of the Census.

Whereas: it is indispensable to repair said omission, taking into consideration that this service cannot be suppressed, and the sum of \$71,760.00 approximately, being necessary for the functions of the General Direction of the Census, for the remaining six months of the present fiscal year, for its common, permanent service, as well as for its temporary service, until the National Board shall decree its dissolution, according to paragraph 11 of article IV of said law of July 11th of 1919.

In virtue of the powers conferred on me by paragraph first of article 68 of the Constitution, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, I hereby resolve, in compliance with the law of July 11th, 1919, to appropriate the sum of seventy one thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars (71,760.00) to be taken from any available funds of the Treasury, for attending to the expenditures that the functions of the General Direction of the Census demand, during the remaining six months of the current fiscal year.

The Secretaries of the Treasury and of Justice are hereby charged with the fulfillment of the present Decree.

Given in the Presidential Palace, in Havana, the twenty sixth day of January of nineteen hundred and twenty two.

ERASMO REGUEIFEROS,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

ALFREDO ZAYAZ,  
*President.*

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MARIO G. MENOCAL, President of the Republic of Cuba.

Be it known: that Congress has voted, and I have authorized the following

*Law:*

Article I.—The resolutions of article thirty seven of the Census Law, dated July eleventh, nineteen hundred and nineteen, published in the supplemental edition of the *Gaceta Oficial* on the twelfth of the same month, shall not be observed in the formation of the electoral and population census.

Article II.—This Law shall be in force from the date of its promulgation. Therefore, I order that the provisions of this Law be fully carried out and executed.

Given at "El Chico", Marianao, the tenth day of December of the year nineteen hundred and nineteen.

M. G. MENOCAL,  
*President.*

LUIS AZCÁRATE,  
*Secretary of Justice.*

# INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS

## FOREWORD

The formation of a census, even when limited to merely statistical information of the population of a country, is a work of extraordinary importance. It reveals the increase and progress of the same as compared with other countries and at the same time such comparison may be of benefit in the reformation of the interior order and life of the country.

In addition, the present census is to serve as a basis for the electoral registers involving the right of suffrage, the most valuable one in countries such as ours, ruled by democratic institutions, which to be successful must rest upon the truth.

The census employees must realize that they are not fulfilling a simple administrative function, or simply working for money, but must bear in mind they are engaged in a patriotic labor which will add prestige to their own country and its institutions.

With this in mind, everyone assisting in this census must consecrate himself to the work with interest and zeal and without sparing any effort to obtain the greatest possible accuracy.

Due attention must be given to the prescriptions of the Law and to the instructions which may be issued: they must be studied carefully and complied with fully, to the end that the result may answer the purpose the legislators have endeavored to attain, as well as fulfill the confidence the public has reposed in it.

Our motto must be "truth," to look for it, to find it and to assure it, must be our object and our end, so that the credit of our country may be strengthened and exalted.

## PART I

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Appointment of enumerators and special agents.*—Under your appointment as an enumerator or special agent of the Bureau of Census, you are required to take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation (form 7) in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, and return said oath or affirmation to the inspector of your province. Upon its receipt, an appointment certificate (form 12) and a certificate of authority (form 14) will be issued, under which your work is to be performed and which will constitute your authority for taking the census required by the terms of the Census Law and the President's proclamation directing the inauguration of this work.

2. *Schedules and supplies.*—There are two principal forms to be used in your work, as follows:

The census schedule (form 1), one copy of which is to be filled in for each inhabitant.

The voting card (form 2) which is to be filled out for electors only, as provided in part V. To each enumerator shall be given a sufficient number of census cards

to enumerate 1,500 persons in the cities and towns and 1,000 in the rural districts where the population is dispersed. Eight books containing fifty voting cards each will be forwarded to each enumerator in cities and towns and five books to enumerators in rural districts.

The other supplies to be used in your work consist of a circular of instructions (form 3), a set of daily report cards (form 4) a certificate of completion card (form 5), addressed return envelopes for accomplished census cards, addressed return labels, letter heads and addressed envelopes for official use only, two sets of pay vouchers, a bundle of enumeration tags, a kit, tacks, hammer and two indelible pencils. The daily report card, return envelopes for census cards, return labels and addressed envelopes are for official use only and do not require postage.

If any of the schedules, voting cards, or other supplies are missing, or the number received is not likely to be sufficient for your needs, send notification at once to the instructor enumerator in your municipality in order that there may be no delay on this account in the completion of your work.

It will not be necessary for you to carry on any one day any more census schedules and voting cards than will be required in that day's work. Blank census schedules and books of voting cards not in use, and books of voting cards already filled, must be carefully put away where they will not be in danger of destruction or examination by unauthorized persons and shall be kept clean.

3. *Description of district.*—The code number and description of your district are given in the letter enclosed with your supplies and, within the boundaries of said district, you are required to make an enumeration of the inhabitants and issue voting cards in accordance with the printed instructions herein contained and any other instructions which you may receive from duly authorized persons connected with the Census Bureau.

4. *Daily report cards.*—A supply of report cards (form 4) is furnished for your use in making a report each day of the number of hours and minutes during which you are occupied, together with the number of persons enumerated and the number of voting cards issued.

At the close of each day's work, fill out and send in one of these report cards, together with all accomplished census schedules (form 1). Since the daily report cards will be used in the settlement of your account for services rendered, it is important that pains should be taken to insure accuracy in filling them out and in arranging to send them in promptly.

If the supply of report cards furnished you should not prove to be sufficient for your needs, send a notification in ample time for an additional supply to reach you so as not to delay the sending in of your reports.

5. *Completion of enumeration.*—As soon as the work in your district is finished, you are required to fill out and send in the certificate of completion of all census schedules and voting cards (form 5). This is an important requirement, and is a necessary prerequisite for prompt certification of your account for services rendered.

6. *Compensation.*—Vouchers (form 8) corresponding to the rate of compensation to be allowed for your services in taking the census in your district have been furnished you in triplicate. On the completion of your work, fill out and sign these vouchers and enclose them with the final shipment of completed schedules and voting cards. They will be compared with your daily report cards and if, upon examination, they are found to be correct, the amount due you will be sent in the

form of a check of the Cuban Government payable to your order. Any failure on your part quickly to observe the instructions as to filling of these vouchers will postpone the date of final settlement of your account.

7. *Return of unused forms.*—After forwarding your completed census schedules and voting cards and pay vouchers filled out in duplicate, certificate of authority (form 15) and all unused supplies are to be wrapped for forwarding. For this purpose, use the manila paper in which it was originally sent. This paper, if preserved and turned, will form a suitable wrapper. Each package must be neatly wrapped and securely tied with twine. The label bearing the address of the inspector in charge of your province is to be pasted on the outside of the package. If wrapping paper is not turned, paste the label over the old label bearing your own name and address.

8. *Care of voting cards.*—The greatest care must be exercised to see that the voting cards are properly cared for, and that none of them is allowed to get into the hands of an unauthorized person. Any package which contains voting cards, whether in blank or completely filled out, must be delivered personally to the instructor enumerator of your district.

9. *Obligations and duties.*—Under the Census Law you may not, under your oath of office, disclose any information obtained by you in the discharge of your official duties, and the Law provides a heavy penalty for any infraction of this obligation. Under this provision, you are not allowed to show your census schedules, or voting cards when filled, or to retain copies of same, or to furnish information as to the population of your district, or any portion thereof, or any list of voters, to newspapers, local officials or individuals.

If necessary, the enumerator will explain that none of said answers will be divulged except to officials of the census, and that none of the information given may be used in any case for purposes of contributions, taxes, duties, etc. If the person interrogated still refuses to answer questions, the enumerator will enter on the blank all the answers that he has been able to obtain, such as the number of the house or name of the craft, name of the head of the family and others of the family, etc., and then will make known the facts to the police, who will take the necessary steps to oblige the person to respond to questions asked. But before applying to said authorities, the enumerator should use all means for obtaining the information from some member of the family or person residing with them.

Penalties are also provided for failure to perform your duties in accordance with your official oath and instructions, and for making false or fictitious returns. There is a penalty to cover the failure of any person to furnish when requested the information required by the Law and the instructions of the census officials. (See Part VI). This latter requirement need not be referred to except in extreme cases, as much can be done by tact and persuasion.

You are not at liberty to delegate your authority to any other person, or to be accompanied by or assisted in your work by any unauthorized person.

You will be expected to devote at least eight hours each day (except Sundays) to the diligent canvassing of your district, but it is not permissible to combine with your work any other occupation, such as soliciting advertisements or subscriptions for newspaper and magazines, or the sale or advertisement of any articles whatever.

Enumerators shall be required to enumerate in urban and rural districts at least 75 persons daily, and not less than 50 in country districts. In case it is impossible for certain reasons to enumerate the number of persons above mentioned,

the enumerator will be obliged to explain satisfactorily the reasons for not doing so.

## PART II

### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULES AND VOTING CARDS

10. *General.*—The entries in the census schedules and voting cards are to be made with indelible pencil. Write plainly and neatly. Do not rub out or interline and be sure to make each entry upon the proper line and in the proper space. In the use of voting cards, be sure to see that the carbon sheet is in the proper place so that the duplicate copy (form 2-a) will be a perfect reproduction of the original copy (form 2).

11. *Signature.*—Sign every census schedule on the back thereof, as a certificate that the work upon it has been done wholly by yourself. On the voting cards, when a signature is required from a person other than yourself, be sure to see that such person's hands are clean and that the signature is made in such a manner, and with such care, as will not deface the voting card or the duplicate copy thereof (form 2-a) in any way whatever.

12. *Voting cards to be copied from census schedules.*—Always make out the census schedule first for each person. If a voting card is necessary for such a person, the necessary data therefor shall be copied from the census schedule as provided in Part V. This is especially necessary in view of the necessity of not spoiling voting cards. The reason for this is there is a number for every voter, and if one is spoiled you break the sequence of numbers for all the voters in your province. If, however, a voting card is spoiled, fold both the original and duplicate in half, without tearing either from the book. Remember, you will be held strictly responsible for every voting card delivered to you.

## PART III

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS

13. *Definite Answers.*—Try to get a definite answer to each inquiry, according to the instructions herein given. But if *after every effort* you cannot obtain the desired information, write "Un" (for unknown).

The Census Law requires the head of each family, or any member thereof deemed creditable and worthy of trust, or each individual living out of family, to answer all the questions concerning everybody who lives in the family, either relatives, child, servant, lodger, guest or employees, but the enumerator should not ask any questions not necessary in the filling of the census schedule (form 1) and voting card (form 2). If the person interrogated should not understand the meaning of the question, as appearing on the forms, the enumerator should explain in his own words.

Upon entering a house, the enumerator should ask for the head of the family, or person who represents it, residing in the same. In case said person is absent, the enumerator should ask for the wife or other member of the family who could reply to the questions on the census schedule. In case there is no one who can answer said questions, the enumerator will find out at what hour he can find the head of the family, or the person who represents it, so as to return and finish his mission. When the enumerator makes a second visit and finds no one at home to answer the questions, he should make a third visit, or as many as necessary in order to

comply with his duties, but in the first visit he should enter the names of the individuals who live in the house, if possible, and on successive visits the other particulars indicated on the blank. Those absent temporarily from a house, if not in a hospital or other institution permanently, should be enumerated as if they were with the family. The floating population who live in boats, ships, etc., shall be enumerated first on the day of the census, which is the day fixed by the Government to begin the enumeration, but officials and foreign crews shall not be enumerated.

If, however, the enumerator after repeated visits finds at the usual place of abode of a family or individual, living out of a family no person competent to answer the inquiries necessary to fill out the census schedules and voting cards, the enumerator may obtain the required information, as nearly as practicable, questioning the family or families, or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode.

14. *Persons to be included in the enumeration.*—The enumeration of the population of your district is intended to cover every man, woman and child who has his or her residence or usual place of abode in your district on the day of the census, which will be fixed by a decree of the President of the Republic and which will probably be on September 1st, 1919, the day as on which the census is taken. You will include, therefore, every person living on that day or during any part of that day, and omit children born after that date; that is, an entry is to be made of every person who was a resident of your district upon that day, although between that day and the day of your visit he shall have died, precisely as if he were still living, but no entry is to be made of a child born between the Census day and the day of your visit.

It is difficult to guard against the danger that some persons will be reported in two places and others not reported at all. Much must be left to your judgment, but you can usually satisfy yourself in the great majority of instances as to the propriety of including or not including doubtful cases in the enumeration of any given family. The following directions, however, will be of service to you in your work and should be carefully studied.

15. *Notice of enumeration.*—As it is some times difficult to know the exact limits of an enumeration district because they are not plainly marked, the enumerator will display, in a visible part of each house, vessel or small craft visited, a notice (Form 18) advising that the persons residing there have been enumerated, and the enumerator shall give such instructions to the residents thereof as will avoid a second enumeration.

16. *Usual place of abode.*—This means the place where a person may be said to *live* or *belong*, or place which is his *home*. As a rule the usual place of abode is the place where a person regularly sleeps. Note, however, that where a man happens to sleep at the time of the enumeration may not be the place where he regularly sleeps, as more fully explained below.

17. *Residents absent from home.*—If a member of any family in your district is temporarily away from home on a visit, or on business, or traveling for pleasure, or attending school or college, or sick in a hospital, such absent person should be enumerated and included with the other members of the family. But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere should not be included with the family. Under this instruction it will be noted that a person visiting a family is not to be enumerated with the family in which he is visiting, but with the family of which he is a member.

18. *Servants*.—Servants, laborers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep in the same house or on the premises should be enumerated with the family.

19. *Boarders and Lodgers*.—Boarders (that is, persons eating and sleeping at the same place) or lodgers should be enumerated at the place where they are rooming or lodging, if they are there permanently. On the other hand, *transient boarders or lodgers*, at hotels, or elsewhere, should not be enumerated at their temporary rooming or lodging place unless it is practically certain that they will not be enumerated anywhere else. This refers to persons rooming or lodging for a short time at a hotel or boarding or lodging house or with a private family, while temporarily absent from their usual places of abode.

20. *Construction Camps*.—Members of construction camps, road camps, or other places which have shifting populations, composed of persons with no fixed places of abode, should be enumerated where found, except insofar as certain members of such camps may have some other usual place of abode from which they are likely to be reported.

21. *Students at school or college*.—If there is a school, college, or other educational institution in your district which has students from outside your district, you should enumerate only those students who have their homes or regular places of abode in your district. The enumerator must exercise great care, however, to not enumerate the inmates of any such institution within his district, which is to be enumerated by a special agent.

22. *Inmates of medical or surgical hospitals*.—Most inmates of medical and surgical hospitals are there only for temporary treatment and have other regular places of abode. Therefore, you should not report any patient as a resident of the hospital unless he claims to have no other usual place of abode from which he is likely to be reported.

23. *Inmates of prisons, asylums and institutions other than hospitals*.—If there is within your district a prison, reformatory, jail, almshouse, asylum, home, or any similar institution in which inmates usually remain for long periods of time, all the inmates of such an institution should be enumerated as of your district. It is to be specially noted, in the case of jails the prisoners should be enumerated there, however short the term of sentence. The enumerator must exercise great care, however, to not enumerate the inmates of any such institution within his district, which is to be enumerated by a special agent.

24. *Persons engaged in railway service or traveling*.—Railroad men, canal men, expressmen, railway mail clerks, sailors on merchant ships, traveling salesmen, and the like, usually have homes to which they return at intervals and which constitute their usual place of abode within the meaning of the census act. Therefore, any such persons who may be in your district temporarily on September 1, 1919, are not to be enumerated by you unless they claim to have no other regular place of abode. But if their homes are in your district, they should be enumerated there, even though absent on the day of the census. Sailors on voyages are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they have been absent, if they are supposed to be still alive.

25. *United States troops*.—Officials and individuals troops of the Army, Navy and Marines of the United States shall not be enumerated, but their families, guests, servants, etc., when there are any, shall be. In such cases, the wife, mother, child or other relative shall be entered as the head of the family.

26. *All buildings to be visited.*—Be careful to include in your canvass every occupied building or other place of abode in your district. Before leaving any building, make sure that you have included all persons living in that building. *Inquire specifically if any members of the family you are enumerating are temporarily absent, and if there are any boarders or lodgers or servants in that family or any other persons in the same house.* If any dwelling or apartment is closed on the day of your visit, do not take it for granted that the place is unoccupied: find out whether anyone is living there. If a building appears to be used for business purposes only, do not take it for granted that no one lives in it: make inquiries.

27. *Individuals out of families.*—Be careful not to overlook persons living entirely alone, such as a person occupying a room or rooms in a public building, store, warehouse, factory or stable and any other unusual places of abode; or a person living alone in a cabin hut or tent; or a person sleeping on a boat and having no other place of abode.

## PART IV

### THE CENSUS SCHEDULE

28. *General.*—A census card form shall be prepared for each inhabitant in the manner hereinafter set forth.

29. *Space 1. Code number.*—Before starting the enumeration, enter in space one of every census schedule the designating code number of your district, which you will find in the letter enclosed with your supplies. Next, serially number your cards in space 21. The first card will be No. 1, the second, No. 2, the third, No. 3, etc., until you have sufficient numbers thus filled in to complete your enumeration. About ten per cent (10%) of your supply, should not be serially numbered, thus providing for errors as hereinafter set forth. Retain this sequence as you enumerate. Thus the first person you enumerate will be No. 1, the second No. 2, etc. In the event you spoil a card, do not destroy same until you have copied the serial number on another card. Thus, if in enumerating the 58th person, you should spoil the card, take a blank card and insert the number 58 in space 21 thereon, so that the sequence of numbers will not be broken. Retain this sequence in returning the cards to the instructor enumerator.

30. *Space 2. Age in years.*—Enter the age at the last birthday. For each person of one year of age or over, enter the age at last birthday in whole years, omitting months and days. For children who on the day of the census were less than one year of age, enter the age in twelfths of a year, as 3/12, 8/12, 7/12, or for a child less than one month, 0/12. An answer given in round numbers such as "about 30," is likely to be wrong. In such cases be careful always to verify the statement of age.

31. *Space 3. Sex.*—Place an "X" opposite the appropriate entry.

32. *Space 4. Origin.*—Enter an "X" opposite the appropriate designation. If a child is born in lawful wedlock, it is a legitimate child.

33. *Spaces 5 and 6.*—These are to be left blank by the enumerators. They are for the use of the National Headquarters.

34. *Space 7. Number of voting card.*—This space is to be filled in for voters only. Enter the serial number of the voting card where one is issued as provided in Part V hereof.



35. *Space 8. Name.*—Enter the name of the person enumerated. Enter first the surname, then the second surname (if any), and last the given name in full. The greatest care and exactitude must be used in securing this information. Be careful not to confuse the letter "S," "Z" and "C," the letters "B" and "V," the letters "G" and "J." Be sure to properly enter names beginning with the letter "H," as this letter is often silent.

36. *Space 9. Residence.*—Enter first the number of the house, if any, then the street, farm or place, city or town and province.

37. *Space 10. Race.*—Enter an "X" in the space opposite the appropriate designation.

38. *Space 11. Education.*—In the first two lines, enter "Yes" or "No," as the case may be. Line 3 is to be filled in only for children between 5 and 17 years of age, both inclusive. Enter the number of months or fractions thereof during the last year. If a person of this age has not attended school during the year, write "X."

39. *Space 12. Academic or professional title.*—Enter an "X" opposite the class of title possessed by the person enumerated. If he has no title, leave the space blank. By an academic title will be understood that which is obtained in an official establishment of education even though it does not contemplate a profession, and by a professional title that which permits the exercising of a profession although it may not have been obtained in the above class of establishment.

40. *Space 13. Period of residence.*—This space is to be filled in only for males 20 years of age or over. Enter the number of years and fraction of a year that such person has resided in Cuba, the province, the municipality and the barrio respectively. If the residence has been over five years, omit the fraction and add another number so as to indicate complete years, as 27, 9 or 6.

41. *Space 14. Conjugal condition.*—Enter "X" opposite the appropriate designation. By consensually married is meant living together by mutual consent without a legal ceremony of marriage having been performed.

42. *Spaces 15 and 16. Occupation.*—Trade or profession. An entry should be made in space 15 for every person enumerated. The entry should be either (1) the occupation pursued, that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done, by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician, carpenter, dressmaker, laborer, newsboy* or (2) *none*, that is, no occupation. The entry *none* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no gainful occupation.

*Persons retired or temporarily unemployed.*—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or other reasons are no longer following an occupation. Such persons may desire to return to the occupations formerly followed, as the statement might be incorrect. If living on their own income, or if they are supported by other persons or institutions, the return should be *none*. On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but merely happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases, the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed.

*Persons having two occupations.*—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one, that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time.

*Industry.*—An entry should be made in space 16 in all cases where the entry in space 15 has been that of an occupation, but where the entry in space 15 is *none*, leave space 16 blank. The entry, when made, should be the name of the industry, business or establishment in which this person works as *general farm, dry-goods store, bank*.

*Farm workers.*—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant or renter; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or a salary should be reported as a *farm manager* or *farm overseer*; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as a manager or tenant, should be reported as a *farm laborer*.

*Women doing housework.*—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home and having no other employment, the entry in space 15 should be *none*. But a woman working at housework *for wages* should be returned in space 15 as *housekeeper, servant, cook* or *chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in space 16 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel* or *boarding house*. Or if a woman, in addition of doing housework in her own home, *regularly* earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in spaces 15 and 16. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in space 16 by *at home*.

*Women doing farm work.*—A woman regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned in space 15 as a *farm laborer*. Distinguish, however, such women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home by writing in space 16 either *home, farm* or *working out*, as the case may require. Of course a woman who herself operates or runs a farm should be reported as a *farmer* and not as *farm laborer*.

*Children on farms.*—In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, the entry in space 15 should be *farm laborer* and in space 16 *home farm*, but for children who work as farm laborers for others the entry in space 16 should be *working out*.

*Children working for parents.*—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores or at times on other works, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who somewhat regularly assist their parents in the performance of work other than house work or chores should be reported as having an occupation.

*Officers, employees and inmates of institutions or homes.*—For an *officer* or *regular employee* of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, etc., return the occupation followed in the institution. For an *inmate* of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., but if an inmate is not regularly employed, that is, has not specific duties or work to perform, write *none* in space 15.

*Avoid general or indefinite terms.*—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker on a sugar farm or plantation as foreman, sugar farm; laborer, sugar farm; teamster, sugar farm, etc., as the case may be.

The term *laborer* should be avoided if any more precise definition can be secured, as *foreman, inspector, watchman*, etc. Where the term *laborer* is used, be careful to state accurately the industry or business in space 16.

Avoid in all cases the use of the word *mechanic* but give the exact occupation, as *carpenter, painter, machinist, etc.*

An assistant in a store engaged in selling goods should be called a *salesman* and not a clerk. A *stenographer, typewriter, book-keeper* or *cashier, etc.*, should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOW TO RETURN OCCUPATIONS

SPACE 15	SPACE 16
Farm laborer.	Working out.
Farm laborer.	Home farm.
Laborer.	Street work.
Laborer.	Garden.
Civil engineer.	General practice.
Carpenter.	Ship yard.
Carpenter.	House.
Blacksmith.	Own shop.
Cook.	Hotel.
Servant.	Private family.

43. *Space 17. Owner or employee or working on own account.*—Enter “X” opposite the appropriate designation. If the person has no occupation, leave this space blank. An employer is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his own business. A person employing domestic servants in his own home but not employing any helpers in his business *should not be* returned as an employer. But, on the other hand, a person who is the proprietor of a hotel or lodging house and employs servants in running that hotel or boarding or lodging house *should be* returned as an employer because he employs these servants in his business. A gainful worker who is neither an employee nor employer is working on his own account.

44. *Space 18. Citizenship.*—In this space enter the citizenship of each person as *Cuban, American, English, Chinese, Mexican, etc.* The citizenship of minor children is always the same as that of the parents.

45. *Space 19. Nativity.*—Enter the city or town, province or state and country where the person being enumerated was born. If the person was born at sea, enter the nationality of the ship.

46. *Space 20. Relationship to head of family.*—Designate the head of the family, whether husband or father, widow, or unmarried person of either sex, by the word *head*; for the other members of a family write *wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, boarder, lodger, servant, etc.*, according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family.

Occupants of an institution or school, living under a common roof, should be designated as *officer, inmate, pupil, patient, prisoner, etc.*, and in the case of the chief officer his title should be used, as *warden, principal, superintendent, etc.*, instead of the word *head*.

If two or more persons share a common abode, as partners, write *head* for one and *partner* for the others.

In the case of a hotel or boarding or lodging house family, the *head* of the family is the manager or the person who keeps the hotel or boarding or lodging house.

## PART V

### VOTING CARDS

47. *General instructions.*—For each elector enumerated a voting card (form 2 and form 2-a) in duplicate shall be prepared from the census schedule (form 1). The duplicate white copy (form 2-a) is to be a carbon copy of the original colored copy (form 2). Do not write directly on the white copy (form 2-a), except the signature and address of the person to whom the original is delivered. All other entries should be made through the carbon paper placed under the original colored copy.

Always fill in the municipality and barrio before making any further entries.

48. *Qualifications of electors.*—The terms electors include all male cubans over twenty-one years of age on the day of the census, except:

- (1) Those confined in asylums.
- (2) Those mentally incapacitated, such incapacity having been judicially declared.
- (3) Those judicially disqualified by reason of crime.
- (4) Members of the land and naval forces in active service. This does not include the police force.

49. *Entries on voting cards.*—The following entries on the voting card shall be made; which shall be copied from the census schedule (form 1) for the individual in question.

- (a) The name of the municipality, and the barrio in the appropriate spaces.
- (b) The name of the elector, which shall be copied from space 8 of the census schedule (form 1).
- (c) The residence of the elector, which shall be copied from space 9 of the census schedule (form 1).
- (d) The age of the elector, which shall be copied from space 2 of the census schedule (form 1). Any Cuban citizen otherwise qualified who shall have reached his twenty-first birthday before the day of the census shall be entitled to the issuance of a voting card by the enumerator.
- (e) The race of the elector, which shall be copied from space 10 of the census schedule (form 1).
- (f) The nativity of the elector, which shall be copied from space 19 of the census schedule (form 1).
- (g) The occupation of the elector, which shall be copied from spaces 15 and 16 of the census schedule (form 1).
- (h) The period of residence in Cuba, the province, the municipality and the barrio, which shall be copied from space 13 of the census schedule (form 1).
- (i) Ability to read or write, which shall be copied from space 11 of the census schedule (form 1).

50. *Personal description of elector.*—The enumerator shall ascertain and enter the following facts concerning the personal description of the elector:

- (a) Color of hair; such as "black," "brown," "gray," "white," "blond," "red," etc.
- (b) Height, whether tall, short or medium.
- (c) Build, whether slender, stout or medium.
- (d) Any distinguishing marks about the face, head or hands, as "scar on left cheek," and also any obvious physical defect, as "paralyzed on left side," "right arm gone at elbow," "lame," "bald," etc.

51. *Delivery of voting cards.*—The voting card is to be made out in duplicate. The original, or colored copy (form 2), is to be delivered to the elector, or other responsible person for delivery to the elector, as hereinafter provided. The white copy is to remain in the book as originally inserted.

Great care must be exercised to avoid damage to the white copies remaining in the book. They must not be soiled, torn, folded or mutilated in any way.

Wherever possible, the voting card (form 2), should be delivered to the elector personally. In every case where the voting card is delivered to the elector personally, his signature thereon must be secured, on both the original (form 2) and the carbon (form 2-a).

In case the voter in respect of whom the voting card is issued is not in his residence, and cannot be found without serious and unjustifiable delay to the work of the enumerator, the latter shall deliver the voting card to the head of the family or the member thereof deemed most worthy of trust. In case no person shall be found by the enumerator at the usual place of abode of the voter, whether living in family or out of family, who can offer the necessary data for the enumerator, he shall obtain the same from the person, among those living nearest to said place, whom he deems most worthy of trust considering his age, personal condition and relations with the elector, and shall deliver the voting card to the person from whom such information is obtained.

In all cases where the enumerator shall deliver the voting card to other than the elector in whose favor it is drawn, he shall require the person to whom delivered to sign his name and enter his residence in the appropriate spaces on the white copy (form 2-a).

In such cases the original voting card (form 2) shall be delivered with the space for the elector's signature left blank, but the enumerator shall instruct the person to whom delivered to see that the elector signs the voting card immediately upon delivery to him.

Enumerators are specially warned to use the greatest care in the issuance and delivery of voting cards, to the end that none but fully qualified voters shall be issued such voting cards, and that their delivery to the elector be assured. The enumerator shall sign and date all electoral cards (both original and duplicate) (forms 2 and 2-a) before delivery.

## PART VI

### PENAL PROVISIONS

52. Especial attention is directed to the following penal provisions of the Census Law:

Article XXIII.—The enumerator who, in making an enumeration, wilfully refuses or neglects to deliver personally the voting card to the citizen entitled to same, or who delivers it to any person whatsoever other than those to whom he

may deliver it in accordance with this Law, or who does not make the proper entries appear in due form, or falsifies them, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to six years.

Everybody who shall retain in his possession without right to do so, by reason of his office, original or duplicate voting cards unfilled, or carbon copies intended for the General Direction, or any person who does not satisfactorily account for the voting cards and corresponding books to the employee or officer from who he has received them, under obligation to return them in blank or duly filled, shall be punished with from one to six months' imprisonment.

Article XI.—If any inspector, sub-inspector, enumerator, interpreter, or other employee, who, having taken the oath of office required by this Law, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this Law, or shall, without the authority of the Director General, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding \$500. If any of the above named persons shall wilfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be punished in accordance with the Law. And if he shall knowingly make a false certificate or fictitious enumeration card, or other false return or report, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime and shall be fined from \$500 to \$2,000 or be imprisoned from two months to two years.

Article XLII.—Each and every person more than eighteen (18) years of age, in case of the absence of the head or other members of the family, to which he belongs, or the head or any other representative of the same, must, if so requested by the enumerator or sub-inspector, render a true account to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the personal data of every individual belonging to such family, and any such person, having knowledge of the desired facts, who shall refuse or fail to answer fully and completely such inquiries as may be made of him, shall be guilty of a crime and shall be fined in a sum of from \$10 to \$100. The president, director, superintendent or manager of any penal, charitable, educational or religious institution from whom answers to any of the inquiries of the enumeration cards are required and requested by the Director General, Sub-director, inspector, sub-inspector, or enumerator and who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to give true and correct answers to any of the inquiries authorized by this Law, or shall wilfully give false information, shall be guilty of a crime and shall be punished with a fine from \$500 to \$5,000 or with imprisonment of from one month to one year.

No person shall be punished for failure to answer questions for the Census if, upon demand, the census employee making such inquiries shall not produce his lawful commission, as such employee, authorizing him to make such inquiries.

Article XXVII.—The errors found in the enumeration, through malice, negligence or imperfection in the work, shall be corrected by order of the Director General, who may instruct, with the approval of the National Board and upon justification of the error, that the mistaken enumeration be made anew, by the legal means that he deems convenient.

Approved by the National Census Board in session August 6, 1919.

ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*



## SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

CIRCULAR No. 1.

*Havana, August 8, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

This office requires that you send as soon as possible the limits of the enumeration districts of your province and form 22 with the divisions thereof, for which the maps of the municipalities and barrios of your province, which is divided into enumeration districts, have been delivered to you.

It is the duty of the enumerators to enumerate fifty persons daily in the rural districts and seventy-five in cities and towns. As a general rule, the number of persons enumerated in one day will exceed such number, but at all events, should the enumeration not reach that number, you will insist upon the delinquent enumerator giving you a satisfactory explanation before approving his voucher. The greater part of the enumeration of your province should be completed before October 10th and the filled out forms delivered to you.

In case you should find out, while checking the enumeration, that in some district it would not be possible to complete the enumeration within the forty-five days fixed by the Census Law, that is, before October 30th, 1919, you will have to create a new enumeration district and assign a portion thereof to another enumerator. And, if necessary, to complete the enumeration within the forty-five days, two or more districts should be created and enumerators appointed to cover them.

Upon creating these new districts, they will have the same number as the original districts from which they have been segregated, adding letters to those numbers for their identification.

For instance, if you see that you are not able to complete the enumeration of district "A-78" within the fixed term, and that it will be necessary to create three additional districts, you will indicate them as follows: "A-78-A," "A-78-B," "A-78-C," so that the four will be numbered "A-78," "A-78-A," "A-78-B," and "A-78-C."

As soon as the instructor enumerators are appointed, you will call them at your office, indicate to them that they must take their oath, and instruct them in the use of the forms and other duties connected with their work.

They may submit vouchers for the following transportation and per diem for the time they have been absent from their home: \$3.50 for maintenance, and the lowest expenses for transportation between two places where the trip might be necessary.

You will endeavor to have the instructor enumerators together at the hour indicated on the trip schedule of the Assessor and the chief Inspector, which was handed to you at the office, for the purpose of receiving instructions from them.

In the municipalities which have a rather small population, the instructor enumerator shall enumerate a district as if he were an enumerator himself, in addition to his other duties. In the large municipalities, the instructor enumerator



shall not enumerate any district but shall devote all his time to the supervision of the enumeration in his municipality and to the compliance with the instructions relative to this matter.

On August 18th, this office will commence to forward the supplies for the enumerators to the instructor enumerators at the different municipalities. The equipment for each enumerator will be packed separately and labeled with the name of the respective enumeration district. The instructor enumerator shall acknowledge to you the receipt thereof as soon as they are in his possession and deliver them in due time to the enumerators and special agents as indicated in the schedule which was handed to you. In addition to these equipments, there will be sent to your office during the week of August 18th an additional number of forms for cases where an enumerator may not have received the necessary amount for the enumeration of his district. The amount which will be sent is already known to you.

Your attention is called to the necessity of keeping a register of the serial numbers of the additional voting cards which may be delivered to an enumerator, so that you may be responsible for those which were sent to your office.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter by wire, using the code word "One." A telegram sent by you to this office with only the word "One" will indicate that you have received this letter and that you have understood it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 2.

*August 12, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

The fact that the two previous censuses were made under abnormal administrative regimes,—one while the Island was submitted to the Military Government of the United States, and the other while the Republic was ruled by a Provisional Government, in both of which the legislative and executive powers were vested in the individual who had the supreme authority of the country,—does not allow their practices and proceedings to be applied to this census, which has to be made under the constitutional regime and the empire of the laws. Therefore, although such practices and proceedings should be known and even applied substantially insofar as experience has given them credit, and they are in accord with our laws, I advise you to conform strictly to the latter in preference to the former, as that will be the policy which this office will adopt in the fulfillment of its duties.

I shall not keep it a secret that, owing to special reasons,—the pressure of time not being the least one in view of the emergent terms of the Law,—the circumstances, under which we had to undertake and shall have to carry out this work, have not been normal at all; but this abnormality, which to a certain extent is necessary during the preparatory period of the work, must not extend itself to that which will be done hereafter, nor is there any reason to maintain it. To the contrary, it is our duty, admitting the accomplished facts—in substance adjusted to the Law and justified by necessity—to correct the errors of form which might have been committed, and normalize from now on the functions which are entrusted to us.

Therefore, I recommend to you the careful study of the Law, and specially that of the power with which you and this office are invested by article XIV, that

you may conform to it in all your acts, endeavoring to apply the legal form to the practices that experience may teach you to follow and to the suggestions, indications and advices of the officer authorized by Law to technically advise you and assist you in the performance of your functions, without introducing any innovation in the rules established by that Law.

Therefore, conform your proceedings strictly to the prescriptions of the said Law, in connection with your subordinates and with this office, as much in the instructions given to the former as in the propositions and applications you may send to this office; and when the specialty of an unforeseen case should incline you to adopt a decision also special, express your reasons carefully for so acting, as this office will not be able to approve any act which is not duly adjusted to the Law or which in any manner or through any circumstance may violate it.

Transmit these instructions to your subordinates, and see that all their acts follow the criterion expressed in this letter, warning them to that effect, and do not allow them to depart from it.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter by mail.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

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CIRCULAR No. 3.

*August 22, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

In order to facilitate the direction of the work of the census in your province and at the same time insure uniformity, I wish to determine the relations which should exist between the instructor enumerator and the enumerators of each district included in his municipality, and between them and yourself, as chief of the service in the province, establishing at the same time the main duties of all of them.

1st. The instructor enumerators will receive from this office the census cards and voting cards in blank and other supplies which the enumerators of their municipalities shall use in their work. These supplies will be sent to them in closed packages addressed to each enumerator to whom they should be delivered after the appointed ones shall have taken their oaths.

2nd. On making the delivery, the instructor shall clearly explain to each enumerator or special agent the location and the limits of his enumeration district and be sure that they are well instructed as to the said location and limits.

3rd. The instructor will then proceed to teach each enumerator or special agent the manner of filling out the blank census cards and voting cards, in accordance with the Law and the instruction which may be or may have been given to him, and in the use of the supplies delivered to them.

4th. In order that the enumerator may acquire the necessary practice, and the instructor assure himself of his aptitude; after the instructor has delivered the said materials to the enumerator, the latter will fill out in his presence ten census cards and ten voting cards from memory, taking for that purpose the residents of the enumerator's home, and others in the neighborhood, who may be known to him. This work shall be examined by the instructor, who will warn the enumerator at once as to the errors and omissions which he may note, in order that he may be duly instructed before starting to comply with his official duties. This work is a mere trial, and shall be destroyed after serving its purpose.

5th. The said trials shall be made with the census cards, which will be taken from the supply delivered to him for his work but not with the voting cards, as regarding these a number of special forms will be sent to you in due time for such practice, that you may send through the instructor fifteen copies to each enumerator; *inasmuch as the voting cards which are delivered to the said instructors may be used only in the official act of the enumeration, when they should be issued and delivered, and neither on any other occasion nor for any other purpose.*

6th. The instructor, conforming to the general prescriptions which may be communicated to him and to the orders which he may receive from you, shall supervise the work of the enumerators and special agents of his municipal district and report to you at once any fault he may discover therein, and also his judgment as to the ability of the said employees in view of their work, when such judgment is contrary to the original one, that you may take the necessary steps to have the service accomplished with accuracy and speed. The instructor shall act likewise, without waiting for the start of the work, when, in view of the trials referred to in the two previous paragraphs, he may find out that the appointee is not competent enough for the position, or be in doubt as to his ability. In this case he may even withhold the delivery of the supplies and at once recommend the severance of the appointee, and nominate a more competent substitute.

7th. When the instructor has good reasons to believe that the enumeration of a district cannot be completed within the fixed term, he will at once report the fact to you, that you may make the division of such district into additional districts.

8th. The enumerators and special agents shall send to the instructor in due time, either by mail or in the manner you may order, the census cards and books of voting cards which he may have issued.

9th. After the census cards (form 1) have been received by the instructors, they will check them and if they find in any of them any error or omission they shall make the enumerator correct it, using the proper means, in order that the correction be authentic and true.

10th. The instructor, after checking such cards, shall send to the inspector those which are not defective and not later than the following day after having received them. In the same time he will order the correction of the defective ones and send those which are corrected to the inspector.

11th. The instructor shall carefully check the daily report cards which the enumerators and special agents are compelled to send to them. When, on checking, he should presume that the enumerator or special agent has not devoted to the work the number of hours noted on the card, he will at once report his suspicion to you by wire. He will also report at once by wire, when the enumerator has enumerated a smaller number of persons in one day than the minimum indicated in article 9 of the "Instructions to Enumerators and Special Agents," or when such number is considerably exceeded.

12th. You will also report at once by wire when any enumerator or special agent has issued a number of voting cards which exceed 25% of the number of persons enumerated in that day, as the proportion between both numbers should not normally exceed 20%.

13th. In order that you may comply with your duties, the instructor is obliged to report to you daily by wire, in view of the information received, the number of persons enumerated and of voting cards issued during the day in the following manner:

Inspector of the Census:

..... (Address)

Day..... Enumerated..... (the number of persons enumerated).

Issued ..... voting cards (the number of cards).

.....  
(Signature of the Instructor, office and municipality).

14th. You shall warn the instructors, in order that they may so notify the enumerators, that the correction of omissions or errors committed has to be performed without expense to the census.

15th. The opportunity, form and conditions in which the books of duplicate voting cards (form 2-a) should be sent will be explained in a later instruction. While these are not issued, the enumerators and special agents will keep the said books in their possession with care and reserve.

16th. As soon as you receive this letter and note the contents, send a telegram to this office with the word "Three" by which I will understand that you not only have received it but that you have thoroughly understood it, and you will at once proceed to instruct your subordinates in the matter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 4.

*Havana, August 22, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

For the purpose of normalizing the official correspondence in this census service, I recommend that the correspondence of administrative and ordinary character be forwarded as it has been done up to the present in accordance with the Rules and Laws concerning the matter, registering that which by its interest or by the nature of the document, requires in your judgment said special guarantee.

In regard to the telegraphic service, you will use this in cases of urgency and when so ordered, forming the telegrams with the brevity, without prejudice of its clearness, prescribed in existing regulations.

When the census work starts, and for the communications and matters which are not of the ordinary administrative character to which we have already referred, you will use the special pouches which will be sent to you beforehand for that purpose by this office.

All documents relating to the census, such as the enumeration cards and voting cards transmitted between the instructor enumerators and you, must be carried in these pouches, as well as those transmitted between you and this office, as will be more fully explained to you in due time. You may also include in them documents of private character besides the ones already mentioned.

You will be provided with the number of pouches considered necessary, calculating that there will be needed from two to four pouches so that each enumerator may be able to send you one each night; and you will see that each instructor enumerator may have always at his disposition at least one of those pouches, so you must send one to each every day even if it does not contain any correspondence at all. The correspondence included in them must be properly closed and packed,

but it is not necessary to put the address and name of the addressee on it as this must be put in the clearest and surest possible way on the exterior side of the pouches when delivered to the Post Office.

The said pouches must be closed with a special lock and the keys must be given to you so that you may in due time send them to the respective instructor enumerator. These keys especially guarantee the security and secret of this kind of correspondence and for this reason I recommend to you and your subordinates who will use the same, the greatest care in keeping and guarding them; knowing the responsibility which you might incur by negligence in the fulfillment of this very important prevention.

Please acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph, using the code word "Four" by which I will understand that you have received this and properly understood the contents thereof.

Yours respectfully,

P. O. of the Director General,

(Signed) TOMÁS BORDENAVE,

*Sub-director.*

CIRCULAR No. 5.

*Havana, August 23, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

For the purpose of complying with the prescriptions of article XVI of the Census Law, please remit to this Direction as quickly as possible a list of the following.

*First.*—All the penal, charitable, religious, educational and other establishments in which people may be more or less permanently congregated, and which are not easy for the enumerator of a district to enumerate; expressing the number of the district in which any such establishments are included.

*Second.*—Of the above establishments, one or more groups will be formed, and if you think it is necessary, a special agent will be appointed to take care of the enumeration thereof.

You should also propose the names of persons who you think are capable of being appointed special agents, having in mind that this office deems it advisable that in the capital of your province, such special enumerations should be performed by one of the sub-inspectors assigned to your office.

In the enumeration of an establishment by a special agent, the census schedule must retain the same code number as the district in which the establishment is located, adding only the letter "X." For example, if in district "A-107" there is a jail, the special agent will enter in the appropriate space of the census card "A-107-X" to show the corresponding code number of those enumerated by him in the said establishment.

Upon the receipt of this letter, please advise me by wire, using the code word "Five" by which it will be understood that you have received this circular and are well informed respecting its contents.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,

*Director General.*

## REPUBLIC OF CUBA

## DIRECTION OF THE CENSUS

*Havana, August 28, 1919.**Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

Referring to the instructions to enumerators and special agents, as approved by the National Census Board, I desire to call attention to the supreme importance to the country in general of this work on which we are engaged, emphasizing that all must patriotically cooperate, remembering only its value and consequences and not considering the job as a money-producer alone, but as an honorable public function,—although, through evolution of ideas, it be no longer regarded as a gratuitous duty, obligatory upon the citizen. Today, in addressing you and the other provincial inspectors, I desire to lay stress upon that viewpoint so that you may be guided in accomplishing the true object of the census and securing for it its true meed of appreciation; and also that no one may deny his due assistance, which the country earnestly and rightfully demands.

A census, I have said, even when limited to population statistics, is of importance in the life and development of a country. In the present age, when civilized people no longer live in isolation, or by their own efforts, or abandoned to their own desires, but are united by close association and ties of mutual ideas, ambitions and interest, a community requires all knowledge which may tend to tighten such bonds, and thereby increase the mutual esteem and protection which should go hand in hand with modern civilization. This alone should be reason enough for doing this work with the greatest conscientiousness; but there are more reasons. The time has passed forever when Government expressed the will of one man, or group of men. Doctrinarian experiments, the establishment of systems merely because they existed in other, more advanced and stronger countries, can not be of our age in which the development of legal concepts has carried us to a just and clear understanding of the state and its organization, and in which, therefore, legislation can not be arbitrary nor by the favor of more or less well intentioned autocrats.

Today this work is done by the people themselves, the true sovereigns, and, since its object is to insure the welfare and progress of the community, all useful elements must be employed that it may best accomplish that end. No one can deny that the first of these elements is an exact knowledge of the work in hand, without which it would be impossible to estimate correctly its importance. A census is always then of manifest consequence, as much within the nation itself as in her relation with others.

But to judge the exceeding importance of this census now beginning, add, to what has already been demonstrated, its unparalleled effect upon the political organization of our country. Putting his confidence in us, the legislator is willing that the foundations of that most precious right, the suffrage, shall be fixed by us. And suffrage, as I have already said, to fulfill its real purpose, should be loyally and sincerely exercised, which can not be done except with that exact knowledge which all may have of the true state and condition of the country, and when those called upon to exercise it are convinced that the field which they are about to enter is free from snares, with equal rights for all, where each one may act freely, without prejudice, and according to the loyalty of his own heart.

The preparation of this field, where loyalty should be the characteristic virtue

of the contest, is the principal work which the legislator has chosen to intrust to us, and that from the first the honesty of his intentions shall be publicly known, he has committed this work to the hands of those who, by their duties or aloofness from all party struggle or interest, must maintain absolute neutrality, and it is a fundamental supposition that they are free from personal prejudice and too close adhesion to any particular group, so that, free in conscience and subordinate to no other authority, they can comply with the Law, being guided only by its lofty genius and that noble end to which it aspires.

And in this case, not only the legislator, but also the Executive Power, who puts our laws into effect, has plainly shown himself to be animated by that same spirit in filling posts at his disposition with people who—from the nature of their public positions—are considered far removed from all partiality and accustomed to maintain a strictly impersonal attitude.

I regret that justice obliges me to pronounce such procedure correct, since it must be remembered that I am one of those nominated; but the fact that my ability is far inferior to that demanded by my position does not depress me so much that, in the desire to appear modest, I shall pass in silence over something to which I believe public attention should be called, in order to inspire and increase the confidence of the country in this work which we have to carry out.

Consider the immense responsibility intrusted to us and remember that in using this word I refer not to material responsibility imposed upon us and carrying a penalty for lack of fulfillment, but to a higher conception outside the restrictions of the law and pertaining to those more elevated fields of honor and patriotism, which have no other law than that most insistent and inescapable,—the public and private conscience.

In commending this undertaking to us, our country takes for granted that we possess certain qualities and it is our duty to prove that this assumption is not ill-founded, and in return for that confidence we must give our untiring labor with constant and absolute impartiality.

Our appointment is not because we are the best or the most competent, but because we are believed to be the least subject to suspicion; and others are excluded not because they are thought to lack the qualities supposed for us, but solely to remove so far as possible every cause for suspicion, keeping in mind the power normally exercised on the human mind by interest or passions. When the law in certain cases requires a judge to refrain from interfering in a matter, it is not putting upon him the stigma of believing him capable of faltering in the performance of duty, but merely freeing him from a struggle between two inclinations which might arise in his conscience,—or it is freeing him from the influence of ignorant prejudices, not always malicious,—and at the same time removing thereby any reason for public suspicion. Fix this well in mind that it may serve as a guide in your relations with all people: act with prudence, but without mistrust. Be inflexible in your strict fulfillment of the law, without weakness or undue effort to please, but try to convince all with whom you may deal that were they in the same situation they would act in the same way; that it is not the severity of the law, nor punctilious fulfillment of duty, which causes your action, but, instead, the general welfare which should be the interest of those also who criticize you or try, with arguments more or less specious, to induce you to act otherwise. Do not forget that the efficacy of the law is based more on the conviction of its virtue and its benefits than on the compulsive means by which it is imposed, and that it is not improper for those who are its instruments to attempt to win others, through a conviction of its excellencies, to respect and fulfill it also.

I expect a great deal on this ground from you and your assistants. It will be in vain that we shall have fulfilled our duty if we are not assisted by the nation.

who is most affected by this work. Do all possible to secure for the census the recognition of its true national value and to that end popularize it as much as you can. Make the people understand that we are employees in their service, but that the true public officials are they themselves and that upon them depends the proper fulfillment of this work. To this end, advertise methods and results, reserving only those particulars on which the Law imposes silence, and even then make it understood that in some cases secrecy is observed because of the consideration owed to the private affairs of citizens, no due public information being withheld; and that in other instances the secrecy is generally only temporary, to avoid hindrance to the work, but that the results must finally be published.

If you succeed, as I hope you will and as I for my part purpose doing, in having the people make this work their own,—the object will have been accomplished. The Law has tried to reduce to a minimum such annoyances as the census operations may cause to the people at large, but if we can make the advantages understood, it will be easy to induce them, even at some small sacrifice, to assist the enumerators to the extent at least of being personally present for their own enumeration. This is of prime importance and not only the heads of families, but people of influence in the locality, and even chiefs of political parties, should contribute to this end. This is the moment to reckon not affiliations, but citizens, and as much harm may be suffered by a party through the omission or wrong entry of a supposed adherent as from that of one at present regarded as an opponent. Loyalty and impartiality in everything is our present requirement. Also, since this is the first census taken by the Cuban Government and under Cuban law, it is a concern of national honor that these operations shall not be interrupted or obstructed by private matters, by reasons of vanity or self-love, or exaggerated and ostentatious display of devotion to duty. Duties, like all else in life, have gradations and at times patriotism may demand the sacrifice of those who seek only individual welfare. Regardless of this, satisfy all legitimate rights, lawfully exercised, even as I am ready to do, so long as this may be accomplished without detriment to the higher duties committed to us, specially since, as I have said before, the results of this work must finally be made public.

I trust that in procuring publicity we shall have the powerful and necessary aid of the press: go to it, without suspicion or distrust, supplying all lawful data; satisfy their natural curiosity in all matters not forbidden and give due heed to such indications, observations and advice as this exponent of public opinion may express in this connection, and if you are unable to attend fully to these matters, kindly refer them promptly to me for whatever it may be in my power to do.

With your intelligence and culture you cannot fail to understand my motives in making these remarks to you and in claiming your cooperation along the line of conduct I purpose following. I do not believe that you or any one else who considers the realities of the present moment will consider hyperbolical whatever I may have said regarding the immense importance of this work. The experience acquired through many years of devotion to public service, in various times and circumstances, but always within the limits of my own country, and all my thoughts devoted to it alone, has given me a conviction of the exceptional importance which this work has for us as Cubans. This conviction is strengthened by study of the Law, as also by its application during the short time since this work was intrusted to me, and, therefore, my insistence in repeatedly proclaiming this idea and endeavoring to impress it upon the minds of all others who are to cooperate,—employees and the people. And if we succeed in passing on to others that conviction, the victory, I repeat, will be complete.

Among my most deeply-rooted convictions is one that even though the people of Cuba may not be the best on earth, they are far from being the worst people



in the world; that deep in our hearts, though naturally at times obscured by passion, exists a sincere love of our country and that the secret for making that chord vibrate merely consists in showing the people that Cuba needs the help we are demanding of them.

I do not need to ask that you perform your official duties; my certainty of your ability and honor suffice for me to know that you will not fail in this. Indeed, I throw upon you this additional task of helping me to obtain—within due and proper limits—the assistance of all our countrymen in this work which is not merely administrative, but patriotic and affecting the national interests; which calls for the exercise of all our energies, without discouragement nor laziness, but in unwearied consecration and eager devotion.

Please acknowledge receipt of this at your early convenience.

I am yours very truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 6.

*Havana, August 29, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

In order to avoid delay and interruption in the work of the census, I have ordered that the remaining books of voting cards at this office be sent to you, and I will give you the following instructions in regard thereto:

Upon receiving these books you will notify me in due time, in the manner indicated in the attached invoice. You will keep them and guard them in a safe place, that only you may be able to dispose of them.

You will recommend to the instructor enumerators to instruct the district enumerators to apply for a number of voting cards before their supply is exhausted.

The instructor will see that the number applied for is proportionate to that of the persons to be enumerated in his district, taking into account the proportion which has already been given him, the number of inhabitants and the number of voters,—which ordinarily must not exceed 25%.

Upon receiving the supply, and upon distributing the same, you will see that the remittance be made by consecutive numbers, taking care that no voting cards remain in your office in the enumeration of which may exist any breach of continuity.

You will send the cards to the instructor, expressing the name and district of the enumerator to whom they are assigned and the number of voting cards which you are sending to him, and instruct him to demand from the enumerator a receipt with the same specifications, and upon the receipt thereof, you will file it.

On supplying voting cards, you will notify this office of the number forwarded and the name of the enumerator to whom they were sent.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 7.

*Havana, August 29, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

In Rule One of Circular No. 3, issued August 22nd, you were advised, in order that you, in turn, might advise the instructor enumerators, not to deliver the

enumeration material to the enumerators of your district before they had sworn to the oath required by article 47 of the Census Law.

However, afterwards it was found that the printed form for such oath was included in the packages to be delivered to the enumerators, and you are hereby instructed to advise the instructor enumerators to open each package and take therefrom the said printed forms of oath, and hand them to the enumerators so that they may fill them out before the respective officer, after which procedure the instructor enumerator, being in possession of said document, will deliver the materials to the enumerators, and have them sign a receipt, which is also in the box, if he is satisfied with the contents of the package.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 8.

*Havana, September 6, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

By virtue of several recommendations which I have received from the provincial inspectors, I have resolved, with the approval of the National Census Board at yesterday's meeting, to change the two following paragraphs of the "Instructions for Enumerators and Special Agents (form 3)" which were sent to you in due time.

17. This paragraph should be written as follows:

*"Residents absent from their homes.—*When a member of any family, who lives in the district of the enumerator, is temporarily absent from his home, either on a visit, or on business, or traveling for pleasure, or attending a school or college, or sick in a hospital, he shall be enumerated and included with the other members of the family; but the family children who live permanently in a different place from where the family has its residence, shall not be enumerated, as in such cases the children shall be enumerated in the place where they live separately. Notwithstanding, when the absence from home is due to the fact that the son or the daughter is attending school, either as a day-pupil or a boarding-pupil, he shall be enumerated at the home of his family. A person who is on a visit at a family house shall not be enumerated with the family which he is visiting, but with his family at his home, as is already mentioned above."

21. This paragraph should read as follows:

*"Students at schools and colleges.—*The district enumerators shall not enumerate any pupil, either a day-pupil or a boarding-pupil, who lives in a college located in his district, excepting those who are members of a family which does not reside in the Republic, and who therefore could be considered to live in the college as if it were their home; inasmuch as those who do not come under this classification shall be enumerated as prescribed in paragraph 17. The said district enumerators shall enumerate the residents at all colleges or institutions of education located in their district, which have not been specifically assigned to special agents, and notice thereof given to them.

In accordance with this regulation, and with paragraph 17, the district enumerators as well as special agents shall enumerate in those educational institutions

only the members of the Director's family or of the professors', who live in the building, i.e., who have their home in such buildings.

At the same time, as an illustration and a completion of the said instructions, and to clear a few doubts which have been submitted to me, I transmit to you, also with the approval of the Board, the following advices:

1. The district enumerator shall enumerate, in accordance with the prescriptions of article XXI of the Census Law and paragraph 14 of the Instructions (form 3), the families or persons who reside in his district on the Census day, i.e., on September 15th, and, therefore, a family which was residing in the district on that day, although after or before the visit of the enumerator, has moved its home, shall be enumerated in the house where it lived on that day, (the 15th) in the manner prescribed in paragraph 2 of article XXII of the Census Law; that is, taking the data from the nearest neighbors who are worthy of credit. When in such family there may be persons who are entitled to voting cards, these shall be issued and delivered in the manner prescribed in paragraph 2 of article XXII of the Law. No enumerator shall enumerate any person or family who has come to live in his district after September 15th, even if he finds such person or family therein on the day of his visit. In both cases, the enumerator shall report the fact to the instructor.

2. When an enumerator retains a card because he was not able to complete it on sending his daily report to the instructor, he shall report the fact, and state the number of the card, the house to which it pertains and its retention because of not being complete.

3. The special agents referred to in paragraph 23 of the Instruction (form 3) shall not enumerate, together with the inmates of an asylum or jail, any other person residing in the asylum or jail, than those who, on account of the positions they hold, are compelled to live and are living in such establishments, and those who are entitled to and make use of them, i.e., those who have their home in the building or buildings of the establishment; but not those other employees who have their home outside, although they may be compelled to stay more or less time in it.

4. A person who was residing in the enumerator's district on September 15th, but who may have died after that day and before the enumerator's visit, shall be enumerated as if he were living, and the census schedule filled; but when such person was entitled to a voting card, this shall not be issued but the word "Dead" shall be written in such case in space 7 of the census schedule (form 1).

5. When a person who was not born in Cuba states that he has Cuban nationality, the enumerator shall not enter such nationality in space 18 of the census schedule, if the person does not exhibit the certificate of the Civil Register or the certificate of citizenship. Should he not prove it in this manner, and just limit himself to affirming it, or pretend to prove it otherwise, the syllable "Des" shall be entered in space 18 of the census schedule, in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Instructions.

6. I call your attention to paragraph 3 of article XIII of the Instructions (form 3), which prescribes that the crew of the ships anchored in the harbors of the Republic shall be enumerated on the day of the Census, i.e., on September 15th, and to this end you will see that due instruction be given in advance to such enumerators as may have been assigned to such service.

7. Finally, I again recommend you to see that the enumerators have a clear handwriting and that the cards be filled distinctly, especially the voting cards, and, therefore, I recommend you to propose the immediate severance and substitution of any enumerator who does not comply with these requirements carefully.

8. Upon receipt of this letter, please wire the code word "Eight" which will indicate that you have received the circular and thoroughly understand it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 9.

*Havana, September 6, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

In addition to my circular No. 3 of August 28th, and in accordance with paragraph 15 thereof, I transmit to you, with the approval of the National Board at today's meeting, the following instructions relative to the issuance and delivery of voting cards, which it is urgently necessary that you transmit to the instructors and enumerators, independently of such others as may be transmitted to you later on.

1. The enumerator shall always try to issue the voting card in the presence of the elector and deliver the same to him, without making use of the authority granted him in article XXII of the Census Law, excepting as is prescribed in article 51 of the Instructions (form 3),—in special cases where the delay may impair the service. To this end the enumerator, especially when a family is concerned where there are persons with right of suffrage, shall exhaust all the means in his power to make the enumeration in their presence, following the manner indicated in paragraph 3 of article XIII of such Instructions.

2. When all these means have been exhausted unsuccessfully, and the enumerator has to issue the voting card not in the presence of the elector, but deliver the same to another person, he shall give preference to the most trustworthy who knows how to read and write.

3. In such cases where the enumerator may be obliged to deliver the voting card to any person other than the elector, he shall write a notice addressed to the elector and mention the code number of the enumerator, the house or farm where the enumeration was made, the number of the census schedule filled, the series and number of the voting card and the name and residence of the person to whom such voting card shall have been delivered. This notice shall be forwarded by registered mail in a sealed envelope, and addressed to the elector at the residence where the enumeration was made, or at his changed address, in case the enumeration was made at such a place on account of his having his residence there on September 15th, and moving after that date.

4. The enumerator, on sending in his daily returns, shall report to the instructor of his municipality all the voting cards that he may have issued and delivered in the manner described in above paragraph, with all the data therein mentioned. Upon the receipt of these reports, the instructor shall make out a statement containing all such data, and record it on the bulletin board of the Municipal Electoral Board of his municipality, and immediately forward the original reports to the provincial inspector.

5. When there is no postoffice in the enumerator's district, to register the notice, he shall forward the same, together with the report, to the instructor, who shall see that it is mailed.

6. Upon the receipt at the provincial office of the list of voting cards not delivered to the electors, the inspector shall carefully place it in his office at the disposal of the authorized delegates of the political parties, so that they may read

it and take the necessary notes, but not allowing them to take the list out of the office, nor in any manner make notes or changes on the original.

7. Both the instructor and the provincial inspector shall furnish notes of these lists to the local press so as to have the greatest possible publicity.

8. The inspector will send, as quickly as possible, a copy of these lists, to the Director General.

9. Though the enumerators, instructors and inspectors will be supplied with the corresponding copies of these notes and lists, they shall not wait to receive them—in order to complete what has been prescribed—writing them down in the meanwhile, in the manner already indicated.

10. The special agents and enumerators performing their work in jails and penal institutions shall not issue voting cards to any one imprisoned or retained in such institution who has been denied suffrage. As a general rule, that incapacity is limited to every one who is condemned or deprived of his liberty, starting from the sentence of greater imprisonment,—one month and one day. Consequently, the enumerator must not, in general, issue voting cards to men undergoing punishment. But, in order to act with certainty in the particulars which they must furnish, they must require from the chief of the establishment the certification of penalties of the confined.

As a greater illustration, it is advised that lawfully the denial of the right of suffrage is produced by "Inhabilitation" and by "Suspension."

Absolute inhabilitation, temporary or perpetual, carries with it the loss of that right; special inhabilitation, when it refers to the right of voting, is expressed in the penalty records. The suspension of that right is also expressed in the penalty records.

In none of these cases voting cards shall be issued, stating in space 7 of the census card, when referring to Cuban males over twenty-one years, the syllable "Inh" if suffering inhabilitation, absolute or special, temporary or perpetual; and the syllable "Susp" if suffering suspension penalty of the right of voting.

11. The stub-books containing the copies of the electoral cards (form 2) shall not be sent by the enumerator to the instructor with his daily work, but he shall keep them carefully and secretly in his possession until he has finished the enumeration of his district. When he has finished, he will deliver to the instructor said stub-books together with the other surplus stub-books of which he has not made use.

12. The instructors, when receiving the stub-books with the copies (form 2-a) shall examine them carefully and shall direct that every omission noted be filled and that errors, purely material, be corrected, directing at once that the enumerator make said corrections in the original stub-books.

13. In order to make said corrections, the enumerator shall find the person to whom he has delivered the voting card and shall personally do this work, without right to any remuneration.

14. When there is no omission to be filled, or light material errors to be corrected, but faults of greater consequence that may change the contents of the voting card, the instructor shall notify the inspector, not taking any other action than that of keeping the enumerator at his work, who, in this case, as in the one mentioned above, is obliged to correct faults in the form that may be ordered, without any right to remuneration.

Please acknowledge receipt by wire when this reaches your hands, using the code word "Nine" which will indicate that you have received it and that you thoroughly understand it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 10.

*Havana, September 8, 1919.**Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

Referring to the instructions contained in form 3, the following additional explanations and instructions are given:

1. In space 17, the word "Owner" is not to be used in such cases as chauffeurs owning automobiles and operating same as service cars. In such case, the entry in column 15 would be "Chauffeur;" in column 16, "Public Transportation;" and in column 17, "Independent." The word "Owner" is more especially to be used in cases of manufacturers or others who have established business and employ assistants. In such event, the entry in column 15 would be "Manufacturer;" in column 16, "Furniture Factory;" or other class of industry, and in column 17, "Owner."

2. Instructions have been issued requesting the enumeration of vessels on the 15th day of September, the day of the Census. If a vessel is at sea that day, it should be enumerated at the first port on the Island at which it touches.

3. In making delivery of voting cards to some one other than the interested party, in the event that such person is unable to sign his or her name, the enumerator should follow the same procedure in regard to the annotation to be made on the retained copy as outlined in cases where the elector is unable to sign his name.

4. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter by wire, using the code word "Ten." A telegram consisting of the one word "Ten" will indicate to this office that you have received this letter and that you thoroughly understand its contents.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 11.

*Havana, September 10, 1919.**Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

In addition to paragraph 34 of the general instructions for enumerators and special agents (form 3) and with the approval of the National Board of the Census, at a meeting held on this date, I recommend you to advise the enumerators that when they enumerate a Cuban male, over twenty-one years old, who is not entitled to suffrage on account of being mentally incapacitated according to judicial statement, therefore no voting card being issued to him, they shall write in space 7 of the census schedule the abbreviation "Incapto;" and when they find Cubans of that same age, who, on account of being in an asylum, are not entitled to suffrage, they shall write in space 7 of the census schedule the word "Asilo."

On receipt of this letter, wire the code word "Eleven" which will indicate that you have received it, and that you thoroughly understand it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 12.

Havana, September 10, 1919.

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

The National Board of the Census, at the meeting held on this day, has approved the following rules issued by me, by the authority invested in me by paragraph 5 of article VI of the Census Law, in order to comply with the prescriptions of paragraph 2 of article L of the said Law, relative to the intervention of the delegates of the political parties in the respective districts.

The provincial delegate appointed by a political party, shall present to the provincial inspector his credential or appointment issued by the president, secretary or other officer of the Provincial Board or Assembly of the party, who, according to the rules or regulations thereof, is authorized to issue such papers, accompanied by the following:

1st. Certificate of proceedings of the meeting at which the appointment was made. 2nd. Certificate showing authentically the authority of the Board or Assembly to make such designation. 3rd. Authentic certificate of the Provincial Electoral Board or of the Chamber of Representatives, showing that the party secured the proclamation of one or more representatives in the last election.

Upon the presentation of the appointment with the aforesaid documents, the inspector shall admit the appointed delegate. Should such documents not be presented, or, if presented, should not show the stated requirements, the delegate will not be admitted, and will be notified of the reasons which prevent his admission. In either case, he will transmit the resolution adopted to the Director General, with the reasons therefor.

The delegates of the parties shall not have any direct intervention in any operation of the Census, nor in any administrative act accomplished by the provincial inspectors, but only supervise the said operations when they involve some electoral consequence, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Law and in the manner expressed hereafter, which may be later on established.

In accordance with the preceding paragraph, the provincial inspector shall order the said delegates to be informed, when they so request, and in a manner not to obstruct or delay the office work, of the number of persons enumerated in each district and of the number of voting cards issued.

They shall also be informed of the voting cards issued in the absence of the elector and of those delivered to persons other than this, as prescribed in circular No. 9 of the 6th inst.

The right of recusation granted to these delegates in paragraph 3 of said article L of the Census Law, may be used by them either orally or by writing, as described therein. In either case, the name of the recusée, the office for which he may have been appointed or may be performing, and the special fact, which in the judgment of the recusant, constitutes the legal incapacity, shall be expressed in the recusation.

In case the recusation is made in writing, the inspector shall write below the same proceeding, which must be signed by the recusant, stating the date of the presentation. If it is made orally, the inspector shall write a proceeding, which must be signed by the recusant, stating the same items as on the written recusation.

Upon the presentation of the recusation in either manner, the inspector, if acquainted with the alleged facts, shall transmit it to the Director General, with the information hereinafter described. Should he not be acquainted with the facts, he will make the necessary investigations to authentically confirm or destroy such

facts. In this case, he shall immediately report to the Director General the recusation and the reasons for not sending the same.

After confirming or destroying the facts, or when such confirmation is not necessary, the inspector shall send the recusation to the Director General, with a report describing the result of his investigation or his knowledge of the facts, and whatever he may deem advisable with regard to the legal technicalities of the recusation, and recommend the decision which he thinks the Direction should adopt, previous to that of the National Board.

Notwithstanding the prescription of the above mentioned rules, when the foundation of the recusation is so pronounced that the inspector should deem it legal and advisable to withdraw these privileges, he may recommend it so, by the most expeditious way, to the Director General, and send him the case in due time.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter in due time.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 13.

*Havana, September 23, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

I have been informed that some chiefs of political parties, in an erroneous understanding of the Law and undoubtedly in good faith, but with obvious incompetency to aid in the work of this department, have addressed their fellow-politicians, explaining the manner in which the enumeration should be carried out and the rights which, according to their judgment, should assist the citizens with regard to such work.

Among those instructions, the most erroneous one, and which, by being contrary to Law, I am interested in rectifying to avoid—on becoming general—inducing the enumerators to errors and create useless, if not detrimental. discussions with the citizens, is that which points out that on the voting card the political connection of the elector should be expressed. Such assertion discloses an entire lack of knowledge of the Law and even the purpose thereof upon prescribing the issuance of such document; therefore, as soon as I became acquainted with this fact, I sent you a circular telegram in order that you should warn the enumerators of your province, so that they would not commit such an error.

I hereby confirm that above order and recommend you to make it as public as possible. The voting card is nothing but a credential of the right of suffrage, and the administration does not care at this time, when it only acknowledges it, to know the opinion of those who have to use it, as the statement thereof is always a voluntary act of the possessor.

Neither the Law nor the instructions issued by me authorizes the violation of the right, which every one has, to reserve his political opinion.

Therefore, warn the enumerators to refrain from asking the electors and from entering on the voting cards or any other census forms, the political connection or opinion of the said electors or from making any incongruent question in connection with the data which are contained in the census schedules and the voting card, or that is not absolutely necessary to accurately enter those data; and warn them that the citizens are not compelled to answer them when they commit such impropriety, which not only is against the prestige of their office, inasmuch as it



reveals ignorance or inexperience, but also makes them lose the time which they need to duly perform their work.

I recommend you to take these warnings into consideration in order to appreciate the capacity and ability of the enumerators, and in view thereof, adopt or recommend the steps which you may deem convenient.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 14.

*Havana, September 24, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

Certain news published by the papers, and several questions submitted to me, make me understand that there are doubts on the part of the enumerators and the public as to the manner of entering on the census schedules the nationality of the persons enumerated, and, consequently, the issuance of the voting card, chiefly when it concerns Spaniards or their sons born in Cuba.

Although I am not aware of the incidents in the cases arisen and their number, the contradictory opinions which have reached me called my attention to the matter, and, in view of its importance, I will try to describe the basis or principles to which the officials of this Department should conform, in order to duly comply with their duties in connection with this matter.

Our legislation is clear on this subject, and the instructions issued by me in paragraph 5 of my circular No. 8 of the 5th instant seemed to me sufficient to avoid any error, which can arise but from an erroneous understanding or an evident forgetfulness of the purpose of the census. For this reason a clear understanding is important, before going into the matter. The purpose of the census, according to articles XIII and XIX of the Law, is to obtain and compile the statistical data, with details, of the population of the Island. It has to be completed in a short time and by employees not invested with authority to decide on any right, as their mission is limited to the statement of facts as they appear before them.

It is true that the Law prescribes that together with this operation the enumerator (article XXII) shall deliver to each elector, i.e, to each citizen with right of suffrage according to the Electoral Law, a voting card. However, this act is not a special mission of the employee who has to carry out the operation of enumerating the inhabitants of the Island, but a mere consequence of the results of the investigations made to that effect.

The importance given to the Census by annexing this work, is great, but its purpose and its nature are not altered thereby.

The enumerator is not a judge of the elector's right nor has he to appreciate from an electoral standpoint the effects, which, according to other laws, may be produced by the facts which he has to state. Therefore, at the moment he is doing his chief work, he has to set aside all idea other than that of accurately expressing the data which he is compelled to take, stating only those which he has acquired as true.

In applying these general ideas to the specific case in question, I remind you of what in previous instructions I stated in regard to the fact that the enumerator should enter on the census schedule only the answers given to the questions therein

contained, and which are not obviously false or contradictory, and try to investigate the truth in these cases and enter the same, or his lack of knowledge as to the detail which he has not been able to find out. Therefore, when the case pertains to the data of nationality, if the one declared agrees with the country of origin, it should be entered; for instance, if a native of Barcelona says that he is a Spaniard, there is no reason to further the investigation, but should he say that he is a Cuban, and there is a difference between his country and his nationality, the enumerator must try to clear the doubt, asking him for his papers, and should he not be convinced thereby and the interested person insists on maintaining his statement, without the necessary proofs, the enumerator, who cannot decide the question, must express that such datum is unknown to him. This is what I ordered in my circular letter No. 8, with the approval of the National Board. Likewise, when the interested person is of age, and states that he was born in Cuba and that he is a Cuban, there is no reason to further the investigation, as the answers in regard to the place of birth and to nationality agree.

There is a special case which should be contemplated, in accordance with my judgment on the subject, and that is the case where the enumerator should be in doubt as to the data regarding the nationality; for instance—the person is a Cuban by birth, he lives in a family and the enumerator finds from the data that he is a son of the head of the family. In this case, if the nationality of the head is a foreign one or unknown, there is incongruence in the answer of the said person, and the enumerator must ask him to prove his nationality, and should he not do it, and he is of age, the enumerator must state that the nationality is unknown; and when the person is a minor, he should enter the nationality of the father.

There is further an exceptional case which should also be taken into account; that of the native of Cuba who on April 11, 1900 became of age, as, through this circumstance, although his father might have practiced the right of choice which, up to that date, was granted him by the Treaty of Paris, such choice could not alter the original nationality of the eldest son.

I pay attention to this date for practical reasons, as the urgency of the census work does not allow going so far as to demand the production of evidence of the residence of the father in this country, nor whether he has or has not made use of the right of choice. As a practical rule, and in view of the above mentioned date, it may be presumed that a native of Cuba who, at the present time, is more than fifty-two years, even though he is the son of a Spaniard, who has chosen the Spanish nationality, is a Cuban, and the enumerator should not require him to prove it.

Now all these circumstances are to be taken into account to fill out the census schedule. The voting card is only a consequence of what might appear thereon. Therefore, the enumerator, if he fills the first one properly should refrain from any further investigation; if according to the census schedule, the enumerated person is a Cuban over twenty-one years of age, the enumerator should issue the voting card, and if his right of suffrage has not been altered in an authentic manner, no other antecedents are needed for the fulfillment of the rules.

In accordance with the aforesaid statement and with the approval of the Census National Board at the meeting of even date, I recommend you, in addition to my previous instructions, to instruct the enumerators of your province to confine themselves to the following rules, as to the expression of nationality on the census schedule and to the issuance of voting cards:

1. Whenever there may be the natural and due harmony between the declaration of the place of birth and the nationality of the enumerated person, the declared nationality should be entered on the census schedule, excepting in such

cases where this last datum may appear to be contradicted by other data obtained and stated in the operations of the enumeration.

2. Whenever the nationality may not agree with the country of origin, before entering the one declared, the certificate of citizenship or of the Civil Register should be demanded, as for instance, in the case of a native of Spain who should assert that he is a Cuban.

3. Similar proofs should be produced when from the data appearing in the enumeration, something is found which contradicts the declaration of nationality, as for instance, when the enumerated person appears to be the son of a foreigner.

4. In all these cases, when the nationality is not proved, it should be entered as unknown.

5. Notwithstanding the prescriptions of the foregoing rule, no proofs shall be demanded from a native of Cuba—although he may appear to be the son of a Spaniard—if he is fifty-two years of age or over, and declares that his nationality is Cuban.

6. To demand the said proofs of nationality, the enumerator shall not take into consideration any other presumptions than those resulting from the respective enumeration card or from authentic documents produced at the time of making the enumeration.

7. To issue the voting card, the data on the census schedule should be taken into consideration as both must agree, and such data should be made sufficiently clear on issuing the card.

8. Finally, in view of the said schedule, the voting card should be issued and delivered to those who are entitled to it, in accordance with the Law and the previous instructions.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, and communicate its contents to the enumerators for compliance therewith.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 15.

*Havana, October 4, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

As the enumeration of some districts has been completed, it is the time for the enumerators to comply with the instructions given to you in paragraphs 11, 12, 13 and 14 of circular letter No. 9 of September 6, which says:

“11. The stub-books containing the copies of the electoral cards (form 2-a), shall not be sent by the enumerator to the instructor with his daily work, but he shall keep them carefully and secretly in his possession until he has finished the enumeration of his district. When he has finished, he will deliver to the instructor said stub-books of copies, together with the other surplus stub-books of which he had not made use.

12. The instructors, when receiving the stub-books with the copies (form 2-a) shall examine them carefully and shall direct that every omission noted be filled and that errors, purely material, be corrected, directing at once that the enumerator make said corrections in the original stub-books.

13. In order to make said corrections, the enumerator shall find the person to whom he has delivered the voting card and shall personally do this work, without right to any remuneration.

14. When there is no omission to be filled, or light material errors to be corrected, but faults of greater consequence that may change the contents of the voting card, the instructor shall notify the inspector, not taking any action other than that of keeping the enumerator at his work, who, in this case, as in the one mentioned above, is obliged to correct the fault in the form that may be ordered, without any right to remuneration."

I presume that these prescriptions have been complied with, but if not I recommend you to have them complied with at once, and to add to the above mentioned the following instructions:

1st. As soon as an instructor enumerator has checked the voting cards of each enumeration district and found them to be correct or has made the necessary corrections in the manner described, the said instructor shall write on the outside cover of each book in pencil the code number of the respective district, and shall tie all the books in one hundle, sealed with a label expressing that the bundle contains stub-books of voting cards and shall send it to the provincial inspector in the same pouch containing the census schedules (form 1) for that day.

2nd. Upon receipt of these books in your office, they should be checked in the same manner as they were checked by the instructor enumerator, as per instructions above, and when same are found to be correct and complete, they are to be forwarded to this office, in sealed packages, expressing the contents, and in separate mail bags from those which contain forms 1 of your province for that day.

3rd. With respect to the other supplies used, you will conform to the instructions issued hitherto. Those not used, as boxes, hammers, etc., are to be retained by you until further instructions, and the books of blank noting cards carefully kept.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter by wire, using the code word "Fifteen" which will indicate that you have received it and that you thoroughly understand it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 16.

*Havana, October 20th, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

I have not as yet received any books of voting cards from you, as per the instructions contained in my circular letter No. 15. I appreciate that your force is very busily engaged in checking form 1 and in the administrative work of the Census, but I desire to call your attention to the importance of promptly forwarding the voting cards to this office, and suggest the plan hereinafter outlined as a method of expediting this work. When the material is forwarded to you from an instructor enumerator for a district in which the enumeration has been completed, the first thing to do is to take out the voting books, seeing that the instructor has marked on the outside thereof in pencil the code number of the district. These books should then be tied together, so that all books for that particular district are in one bundle. For the time being the rest of the supplies should be laid aside.

The next thing to do is to check the voting cards. Do this in accordance with instructions contained in my circular letter No. 11. In order to save time, in returning the voting cards to instructor enumerators in cases of errors, I am enclosing a

form letter, which you will use for this purpose, a sufficient supply of which will be forwarded to you under separate cover. This form letter should be made out in triplicate; the original and first copy will be forwarded to the instructor enumerator, the third copy being retained in your office as a record of the whereabouts of the voting books. Immediately on receipt of the shipment, the instructor enumerator should sign the first copy and return it to your office, which receipt will take the place of the Post Office receipt for registered packages, as these voting cards should be handled in the special sacks which are now being used between your office and that of the instructor enumerators.

When errors are found in some (not in all) of the books of a district, only those that contain the errors should be returned to the instructor enumerator for correction, keeping the remainder of said books in your office, with the carbon copy of the letter of transmittal attached thereto, so that each bundle of voting books in your office well be a complete record of the whereabouts of a complete district.

The greatest care must be exercised in the handling and forwarding of these voting books, and you will be held strictly responsible for each voting book in your province. At the same time it is desired to start the flow of these books into this office as soon as possible, without jeopardizing the completion of the enumeration of the census on schedule time.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, using the code word "Sixteen." A telegram consisting of the one word "Sixteen" will indicate to this office that you have received this letter and that you understand it thoroughly.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

*Havana, October 20th, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

On this date a sufficient supply of the enclosed "Notice" is being sent to the instructor enumerators of your province directly, in order to have them affixed in the public places of their municipalities, and which I notify you of by order of the Director General for compliance therewith:

"Republic of Cuba.—Census of 1919.—To the Public.—The public is hereby reminded that on the 30th of this month of October the term for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Republic will expire. The inhabitants of this municipality who have not been enumerated may individually make their reclamation to the undersigned instructor enumerator.

In order to avoid unwarranted reclamations, it is reminded that the enumeration should be made on the basis of the residence and circumstances of the interested person on September 15th, no other afterchange being taken into consideration".

By order of the Director General,

(Signed) TOMÁS BORDENAVE.  
*Sub-director.*

CIRCULAR No. 17.

*Havana, October 22, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

The time for the completion of the enumeration on the 30th instant being about to expire, and with the purpose in mind that this operation should be as accurate as possible, without the omission of any person, through carelessness, I

sent on the 20th instant to the instructor enumerators a few notices to be displayed in the public places, warning those persons who for some reason have not been enumerated to make their reclamation in due time.

I do not believe that there are many persons so concerned, but even those few would cause work which, on account of the limited time, should be made expeditiously, to which the ordinary rules established thus far, cannot be applied. With the approval of the National Board at the meeting of this date, I send you the following special instructions:

1. When a person who has not been enumerated should be enumerated in a district where the enumerator is still working, the instructor or inspector should advise the former, so that, after adjusting the omission, if it was actually committed, the enumerator should proceed to make the enumeration and to issue the respective voting card. In this case the number of the census schedule will be that which corresponds to the enumeration date, even if the house where the omitted person resides has already been enumerated.

2. When the enumerator has completed his work and delivered the same to the instructor, the latter should at once investigate if there was actually an omission, that is, if the claimant should have actually been enumerated at the place he has indicated, by having resided in it on the Census day, and if he has not been enumerated at another place. After proving these details he will make the enumeration himself in the place where the enumerator should have made it, or will cause it, if possible, to be made by the same enumerator, who should have done it. In this case the serial number of the card will be the next one to the last of the district, if the instructor knows it because of having it in his possession. In any other case, in space 21 of form 1, the letter "S" should be entered.

3. If the omitted person should advise that he is an elector, the instructor will ascertain, as in former cases, whether he has or has not been enumerated, and if not, after making the enumeration, he should issue the respective voting card, taking it, by its order, from the blank ones pertaining to the enumerator of the district, should he have them in his possession. The instructor shall sign this card, in lieu of the enumerator, when he makes the enumeration, and shall also sign on the back of the census schedule, form 1, to which end he is herein authorized.

4. If the instructor has not the voting card book at his disposal, on account of its having been sent to the provincial inspector or to this office, he shall immediately send to the inspector card form 1, on the back of which he shall write the following under his signature: "Claims to be an elector," and shall express the personal details of the interested person, that is, if he is tall, short or medium height; if thin, medium or stout; the color of his hair, and any distinctive marks, in accordance with the prescriptions of the General Instructions. After the inspector has received the card, he will send to the instructor the voting card book pertaining to the district, should he have it in his possession, and if not he will request it from this office, and send it to the instructor, with the census schedule, in order that the said instructor should issue the card in the above mentioned manner.

5. The forwarding of the books shall be always made by registered mail, keeping at the forwarding office a certificate signed by the chief, with the number of voting cards issued and in blank therein contained, with all the necessary data to identify the said book.

6. A daily report should be sent by the instructor to the inspector, of all these enumerations, and by the inspector to this office.

7. On the night of October 30th, the instructor enumerator shall send to the inspector the cards containing those enumerations and the respective voting card books, separating them by districts and expressing on the wrapper the district to

which it pertains and the words: "Supplementary enumerations." When the inspector receives these documents, he will examine them and proceed in the same manner as with the ordinary enumerations, sending them on time to this office, and separately from the ordinary enumerations.

8. In all enumeration cards, the code number of the respective district should be expressed, whoever may be the person who makes it.

9. Should the number of omissions require it, due to the fact that the instructor enumerator is not able to attend to all of them with the necessary emergency, you should see that they are properly grouped and recommend to this office one or more special agents to carry out the operation. In this work, should it be agreed, the agents should conform to the above rules and proceed as enumerators, using the code number of the district, and entering the letter "S" in space 21. The *suggested service* in this paragraph shall not be rendered without special authorization of this office, in case it should be necessary.

10. This supplementary enumeration shall be made as in ordinary cases, the information being given by the person in charge of the residence of the person enumerated. Only in special cases, where distance or other unavoidable circumstance—in the judgment of the instructor enumerator—is concerned, and under his responsibility and certainty that there is an omission, could the enumeration be made at his office, but in this case he should report to this office, through the inspector, the circumstances which have compelled him to act in that manner.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, using the code word "Seventeen." A telegram consisting of the one word "Seventeen" will indicate to this office that you have received this letter and that you understand it thoroughly.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 18.

*Havana, November 12, 1919.*

*To all Provincial Inspectors of the Census.*

Sir:

From time to time this office will have to send you voting cards for correction, and in that connection you are instructed as follows:

The instructor enumerator shall make the corrections before they are dispensed with. You have already received instructions on this matter by circular letter No. 16.

The following methods will be used for such corrections:

No voting card will be corrected after the thirty-first of next December.

The office will send you by registered mail the erroneous voting cards, together with a communication setting forth what is necessary to correct them. No corrections, erasures or interlineations should be made on the voting cards. The omitted data may be filled in, but in cases where data are added thereto, the inspector should see that the original is corrected as specified hereinafter.

The inspector will ask the elector by letter for the return of the card within two days. In case the elector should not return the card for correction within five days, the inspector shall return the communication to this office, together with the voting card book, in whatever condition they may be.

Upon the receipt of a card by an inspector, he should add to it what is necessary or issue a new card to make the corrections pointed out by this office. In case a new one is issued, the original card should be marked with the word "Void" in red ink on both forms and returned to this office with the book which contains the new one.

When an elector should claim to have lost his voting card, the Census shall not issue a new one, but the elector may claim his right in due time at the respective Electoral Board.

The registered mail is also to be used always for the return of the corrected cards to the electors.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular, using the code word "Eighteen," which will indicate to this office that you have received these instructions and that you have understood them thoroughly.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 19.

*Havana, November 15, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

This office has been informed that some persons, not employed in the census work, have been calling on the electors, asking them to show the voting cards in their possession, and making them believe that they were employees of this Department.

It has been published repeatedly that everyone of the Census employees in touch with the people is obliged to show papers proving that he is such employee, and that anyone attempting to pass as such employee is subject to the following—according to article 43 of the Census Law, viz:

"Any person falsely impersonating an inspector, sub-inspector, enumerator, or other census officer or employee, for the purpose of obtaining access to private premises or soliciting information or for any other purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year."

In order to warn the people of such persons, it is deemed advisable to publish in the local papers information on the subject. This office commits to your care the greatest publicity in the matter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

CIRCULAR No. 20.

*Havana, December 20, 1919.*

*Provincial Inspector of the Census.*

Sir:

Simultaneously with the work of rectifications that are entrusted to you, you will proceed during the present month to do the following:

1. To make the vouchers for the third part due you and the enumerators of your province, it being understood that the payment of this amount will be held in this office for approval in consideration of the work done by those employees. With said vouchers you will send information of those cases which you think apply to article XV of the Census Law.

2. You will send to this office all documents and supplies in your possession. The office supplies or furniture for which you have further use, or the removal of which would be expensive, you can hold, advising me, in order that this Direction may take the proper action.

3. Make a report which must be finished before the 31st instant sending it at once to this office, in which you will state the following particulars:



Information of the methods followed to get the data for the forming of the enumeration districts, and the methods used for the selection of the enumerators, stating the difficulties encountered in performing this work, and if they were due to the State, or to the administrative or public organization of the country, omitting whatever may be of a personal or political nature, that you have had to overcome.

You will state, with the exception above mentioned, everything of any importance that might have happened during the course of the work, also relative to the conduct of the enumerators and instructors with respect to the work done by them, explaining the difficulties which they have had to overcome and the way they have succeeded, and anything else that you may deem worthy of special mention.

You will send brief information based upon authentic facts of the state of industry, commerce, public instruction and charity, that may indicate the progress or deterioration of that province from 1907 to 1919, stating the creation of the new centers of population, and of the establishment of new industries or business enterprises. This part of the work will be purely narrative and must not contain any personal appreciation or criticism about the incidents stated in said work.

You will state, with due discretion, your personal experience in the compliance of the Census Law; the difficulties encountered, and the changes which, in your opinion, could be introduced to avoid such difficulties in the future. Such suggestions should be of a practical nature and in no way should contain any technical appreciation or criticism, either favorable or unfavorable, of the Law, but only limited to the case which originated the remark.

You will omit in this report all reference to the Director of the Census and other chiefs or officials thereof, either of praise or of criticism.

The report should be short and written concisely and clearly.

You will send with the report a bust portrait of yourself, medium size, and also the following photographs of your province:

Four of the country life of a typical and original character; two of your office force and of a few enumerators,—these with their equipment; four of prominent buildings and of other constructions worthy of attention through historical interest, or disclosing improvement in industry, commerce or art; two that you may think are of interest abroad, as an exponent of our culture and progress, or of the typical customs of your province.

I recommend that, if possible, you secure such photographs without expense to the Census, or with the least possible expense, desisting from any effort with those not easily obtainable in a short time or which may be very expensive.

If through unsurmountable reasons this work could not be done within the term hereinbefore mentioned, during the balance of this month, please notify this office of such circumstance in advance.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter by wire, using the code word "Twenty."

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANGEL C. BETANCOURT,  
*Director General.*

# MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL CENSUS BOARD

*Minutes of the Proceedings of the National Census Board in General  
Session, during the period from July 18, 1919, to March 8, 1922.*

## FIRST MEETING

*July 18, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, designated to form the National Census Board, were in attendance. Mr. Travieso presided at the meeting. It had been previously decided that the Board members need not, before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office as specified in article 47 of the Census Law. The substitute members, Luis Morales and Enrique Lavedán, were present and were inducted into office after examination of their credentials. By secret ballot, a ternary was voted upon, from which the Director General of the Census might be appointed. After two ballots, Messrs. Juan M. Dihigo, Raúl Trelles and Carlos Revilla were unanimously elected. Again by secret ballot, another ternary was voted upon, this time for nomination of the Sub-director of the Census, and Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Miguel Figueroa and Francisco Llaca were unanimously elected. It was voted to send to the Secretary of Justice a copy of the constitution of the Board.

## MEETING NUMBER 2

*July 22, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. The president announced that he had convened the Board upon request of the secretary, to consider several details that required immediate attention. The secretary explained that it was best to fix the meaning of articles 4, No. 6; 21, 26, paragraph 2; 32, 48, 49, 50 and 52. The Board did not reach a definite decision and agreed to continue the discussion at the following meetings. It was announced that the secretary of the President of the Republic had addressed a communication to the Board, transmitting a Presidential decree, dated July 22, not accepting the ternary named on the 18th, from which to appoint the Director General of the Census. In view of this, the Board agreed to name a second ternary and proceeded to ballot secretly as to who should compose it, with the result that a majority of votes was cast, after two ballots, for Messrs. Evelio Rodríguez Lendián, Angel C. Betancourt and Octavio Giberga. The matter was taken up of a petition from Mr. Enrique Lavedán, substitute member of the Board, requesting leave of absence of forty-five days to go abroad. The Board decided that it was not vested with the power to grant vacations to any of its members.

## MEETING NUMBER 3

*July 24, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Two communications were read,

from Messrs. Juan M. Dihigo and Francisco Llaca, thanking the Board for having included them in the ternaries for appointment of Director and Sub-director of the Census, respectively. Consideration was again given to the articles of the Census, mentioned in the preceding minutes, but no conclusion was reached.

## MEETING NUMBER 4

*July 25, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. The matter was taken up of a communication from the secretary of the President of the Republic, transmitting a Presidential decree, naming for Director General of the Census Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, and for Sub-director, Mr. Tomás Bordenave. The Board voted to communicate the appointments to these gentlemen.

## MEETING NUMBER 5

*August 5, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Dr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Consideration was given to a communication from the Director General of the Census, informing the Board that on July 25th just past he had assumed office as Director General. Another communication from the Director General, dated July 28th, addressed to the President of the Board, advised that on that date Dr. Tomás Bordenave took possession of office as Sub-director of the Census. A communication was read, signed by Messrs. Faustino Guerra and Rodolfo Méndez Peñate, as Provisional President and Acting Secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee of the National Assembly of the Liberal Party, wherein said gentlemen informed the President of this Board that the above named Executive Committee, at a session held for that purpose, had appointed Dr. Roberto Méndez Peñate as supervising delegate for the Liberal party, to this Board. The Board deferred acting upon this matter until the conditions mentioned in article 50 of the Census Law might demand. It was reported that the Director General of the Census had directed a communication to the president of the Board, notifying him that on the 31st of July the following persons were appointed to continue their services in the National Census Board: Félix Seijo, interpreter and temporary clerk of supplies, with a salary of \$150.00 monthly; Roberto Vonce, translator, with \$200.00 monthly; Miguel Angel Piñeiro, clerk, with \$100.00 monthly; Elizabeth F. Radford, English stenographer typist, with \$150.00 monthly; Josefina Vilariño and Marina Odio, typists, with \$90.00 monthly; Mercedes Marín and Dolores López, typists, with \$65 monthly, and José Francisco Fernández y Piloto, messenger for the Direction, with \$30.00 monthly. The Board voted to ratify these appointments and approve the salaries, subject to later arrangements. A communication was read, from the Director General of the Census, dated August 1, advising that Mr. Enrique Fernández had been named as messenger, with the monthly salary of \$40.00. The board ratified said appointment and salary assigned. It was noted that the Director of the Census had named Mr. Vicente Yáñez, with a salary of \$40.00 weekly, as special inspector to watch over the printing, arranging of series and numbering of books of electoral voting cards, and in due time the destruction of the typographical "set-up." The board approved the appointment and the salary indicated. A communication was read from the Direction General of the Census, dated August 2, advising the Board that on that date the following appointments had been made: Dr. Carlos Elcid y Balmaseda, Chief of Inspection at Census headquarters; Mr. José Pérez Arocha, Census Inspector for Pinar del Río Province; Dr. Lorenzo Ponce de León, Census Inspector for Havana Province;

Mr. Eduardo Escoto y Cabada, Census Inspector for Matanzas Province; Dr. Carlos F. Trujillo y Hernández, Census Inspector for Santa Clara Province; Mr. Narciso A. Monreal y Varona, Census Inspector in Camagüey Province; Mr. José Portuondo y Tamayo, Inspector for Oriente Province; Mr. Félix V. Preval y Pérez, Chief Clerk. The Board ratified these appointments. The Director submitted to the Board a model for the enumeration cards referred to in article 15 of the Census Law. The Board approved said enumeration card, which was called "Model No. 1." The Director General submitted to the Board the model for the cards which the enumerator should place on each house after enumeration therein. The Board approved said model, which was designated as "Model No. 18." The Director General submitted, and the Board approved accordingly, that the per diem to be received by the instructor enumerators should be equal to that of the inspectors, i.e., \$3.50; and that in case of travel, the fastest and most economical method, in the opinion of the inspector, should be used, who should submit for the approval of the Director General the expense in each case. It was agreed to indicate a salary of \$150.00 monthly for the sub-inspectors, of whom up to five might be appointed for the provinces of Havana, Santa Clara and Oriente, and three in the others. The Director General was authorized to designate either the Sub-director or the Chief Inspector to accompany the Technical Assessor on the trip for instruction, about to be made, and to appoint up to two assistants to aid in this matter, with a per diem of \$3.50.

## MEETING NUMBER 6

*August 5, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Travieso presided and Dr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. It was voted to appoint a clerk and a typist for the Board Office. It was voted that the Director General should supply to the Board the stamp to be used on its documents. The "Instructions for Enumerators and Special Agents" was approved as far as the fourth chapter.

## MEETING NUMBER 7

*August 6, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Chapters 5 and 6 of the "Instructions for Enumerators and Special Agents" were approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 8

*August 14, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The secretary was appointed Chairman of the committee formed by the Mayor of Havana, to decide in doubtful cases as to the application of the Census Law in relation to the Organic Law of Municipalities. The appointment of chief clerks and messengers in the provincial offices, and that of various employees in the Direction General, was approved. Approval was signified also of the trip of the Sub-director of the Census to Santiago de Cuba, as laid out by the Director General. It was voted to authorize the Director General to hire up to twenty day-laborers at wages of not more than \$3.00 daily.

## MEETING NUMBER 9

*August 19, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance and Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of

the Census, was present. Mr. Travieso presided. Appointments of instructor enumerators by the Director General of the Census were approved, as also that of various employees for the Direction General. Appointment was approved of Mr. Ricardo Navarro as Provincial Inspector for Oriente, and of changes among instructor enumerators, which had occurred in several municipalities. The Director General was authorized to name eight employees to learn the operation of "Comptometer" machine, with an allowance of \$8.00 weekly, and a salary of \$66.76 monthly after official appointment. Agreed to reply to the Mayor of Havana that the Board has no jurisdiction to decide questions arising from the annulment of articles 29 and 108 of the Organic Law of Municipalities. Voted to publish in the Official Gazette the resolution of the Board, and the Instructions separately.

## MEETING NUMBER 10

*August 27, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso (presiding), Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director of the Census, was present. Voted to receive Mr. Roberto Méndez Peñate as supervising delegate from the Liberal party. Approved the appointment of various instructor enumerators and employees in the provincial offices.

## MEETING NUMBER 11

*September 3, 1919.*—Messrs. José V. Tapia (substituting for Mr. José I. Travieso), Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Present also were Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party. Resolved to submit to the President of the Republic that the Census Day be fixed for the 15th of September, and that the decree contain certain indications which the Board may consider proper.

## MEETING NUMBER 12

*September 5, 1919.*—Messrs. José V. Tapia (substituting for Mr. Travieso), Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal Party, were present. The appointment was approved of employees for the Direction General and of instructor enumerators for various municipalities in Oriente Province, made by the Director General as also of changes made in the personnel of the provincial offices. Resolved to hire five clerks for the office of the instructor numerator of Havana. Resolved to approve the modifications introduced by the Director General in the "Instructions for Enumerators and Special Agents," and the recommendations made for cases of doubt in regard to enumeration. Resolved that in case of challenge the identity of the complainant shall be recorded by the judge or other official before whom the charge is made.

## MEETING NUMBER 13

*September 6, 1919.*—Messrs. José V. Tapia, in substitution of Mr. Travieso; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, Delegate for the Liberal party, were present. The Board authorized the appointment of messengers in order that they might carry the daily work of the enumerators to the provincial inspection in such districts where the means of communications were difficult. Resolved to enumerate on the fifteenth of this month the population living on ships and steamers

in the manner prescribed in the third paragraph of number 13 of the "Instructions". The instructions given by the Director General for issuing and delivering the electoral cards, were approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 14

*September 10, 1919.*—Messrs. José V. Tapia (substituting for Mr. Travieso), Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from Liberal party, were present. Appointments of employees, made by the Director General, were approved. Approval was given for using the abbreviation "Incapto." for a voter incapacitated for voting, and "Asilo" for those in asylums. Resolved to authorize the provincial inspectors to sign the certificates which serve as credential for the enumerators, because of lack of time to obtain them signed by the Director General. The rules proposed by the Director General were approved, for accrediting any certain delegate from a political party to the provincial inspectors' offices. Resolved to authorize the Director General to appoint six interpreters in the province of Oriente.

## MEETING NUMBER 15

*September 13, 1919.*—Messrs. José V. Tapia, (substituting for Mr. Travieso), Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The dismissals requested by the Director General were approved, as also the appointment of employees for his office and that of the provincial inspectors. Resolved to authorize the enumerators to work on the Sunday following a week day when bad weather had prevented their working. Resolved to disregard the recusation made by the instructor enumerator of Santa Cruz del Sur. Resolved to revoke the resolution authorizing the Director General to appoint messengers in rural districts where mail communication is difficult; and that the sending of the daily work of the enumerators in those places to the office of the instructor enumerator shall be made by the enumerators on Sunday, receiving pay therefor as on a working day. Resolved to recommend to the Director General of the Census that he order the provincial inspectors to accord the delegates from political parties such facilities as may be necessary for examination of whatsoever census work may be related to the suffrage. Resolved to appeal to the people for their loyal cooperation, in order that the census work may be as exact as possible and free from errors and malice.

## MEETING NUMBER 16

*September 19, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, who presided; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The dismissals and appointments of employees, made by the Director General, were approved. Resolved to authorize the Director General to name fifteen employees to begin organizing the section of electoral registers, and eighty for the section of distribution and classification of cards, each with the monthly wage of \$75.00. Resolved to approve the discharge, decided upon by the Director General, of the instructor enumerator of San Juan y Martínez. Resolved not to record the recusation made against Mr. Luis F. Aguilar, instructor enumerator of Jiguaní against Mr. Juan Alemán Díaz, secretary of

the Provincial Inspector's Office of Santa Clara; against Mr. Juan Pulido Gil, instructor enumerator of Regla. Resolved that the Director General order an investigation begun respecting the accusation that in the district of Santa Clara false electoral voting cards are being issued. The appointment of supervisors at the provincial offices was authorized.

## MEETING NUMBER 17

*September 24, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The movement of personnel communicated by the Director General was approved. Resolved to request of the Central Electoral Board the models and instructions for making the electoral registers. The circular dictated by the Director General was approved, regarding the manner of entering in the census cards the nationality of the persons enumerated.

## MEETING NUMBER 18

*October 2, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff; the first named in the chair. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, Delegate from the Liberal party, were present. Appointments made by the Director General were approved, for several provincial offices and for that of the Direction. Resolved that the Director General may request the enumerators to work Sundays when necessary. Resolved that in case of persons who know only how to sign their names and not to read, the signature has the same value as his mark, unless it be contrary to the declaration that the person can neither read nor write. Resolved that the enumerations made on Sunday without authorization, to the enumerator may be considered valid, as the documents can not be amended or altered. Resolved not to record the recusation of the instructor enumerator of San Juan y Martínez, Mr. León y Trujillo. Resolved to authorize the appointment of an employee to have charge of the collection of data for the editing of the official report to be published.

## MEETING NUMBER 19

*October 8, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff in attendance; Mr. Travieso presiding. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, Delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The appointments of enumerators, made by the Direction General, for all the provinces were approved, as also that of several employees for headquarters and provincial offices. The recusation made by the instructor enumerator of Guanabacoa was disregarded and that of enumerator Carlos M. Cartaya admitted. Resolved that when in the census card the word "manceba" (concubine) occurs, to indicate the social status of a woman, the space referring to the relationship with the head of the family is to be left blank, since concubinage entails no tie of relationship between those so associated. Resolved that in the case when a person refuses to receive the electoral voting card due him, an affidavit of the fact be drawn up and executed before witnesses and such affidavit forwarded with the voting card to the Direction General. Resolved to announce that the Municipal Electoral Boards have no authority to remove from the bulletin boards the lists of voting cards delivered to others than the electors themselves.

## MEETING NUMBER 20

*October 13, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. Resolved to authorize the appointment of twelve assistants for the provincial office of Oriente, and of two subinspectors engaged for the Chief of Inspectors.

## MEETING NUMBER 21

*October 17, 1919.*—Messrs José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Travieso presiding. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal Party, were present. Resolved to approve the movement of personnel the Director General communicates. The designation of a special agent for enumeration at "La Cabaña" fortress was approved. The recusation made by Messrs. Edelmiro González Ramos, José Bermúdez Segura and Eliseo Brito Borges, instructor enumerator and enumerators of San Antonio de Cabezas, was denied.

## MEETING NUMBER 22

*October 22, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Travieso presiding. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The movement of personnel which the Director General communicates was approved. The circular dictated by the Director General was approved, regarding the approaching end of enumeration, and giving instructions as to what must be done with those persons who may not have been enumerated and wish to be before the expiration of the time limit.

## MEETING NUMBER 23

*October 29, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance; Mr. Travieso presiding. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The appointment and dismissal of employees of the General Direction and provincial offices, communicated by the Director General, were approved. Resolved that the electoral voting cards not accepted by persons with right to suffrage, and that are sent, as directed, to the Direction General, shall be remitted, at convenience, to the Central Electoral Board. The Director General was authorized to appoint up to ninety-two employees for the electoral registers, with a salary of \$75.00 monthly, and of these up to thirteen may receive a monthly wage up to \$100.00 Resolved to declare the Board in permanent session until the thirty-first of October, at which time the enumerating will terminate.

## MEETING NUMBER 24

*November 7, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Travieso presiding. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. The appointment of personnel proposed by the Director General was authorized. The Board was informed of the results of the trip made by the Director General to the barrio of Lagunillas, Cárdenas, to hasten the work of enumeration.



## MEETING NUMBER 25

*November 12, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. Resolved to admit Mr. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo as delegate from the National Conservative Party. The movement of personnel at headquarters and in the provincial inspectors' offices, as communicated by the Director General, was approved. Resolved to fix at \$3.50 the per diem of the sub-inspectors, when obliged to absent themselves from their official residences.

## MEETING NUMBER 26

*November 19, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census; Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegates from the Liberal and Conservative parties, were present. The appointment was approved of employees engaged by the Director General for the Section of Statistics at his office, and of the charges made at the provincial offices. The instructions at his office, and of the changes made at the provincial offices. The instructions in the circular issued by the Direction General were approved, regarding the method of making corrections in work of enumerators who have severed their connection with the Census. Resolved to authorize the Director General to appoint up to 11 sub-chiefs of statistics, at a salary of \$90 monthly. Expenses incurred in enumerating on the keys of District E-17, Camagüey, was approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 27

*November 25, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegates of the political parties, were present. The movement of personnel realized in the Direction General was approved. The Director General was authorized to request the Central Electoral Board to take the necessary steps, notifying him of same, for the formation of the electoral registers as affected by the division into barrios referred to in article 37 of the Census Law.

## MEETING NUMBER 28

*November 28, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. Resolved to communicate to the Central Electoral Board that the notices of delivery of voting cards to persons other than those immediately concerned should remain on the bulletin boards of the Municipal Electoral Boards for fifteen consecutive days after being placed there. The Board was informed of the communication of the Central Electoral Board, replying to certain queries from the Director General regarding the electoral registers and the application of article 37 of the Census Law.

## MEETING NUMBER 29

*December 1, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez, delegates from

the political parties, were present. The movement of personnel, communicated by the Director General, was approved. Resolved to authorize said Director to inquire further of the Central Electoral Board into the matter of formation of the electoral registers.

## MEETING NUMBER 30

*December 10, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegates from the political parties, were present. The movement of personnel affected in the offices of the Direction General was approved. The Board was informed of and approved the moving of the Census offices. The Director General was authorized to appoint ten more employees for the Section of Statistics, and forty for that of the Electoral Registers, each with the salary of \$90 monthly.

## MEETING NUMBER 31

*December 17, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegates of the political parties, were present. The appointment of personnel was approved, as made by the Director General. Resolved to authorize the Director General to appoint fifty more employees for the electoral registers, at \$75 and \$100 monthly. The increase of salary proposed by the Director General for several employees in his office was approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 32

*December 24, 1919.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The appointment of employees was approved for the office of the Director General, as also that of various special agents. Resolved to approve the increase in salary of the janitor of the Director General, also that of the supply and information clerks. Resolved to authorize the Director General to appoint up to fifty more employees for the Section of Electoral Registers, each with the monthly salary of \$75, of whom ten might be designated as sub-chiefs, with a salary of not over \$125 per month.

## MEETING NUMBER 33

*January 9, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were present. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegates from the political parties, were present. Resolved to approve the appointment of various special agents for the correction of the electoral voting cards sent to the electors of the barrio of Yumurí of the city of Matanzas. The appointment of employees was approved, as communicated by the Director General. The proposal of the Director General was agreed to, that the provincial inspectors of Havana and Oriente should remain with their posts, as should also the other personnel of their offices, until the 15th of the month. The reply given by the Director General to the request for data, made by the delegate from the National Conservative Party, was approved. In accordance with the proposal of the Director General, the arrangement for making up electoral registers was approved, indicating the number of lines

the employees should do during a work-day and fixing the payment per line above that specified number.

## MEETING NUMBER 34

*January 14, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate, delegate from the Liberal party, were present. Resolved to approve the appointment of clerks and sub-chiefs that the Director General reported he had made in the Section of Electoral Registers. Resolved to authorize the Director General to appoint two hundred employees for the Section of Electoral Registers, of whom one hundred are to work at night.

## MEETING NUMBER 35

*January 21, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegate from the Conservative party, were present. Resolved to approve the movement of personnel and the change in salary communicated by the Director General. Resolved to authorize the Director General to designate from among those employed at night ten sub-chiefs with salaries of \$75 monthly.

## MEETING NUMBER 36

*January 28, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Roberto Méndez Peñate and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegates from the political parties, were present. The movement of personnel and appointment of employees was approved, as communicated by the Director General, as also the increase of salary to several. Resolved that the allowance per line in excess of the standard shall be paid monthly. Resolved to authorize the Director General to dismiss the personnel of the provincial offices as the diminishing work may indicate.

## MEETING NUMBER 37

*February 4, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. The Sub-director General of the Census, Mr. Tomás Bordenave, was present. The appointment of employees and also the changes made by the Direction General were approved. The Board was informed of the announcement made by the Director General of his arrangement that before the end of the present month the provincial offices of Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camagüey are to be closed.

## MEETING NUMBER 38

*February 11, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegate from the Conservative party, were present. The Board approved the movement of personnel communicated by the Director General.

## MEETING NUMBER 39

*February 20, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegate from the Conservative party, were present. The Board was informed of the movement of personnel, communicated by the Director General, and of his dismissal of the provincial inspector for Santa Clara.

## MEETING NUMBER 40

*February 25, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board was informed of and gave its approval to the communication sent by the Director to the President of the Republic, petitioning that he address Congress, requesting a delay until the 30th of next March in which to deliver the electoral registers to the Central Board, provided it were impossible to terminate them on the date indicated by law.

## MEETING NUMBER 41

*March 3, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. Resolved to approve the appointments and dismissals indicated by the Director General. Resolved also to consider as terminated the services of the provincial inspector of Camagüey.

## MEETING NUMBER 42

*March 10, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegate from the Conservative party, were present. The Board was informed that the Director General of the Census had delivered to the Central Board the electoral registers of the province of Pinar del Río. The movement of personnel communicated by the Director General was approved. The disposition of the Director General of the Census in the matter of loss of two stub-books of duplicate voting cards was approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 43

*March 19, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board was informed of the communication directed by the Central Electoral Board to the Director General of the Census, informing him that there is no objection to his action in the case of loss of two stub-books of duplicate electoral voting cards belonging to an enumeration district of the municipality of Sancti-Spíritus. The decision of the Director General of the Census in the matter of eight stub-books of voting cards belonging to the province of Oriente was approved. The Board was informed that the electoral registers of the provinces of Camagüey and Oriente had been closed.

## MEETING NUMBER 44

*March 24, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, Secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-

director of the Census, and Francisco Sánchez Curbelo, delegate from the Conservative party, were present. The Board was informed that, according to report from the Sub-director of the Census, the delivery to the Central Board of the electoral registers of Oriente and Camagüey was completed on the twenty-second instant, and that those of Matanzas were also terminated.

## MEETING NUMBER 45

*March 31, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director General of the Census, was present. The Board was informed of the communication of the Director General, with which he transmitted the document received from the Central electoral Board, advising that said organization makes no objection to the action of the Direction of the Census, regarding the loss or theft of the stub-books of voting cards missing in Oriente. Approval was signified of the decision of the Director to terminate the services of the subordinate personnel of the Provincial Inspection of Havana. Resolved to approve the movement of personnel, arranged by the Director General, and appointments made, as also salaries assigned. Resolved to authorize the Director General to keep open the provincial office of Oriente until the 15th of April. Resolved to authorize the Director General to suspend work in his offices from Holy Thursday until the following Saturday.

## MEETING NUMBER 46

*April 7, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Resolved, in accordance with the proposal of the Director General, to declare the services of the provincial inspector of Havana terminated. Resolved to authorize a trip through the Republic, by the Director General and one employee, with the object of acquiring the necessary data to close the census work. The board was informed that, with the delivery of the electoral registers of the province of Santa Clara, the six provinces had already been completed and also all electoral documents delivered to the Central Electoral Board.

## MEETING NUMBER 47

*April 9, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The Board resolved that the Direction General should publish in the Official Gazette of the Republic,—thus fulfilling all legal requirements,—a statistical table of citizens and voters, by barrio, municipality and province.

## MEETING NUMBER 48

*April 14, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, Secretary, were in attendance. The Director General of the Census, Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, was present. Resolved to declare terminated the intervention of delegates of political parties in the census operations, since, upon the delivery of all documents, the electoral work had ended of which this department was in charge. The closing of the provincial office of Oriente on the 15th of this month, as arranged by the Director General, was approved. Resolved to continue in operation the office of the Chief of Inspection until the last day of this

month. Resolved to authorize the Director General to print pamphlets, up to the number of five thousand, containing data as to the number of citizens and voters in each barrio of the Republic.

## MEETING NUMBER 49

*April 21, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The Board resolved to approve the new list of personnel presented by the Director General, for the purpose of terminating the electoral work and the greater part of the statistical; to cancel all authorizations granted the Director General for the appointment of employees, and authorize him to make a contract, if necessary, for translation of the part belonging to the final report, for which employees in whatever department of the Census may be used.

## MEETING NUMBER 50

*April 28, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. Resolved to declare terminated from today's date the services of the provincial inspector of Oriente. Resolved to approve the appointments made by the Director General, according to the list last approved, as also the dismissals decided upon by him.

## MEETING NUMBER 51

*May 5, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director General of the Census, was present. The Board was informed that on the 28th of the past month the chief inspector's office was closed and beginning with that date his duties as chief of inspection, and those of his subordinates, ceased.

## MEETING NUMBER 52

*May 12, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The board was informed of having finished the printing of the pamphlets containing census data as to the number of citizens and voters of the Republic. Various matters were discussed relative to the editing of the census report.

## MEETING NUMBER 53

*May 26, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board continued its discussion regarding the editing of the census report.

## MEETING NUMBER 54

*June 9, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board continued its discussion of various matters concerning the census report.

## MEETING NUMBER 55

*June 16, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board resolved to send by the Director General to the Central Board the rest of the electoral documents and a stub-book containing four carbon copies of issued voting cards; and that the rest of the blank stub-books should be burned. The Board also resolved to turn over to the said Central Board all papers relating to cases acted upon in the Direction General, regarding voting cards not delivered, or returned by voters.

## MEETING NUMBER 56

*June 23, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board was informed that the Director General, in fulfillment of the resolution adopted in the previous session, had sent to the Central Electoral Board the original electoral voting cards that for various reasons had been in his hands, and a stub-book of unused voting cards. The Director General was authorized to instruct the proper office to destroy unusable material and sell what was in good condition.

## MEETING NUMBER 57

*June 30, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board discussed various groups of matter for the census report.

## MEETING NUMBER 58

*Special meeting.—July 5, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The Board resolved to authorize the Director General to negotiate, in virtue of the promulgation of a law increasing employees' salaries for payment to the census employees from the general funds and not from the special census credit.

## MEETING NUMBER 59

*July 7, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board continued its deliberations on various points related to the census report, without arriving at any decision.

## MEETING NUMBER 60

*July 14, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director General of the Census, was present. The Board continued the discussion of various matters in connection with the census report, without arriving at a decision.

## MEETING NUMBER 61

*July 21, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director

of the Census, was present. The Board continued its discussion regarding various points concerning the census report, without reaching a decision.

## MEETING NUMBER 62

*July 30, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director General of the Census, was present. The Board resolved to authorize the Director General to make such changes and omissions in the list of personnel of his office as he may consider convenient; also to arrange for the moving of the offices of this Board to the building occupied by his own. The Board resolved that the Director General may authorize payment to certain instructor enumerators for special services rendered.

## MEETING NUMBER 63

*August 4, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director General of the Census, was present. The Board read and approved a communication from the Director General, regarding movement of personnel and doing away with certain positions in his office.

## MEETING NUMBER 64

*August 11, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The Board was informed of a notification from Mr. Francisco Gastón, because of leaving the city by reason of ill health, he would for three months be unable to attend its sessions. Resolved to allow the sum of \$100 claimed by Mr. Juan Tupor for drawing up a plan of the municipality of Guan-tánamo.

## MEETING NUMBER 65

*August 18, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board resolved to approve the expenses incurred by the Director General in carrying out the decision regarding destruction by fire of the stub-books of blank electoral voting cards, as also the remaining forms and other papers which will not have to be used any more—all of which was effected in the furnaces of the Fire Engine House at Palatino. Resolved also to authorize the Director General to arrange for certain sanitary work urgently needed at the building occupied by the Board.

## MEETING NUMBER 66

*August 26, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. Resolved to approve the bill for expenses incurred in connection with work done at the office building of the Board. The Board continued action on various matters relative to the census report.



## MEETING NUMBER 67

*September 2, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board approved the movement of personnel, as also the dismissals and transferences which the Director General reported to have made in his offices.

## MEETING NUMBER 68

*September 8, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board continued its discussion of various matters related to the editing of the census report, without reaching a conclusion.

## MEETING NUMBER 69

*September 22, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Sub-director of the Census, was present. The Board continued discussion of various matters related to the editing of the census report, without reaching a conclusion.

## MEETING NUMBER 70

*September 29, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Luis Morales Pedroso, substituting member designated by the Cuban Society of Engineers, and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Resolved to distribute among members of the Board copies of the Director General's communication submitting matter received from the Technical Assessor, regarding the urgency of carrying out a survey of the municipalities; and resolved to meet in session on the fourth of next month to discuss this subject. The Board continued its discussion of various matters relative to the editing of the census report.

## MEETING NUMBER 71

*October 4, 1920.*—The Board was unable to hold the session appointed for this date, as the substituting member, Mr. Morales, did not appear.

## MEETING NUMBER 72

*October 8, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The Board largely discussed an information of the Technical Consultor and a communication of the General Direction, about the conveniency of fixing the limits of the Provinces, Municipalities and Barrios of the Republic, agreeing to approve the resolution proposed by the Director General. The Board was duly informed of the expenses incurred in destroying by fire the stub-books of blank voting cards and other material remaining unused. The Board continued to discuss different matters connected with the editing of the Census Report.

## MEETING NUMBER 73

*October 13, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector General of the Census was present. The Board continued to discuss different matters connected with the editing of the Census Report, without adopting any resolution.

## MEETING NUMBER 74

*October 20, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector of the Census was present. The Board continued to discuss some matters in relation to the editing of the Census Report, without adopting any resolution.

## MEETING NUMBER 75

*October 27, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census was present. The Board continued discussing several matters related to the editing of the Census Report, without reaching a conclusion.

## MEETING NUMBER 76

*November 3, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census was present. Resolved to leave in the hands of the members of the Board, for its study the plan presented by the Director General respecting the structure of the Census Report. The Board was informed that the statistic tables, made in view of the data contained in the census cards were nearly finished.

## MEETING NUMBER 77

*November 10, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector General of the Census was present. Resolved that the order of distribution of the matters of the Census Report, shall be done in compliance with the plan proposed by the Director General in the information, presented by him in the previous meeting.

## MEETING NUMBER 78

*December 10, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census was present. The Board was informed of the petition of the concessionary for the demolition of the building occupied by the offices of the Census, asking to be granted a place where he might deposit some machinery and printing utensils, having been favorably resolved. Resolved to leave for being studied by the members of the Board the project presented by the Director General about chapter first of the second part of the Census Report.

## MEETING NUMBER 79

*December 14, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director

General of the Census was present. The Board began the discussion of the project for editing part of the Census Report, presented by the Director General. Upon the recommendation of the Director General, the Board resolved to have the printing of the Census Report, done under contract let through public bidding and approved all the conditions for the same.

## MEETING NUMBER 80

*December 16, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census was present. The Board was informed that Major H. E. Stephenson had communicated the Director General, his intention of returning to the United States. Having been summoned Major H. E. Stephenson declared that the special conditions of his affairs obliged him to return immediately to the United States. The Board resolved to have the regret caused by his resignation stated down.

## MEETING NUMBER 81

*December 21, 1920.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, President; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census was present. The Board resolved to repeal the actual configuration of the office, to approve the distribution of employees proposed by the Director General, as well as the suppression of the position of interpreter and the reduction of the gratification to the person charged with the supplies and to ratify the authorization granted the Director General for paying the works of translation of the report, which may be necessary, employing therefor a sum of money up to a thousand dollars, in case there may be found no expert fit for the position of Chief translator. The Board continued to discuss various matters related to the Census Report.

## MEETING NUMBER 82

*January 11, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector General of the Census, was present. Resolved to approve the decree of the Director General, providing that the organization of the Census Bureau should cease since the 31st of December of 1920 and ratifying in their positions the employees designated by him for the new organization. The discussion of the project for editing part of the Census Report continued.

## MEETING NUMBER 83

*May 10, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Resolved to approve the order of the Director General of having one hand made copy and three more in typewriting of the thirty two statistic tables left by Major H. E. Stephenson. Resolved to study the project for editing the historical part of the Census Report. The final composition of chapter first, part second of said report was approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 84

*May 13, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Di-

rector General of the Census, was present. Resolved to study the project for drawing up chapters third, fourth, fifth and sixth of the second part of the Census Report, presented by the Director General.

## MEETING NUMBER 85

*May 17, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector General of the Census, was present. The Board approved the final composition of the historical part of the Census Report and that of chapters third, fourth, fifth and sixth of the second part of said report.

## MEETING NUMBER 86

*May 25, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. resolved to study the information of the Technical Consultor on his actuation in the Census, in connection with the statistical work. Having heard the report of the Director about the condition of the works, the Board resolved to authorize him to reduce wages and suppress positions, which may not be necessary for attending to the service.

## MEETING NUMBER 87

*June 3, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Resolved to include in the Census Report the information of the Technical Consultor which had been left to be studied. Resolved to be left for study the project for editing chapter sixth of part second of the Census Report. The Board approved the dispositions of the Director General declaring the services of some employees finished and reducing the wages of others, in compliance with the prescriptions of the Census Law and the resolutions of the Board. Resolved to leave for study the project of chapter first, part third of the Report.

## MEETING NUMBER 88

*June 7, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The final composition of chapter sixth part second of the Census Report was approved. Resolved to answer a communication of the President of the Audiencia of Havana, declaring that the presence of Mr. Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector General of the Census, will be necessary in this Department during the coming months of July and August.

## MEETING NUMBER 89

*June 14, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Resolved that the information of the Secretary of Public Works, which will form the second chapter of part third, of the Census Report be left for study, and likewise chapter third of said third part.

## MEETING NUMBER 90

*June 23, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Enrique Lavedán, substituting secretary designated by the University of Havana, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. The Board was informed by a communication from the secretary of same, Dr. Octavio Averhoff, that on account of sickness he would be absent from the country for some time. The information which will constitute the second chapter of part third was approved and provided to be included in the Census Report, and likewise the third chapter of part third which had been left to be studied. Resolved to leave the project of chapter seventh of the third part of the Report, to be studied.

## MEETING NUMBER 91

*June 30, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Enrique Lavedán, substituting secretary, were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, was present. Approved the part of the Census Report which will form the seventh chapter of part third. Resolved to leave the project of chapter eighth of the third part of the Report to be studied.

## MEETING NUMBER 92

*August 26, 1921.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Enrique Lavedán, substituting secretary were in attendance. Mr. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census was present. The Board approved the proposition of the Director General altering the distribution of the matters of the Report. Resolved to ratify what had been done by the Director General, inviting to a public bidding for the printing of the Census Report in conditions complying with the purpose of the law, and approved the concession in behalf of Messrs Maza, Arroyo and Caso, S. en C. The part of the Report which will be the eighth chapter of part third was approved.

## MEETING NUMBER 93

*March 8, 1922.*—Messrs. José I. Travieso, president; Francisco Gastón and Octavio Averhoff, secretary, were in attendance. Messrs. Angel C. Betancourt, Director General of the Census, and Tomás Bordenave, Subdirector General of the Census, were present. The Board agreed to approve the final plan presented by the Director General, according to which the matters which will be the object of the Census Report, will be distributed. The Board, complying with what is proposed in the information of the Director General, decided that it would be convenient to create a General Center of Statistics, autonomous and with ample powers, and of which might form a part, as a Section, that of the Census of Population of the Republic, on at least maintain the Direction and Census Board, with authority for assembling the data regarding population for organizing the previous works of the Census, for creating the enumeration districts and studying the formation of the Terms, reclaiming the fulfillment of the laws, in order to keep the former duly defined and to establish a Central Register of Population, formed with the result of the last Census and rectified with the data forwarded by the Ayuntamientos, which would come to replace the Population Register suppressed by the Law of the Census. The Board also agreed to approve the bill of expenditures of the Census, going with said Report, which, reckoned until the 30th of June of the present year, throw up a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred

and twenty four dollars, seventy one cents, of the one million dollars allowed for the expenses of the Census. The Board was informed of the memorandum addressed by the Director General to the Secretary of Justice, in order to appropriate the necessary sums for paying the obligations of the Census until it is finished, or that they be included in the budget, and also of the Decree by which the Honorable President of the Republic resolves, on the 26th of January of the present year to appropriate from the funds of the Treasury not previously encumbered the sum of seventy one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars for the obligations of the Census during the six remaining months of the current fiscal year. Resolved to pay Mr. José Martín del Castillo the sum of forty dollars for the maps he drew for the works of the Census in the province of Oriente.



# PERSONNEL OF THE CENSUS

## GENERAL DIRECTION

Director General .....	Angel C. Betancourt y Miranda.
Sub-Director .....	Tomás Bordenave y Bordenave.
Technical Consultor .....	Harold E. Stephenson.
Chief Inspector .....	Carlos Elcid Balmaseda.
Chief Clerk .....	Félix V. Preval y Pérez.

## EMPLOYEES OF OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Abraham Muro, Pelayo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Abril Abril, Margarita .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Acosta de Arroyo, Carmen .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Aguilera Párraga, Dulce María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Agüero, Mario .....	Clerk Statistical Department and Chief Typist Report Section.
Alberich Navarro, Juan .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Albuérne, Flora .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Albuérne, Elvira .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Alfonso Abreu, Rogello .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Alonso, Amparo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Alsina Lancis, René .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Alvarez Miranda, Jorge .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Alvarez, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Alvarez Uriarte, Adolfo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Amador Bravo, Ricardo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Amador Rodríguez, Julio O. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Amaral Rivero, Francisco .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Amo Fernández, Francisco del. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
André Fuentes, Jorge .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Angulo Montegudo, Manuel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Anguera Prieto, Concepción .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Antuña, Cándida Rosa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Aparicio García, Augusto .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Araneta Angulo, Virginia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Araneta Angulo, Francisco .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Arroyo Picart, Amalia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Arroyo López, Otilio .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Arroyo López, Honorio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Arroyo Vda. de Hetman, Angelina ..	Clerk Statistical Department.
Arroyo Picart, Anselmo .....	Messenger.
Armas Quintero, Lucinda de .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Armas Vda. de Rojas, María de ..	Clerk Statistical Department.
Armas, Graciela de .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Armas, Margarita de .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Armisen Othón, Elena .....	Typist and Clerk Statistical Department.
Arrúe Demar, Justino .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Arza Quintero, Estela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Avalle Maseda, Elisa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Avila Abael, Blanca .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Ayala Mediavilla, Ramón María ..	Sub-Inspector.
Ayala Romero, Abelardo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Badell Bertrán, José .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ballarda, Alicia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Balboa Sainz, Flor María .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ball, Egbert P. ....	Clerk assisting Technical Consultor.
Ball Roussignol, Beatriz .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bandini Tosso, Antonio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Barbón, Alejandrina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bardini Hernández, Amelia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Barón Raimat, Delia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Barrera de Groso, Clara .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Barnes, I. A. ....	Clerk assisting Technical Consultor.
Barquin Ledón, María .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Barrionuevo Roig, Lorenzo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bauzá, María L. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.



Barroso, Concepción .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bauzá García, Dolores .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bellón Sánchez, Manuela .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Benítez, José G. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Benítez Merchante, Anselmo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Benítez, María L. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Benítez, María del P. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bermejo Dávalos, Elena .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Berard, Justo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Berard del Castillo, Ignacio A. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bernaldez Delgado, Marino .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bernal, Raquel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bermúdez Vda. de Asencio, Laudellna .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Betancourt Agüero, Eduardo .....	Special Agent.
Betancourt, Ricardo C. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Betancourt Arteaga, Georgina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bicandi Pianca, Amelia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Blanco Gallegos, Carmen .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Blanco Vismara, Matilde .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Blanco Samales, Pedro .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Blanco Vismara, Amelia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bofl, Lucila .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bofll Dumás, Joaquín J. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bonavia, Jeanie .....	Stenographer to the Technical Consultor.
Borges Coffigni, Leopoldina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Borrell Brito, Amparo .....	Typist and Clerk Statistical Department.
Bosch Rodríguez, Ramón .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bosch Rodríguez, Consuelo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Boulanger Trias, Amelia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Boza Masvidal, Agustín .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Boza Vda. de Loret de Mola, Clemencia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bravo Laserna, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Brenés Hernández, Miguel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Burés Ibáñez, Elena .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Bustamante, Carmen .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Bustillo, Andrés .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Cabral Argot, Esperanza .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cabrera Montoya, Miguel .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Calderín Hernández, Manuel F. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Calderín Chaple, Josefina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cambeyro Alemán, María .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Campo Valdés, Rosa del .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Campo Mestre, Luis .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Canalejo Ozegüera, Fe Margarita .....	Typist and Clerk Statistical Department.
Cañizares Quirós, Rafael .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Cañas Torres, Braulio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Capote Zubizarreta, Soledad .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Campillo Cadina, Enrique .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Carbonell López, Concepción .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Carbonell López, Socorro .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carbonell López, Aurora .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carbonell Zarragolita, Rosa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carbonell Zarragolita, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carbonell Ruiz, Ramón .....	File Clerk.
Cárdenas Vasconcellos, Juan de .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Cárdenas Jiménez, Gavino .....	Clerk Statistical Department and Translator.
Cardona Arandía, Dolores .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cardona, Caridad .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carmona Armas, Ana L. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carreras Ramos, Amado .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Carreño de Ortiz, Amalia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Carrillo García, Ramón .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Carricaburu, Amparo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Casas Betancourt, Aurelio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casas Betancourt, Ricardo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casas García, Jerónimo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casanueva Andía, Isabel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casanova, Francisco .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Castañón, Gonzalo A. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casañas Hernández, Rosa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casanova Andía, Antonio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Castañeda Mazorra, Silvia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Casuso, Urbano P. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Castañeda González, Magdalena .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Castañeda, María M. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Castellón Campins, Cándida .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Castellanos Castellanos, Emilio .....	Clerk National Census Board.
Cepero Lugo, Celia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cervera Peláez, Estrella .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Clavillar, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Coello, José María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Colete Guerra, Cristina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.

Collado Coipel, Hortensia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Comallonga Vda. de Prieto, Francisca .....	Clerk Statistical Department and File Clerk.
Companioni Portela, René .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Coro Francés, María .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Corzo Zayas, Margarita .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cortés Iturralde, Ana María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Costas, Visla .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Oézar Oézar, Cella .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Crespo Vda. de Antón, Fermína .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cruz Hondares, Eloína A. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cruz, Milagros .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Cuevas Zequeira, Francisco .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Culmell Vaurigaud, Enrique .....	Chief Electoral Register Division.
Cunningham, H. W. ....	Assistant Statistician assisting Technical Consultor.
Cunningham, Lorraine .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Chiappy, Consuelo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Chiappy, Belén .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Debrosse Delisle, Julio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Delgado López, Rafael .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Delgado González, Ramiro .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Deschamps Muñoz, Juan F. ....	Messenger.
Diago Morán, Gonzalo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Díaz, Andrés .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Díaz Fernández, María L. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Díaz Vda. de Mena, Regla .....	Typist.
Dominguez Hernández, Rosa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Dominguez, Ermelindo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Don Rivera, Hortensia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Duarte, María I. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Du-Breuil Tutor, Raúl .....	Secretary to the Technical Consultor.
Dunleavy, Joseph N. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Elias Ansley, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Eligio, Juana L. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Escudero, Legorburu, Carmen E. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Espigul, María T. ....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Fañías Rivero, Roberto .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Farrés Vázquez, Manuela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fernández Piloto, José Francisco .....	Typist Director's General Department.
Fernández, Enrique .....	Messengers
Fernández de Castro, Carmen .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fernández de Velasco, Concepción .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fernández Cruz, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fernández Taboada, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fernández Guzmán, María R. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fernández Roque, Pura .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Fernández, María T. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Fernández, Bernardo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Fernández Riera, Alicia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Fernández, José R. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Fernández Ballester, Manuel .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Ferrer Morales Coello, Rafaela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Ferrer Pujol, Pedro J. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Ferrer García, Esther .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Figarola Infante, Armando .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Figarola Vázquez, Luisa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Figarola Infante, Oscar .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Figueras Rubio, Miguel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Figuerola Ríambau, Herminia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Figueredo Agüero, Jesús .....	Typist to the Chief Inspector and Sub-director.
Forment Francés, Aurora .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fornaguera Cruz, Jesús A. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Forns, María T. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Frasqueri, Natalia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Freire Rodríguez, Manuel .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fuentes Beamund, Isabel .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Fuentes Mendibure, Rogelio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Fuentes Mendibure, Carmen .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Galán, Cristóbal .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Gálvez Chávez, Antonio .....	Clerk Electoral Register and Statistical Departments.
Gandarilla Vda. de Estrada, Marina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Gaona, Concepción .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García Valdés, Vitalia .....	Typist and Clerk Statistical Department.
García Calaña, Josefa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García López, Ramón .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García Reyes, Isabel .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García Segreña, Rafael .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
García Murga, Justo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
García López, Eladio L. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
García García, Rogelio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
García Menéndez, Justo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
García Orozco, Isabel .....	Clerk Statistical Department.

García Jaime, Amelia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García Vda. de Merino, Adela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García Colina, Juana .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
García, Ernestina .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Gavilán Franque, Matilde .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Gayarre Ríos, Mariana .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Giberga Touzet, Samuel .....	Typist to the Chief Inspector.
Gil Tuduri, Carmelina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Gil de Barnet, Catalina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Gil Galcerán, Ramona .....	Clerk Electoral Register and Statistical Department.
Giraud Landermán, Mercedes .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Gómez Varona, Dulce María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
González Garí, Luis .....	Sub-Inspector
González Abreu, Rosa .....	Typist and Clerk Statistical Department.
González de García, Rosa .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
González Vda. de Espinosa, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
González, Simón .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
González Vda. de Fernández, Felipa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
González Milán, Eudopio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
González Pérez, Sara .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
González Gallardo, Ramón .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
González Martínez, José L. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
González Álvarez, Oscar .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
González de Mendoza, Alejandro .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Gordillo Gordillo, Esther .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Granados Vera, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Granados Castillo, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Greene, Harriet F. ....	Translator assisting the Technical Consultor.
Grosso, Digna .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Grosso García, Antonio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Guardia Rodríguez, Justo de la .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Guerra, Margarita .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Guillot, Julio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Guim, María J. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Guridi Escobedo, Gabriela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Gutiérrez Deveza, Rosa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Gutiérrez Brifias, Evangelina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Gutiérrez, Celia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Haya Valdés, Encarnación del .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Hanahan, Annamay .....	Stenographer to the Technical Consultor.
Hava de Sánchez, Emma .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Hernández Gómez, Bernardo .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Hernández Herrera, Irene .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hernández Mederos, José N. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hernández, Carlota .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hernández, Herminia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hernández Lapido, Rafael .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Hernández Gutiérrez, Pánfilo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Hernández Valdés, Antonio .....	Sub-Inspector.
Herrera Castro, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Herrera Bernal, Julia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Herrera, Dulce M. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Herrera Martí, Enrique .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hourcade González del Valle, Pedro .....	Clerk and Messenger Electoral Register Department.
Hoyo, Oscar del .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hurtado Brito, Sofía .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Hurtado, Rosaura .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ibarz Monet, José .....	Book-keeper.
Iglesias Fernández, Vicente .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical and Electoral Register Departments.
Iribarren Gómez, María J. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Iribarren Gómez, Regina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Isaigüé Isaigüé, Cayetano .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Jardines Jardines, Pedro C. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department and Correspondence Register.
Jauma Santovenia, Manuel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Jayne Elias, Ofelia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Jiménez Echevarría, Angel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Jiménez, Manuel .....	Cleaner.
Johnston, Edith M. ....	Secretary to the Technical Consultor.
Jorge Casals, Donato .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Justiniani Dumás, Amparo .....	Typist.
Justiniani Dumás, Edelmira .....	Typist.
Labrada de los Ríos, Marcial .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Lamarque Planes, Max .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Landa Williams, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Lapeira Pita, Crescencio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Lara Aragón, María L. ....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical and Electoral Register Departments.
Lara Camero, Zola .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Lastra La Orden, Manuel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.

Lasarte Clavelo, Pedro .....	Clerk Statistical and Electoral Register Departments.
Laso Valdés, Santiago N. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Lavielle Castro, Alfredo .....	Clerk Correspondence Register.
Lawrence, A. P. ....	Assistant to the Technical Consultor.
Lebreño Sánchez, Joaquín G. ....	Clerk Electoral Register and Statistical Departments.
LEDÓN GONZÁLEZ, OCTAVIO A. ....	Sub-chief Electoral Register Department and Typist.
Lemus Valdés, Evangelina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
León Martínez, Caridad de .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Leonard, Luisa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Lescaille Garrido, Francisco .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Lind, Frances M. ....	Assisting the Technical Consultor.
López de Gutiérrez, Dolores .....	Expert Examiner.
López, José I. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
López Rivero, Cecilia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
López Galbraith, Sara .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
López García, María L. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
López Martínez, Guillermo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
López Castellanos, Eugenio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
López Rossi, Dolores .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Loret de Mola, Roberto .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Lujardo, Angélica .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Liaca Prats, Antonio .....	Typist and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Liana, Elisa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Llanes, Marcelino .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Llinás Dumás, Emilio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Llinás Hernández, María A. ....	Clerk Statistical Department and Translator.
Llópiz de Hernández, Herminia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Mantecón González, Juan O. ....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Maqueo, María E. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Marcoleta Tirado, Francisca .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Marcuello Ruiz, Clodomiro .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Marichl de Matienzo, Sara .....	Typist.
Marín González, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Marín González, Dulce María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Marín González, Margarita .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Marín González, Gloria .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Mármol Betancourt, América del .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Márquez Martínez, Concepción .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department and Typist to the Director.
Martel Santa Cruz, Rosa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martí Oagigal, Arturo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Martín, Juana .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Martín González, Raoul H. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martín, Eva .....	Clerk Finance Department.
Martín Espinosa, Ramón .....	Clerk Finance Department.
Martínez Turoret, Ricardo .....	Clerk Finance Department.
Martínez Rico, Fernando .....	Clerk Finance Department.
Martí Pérez, María L. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martinet, Esteban .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martínez, Juana R. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Martínez Rodríguez, Claudio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Martínez Fernández, Sandallo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martínez-Amores Durán, Manuel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martínez Pérez, Urbano .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martínez Cabrera, Georgina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Martínez Medina, José .....	Clerk Office of Director General and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Matienzo Lema, Miguel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Masvidal Marín, René .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department and Typist
Matos Felicó, Enrique .....	Statistical Department.
Maydagán Martínez, Severa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Mc. Mahón, F. R. ....	Assistant to the Technical Consultor.
Mc. Cullock Adams, Sixto .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Medina, Ana L. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Melgar Zayas Bazán, Cristóbal .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Melero Escudero, María .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Méndez Vda. de Junco, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Méndez Delabat, Ursula .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Méndez, María A. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Menéndez Valdés, Esther .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Menéndez Valdés, Josefa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Menocal Williams, Tomasa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Merino, Inés María .....	Clerk and Typist Statistical Department.
Mestre Vda. de Rodríguez, Luz .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Miranda Maza, Eulalia .....	Clerk Statistical Department and Typist to the Sub-Director.
Miranda Miravet, Raúl .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Miranda Orozco, Alberto .....	Clerk Statistical Department.



Portela, Enrique .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Portela Reyes, Abelardo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Portocarrero Villers, Raúl .....	Typist, Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Potts, Erótida .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Pozo Abreu, Caridad del .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Pozo Valdés, Rosa del .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Prado Donato, Alberto .....	Messenger.
Prendes Olivares, Alvaro .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Preval Mendoza, Mercedes .....	Clerk and Typist Statistical Department.
Prieto Camero, Dulce María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Prieto Aizpurua, Sara M. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Prieto Aizpurua, Belén .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Prieto Figueroa, Otililde .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Puente Vda. de Balado, Carmen .....	Clerk Finance Department.
Puente O'Farrill, Jacobo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Puente Socarrás, Luis .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Puentes Siso, Blanca .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Puga, Luis .....	Assistant Cleaner.
Puga, Ramón .....	Cleaner.
Puig de Vilalta, Matilde .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Pujol, Carlos .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Pujol Comas, Alberto .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Pulgarón Valdés Canales, Aurelio .....	Watchman.
Quijano López, Antonio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Quintero, Manuela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Quiroga, Fernando .....	Messenger.
Rambal Cabrera, Elena .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ramírez Agüero, Alejandro .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ramírez, Emilio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rauchmann Morales, Julio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Regata Sánchez Antonio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Ricard Rodríguez, Hortensia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Ríos, Alfonso .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Riquelme, María L. ....	Messenger.
Riambau Pérez Trujillo, Adriana .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rivas, José de las .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rivero Mesa, Alejandro M. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rivero Marín, Estela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rivero Santana, Adela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rivero Romo, Domingo .....	Messenger.
Rocha, María L. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rodríguez González, José .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rodríguez Valdés, Gerardo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Inguanzo, Alfredo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez, Miguel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Batista, Carlos .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Sáez, José .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Planas, Generoso .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Silva, Emperatriz .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Núñez, Carlota .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez, Laura .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez de Armas, Eloísa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Medrano, Francisco .....	Typist and Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez, Lutgarda .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez Prado, Emelina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Rodríguez, Salvador .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rodríguez Leyva, Aquilino .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rodríguez Chacón, Aurora .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rodríguez Torres, Mercedes .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Romero, Rafaela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rosario Mederos, Eulalia del .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Rosell de Piloto, Santa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Roselló, Pablola .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Roselló Reynery, Julio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Roussignol de Ball, María .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Rubio Salazar, Herminia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ruiz, Gertrudis .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ruiz Carreras, Bárbara .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ruiz Gramunt, Enrique .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Ruiz, María T. ....	Mimeographer.
Russinyol Perera, Ramón .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Saavedra Puentes, Ana María .....	Clerk and Sub-chief Electoral Register Department.
Sabas Mariblanca .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Saenz de Cabrera, Blanca .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Saint Martín Ruiz, Caridad .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sainz de la Peña, Esperanza .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Salas Vda. de Pérez, Amelía .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Salas Echevarría, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Salazar Hernández, Luis .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Salazar Gómez, Diego .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.

Salcines Díaz, Carmen .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sánchez Leal, Antonio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sánchez Rivero, Enrique .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sánchez Calvo, Justo .....	Messenger.
Sánchez Hava, Emma .....	Clerk and Typist Statistical Department.
Sánchez Agramonte, Elisa .....	Clerk and Typist Statistical Department.
Sánchez Rodríguez, Lucrecia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sánchez González, Amparo .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sánchez Agramonte, Georgina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sánchez Quirós, Julia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sánchez Rodríguez, Luisa .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sanderson, Alejandro .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Santa María Vilá, Gertrudis .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Santana Rodríguez, Antonio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Santos, Ramiro de los .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sañudo González, Rosa .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Saqui Gener, José M. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Saret, José .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sariol de Guim, Esperanza .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sarracent, Ezequiel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Schwerke, Irving .....	Stenographer to the Technical Consultor.
Scott, Leona .....	Stenographer to the Technical Consultor.
Seijo Casaldue, Félix .....	Supply Clerk.
Sentenat Figueroa, Francisco .....	Clerk Statistical and Electoral Register Depart- ments.
Silveira Vega, Elodia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Skinner, P. H. ....	Statistician Assisting the Technical Consultor.
Solis de León, Sigfrido .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Solis Amaro, Eetelvina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sorondo, Maximino .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Soto Brea, Ignacio E. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sotelo, Juan F. ....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sotolongo Vega, Emilia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Sotolongo Pimentel, América .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Sotolongo Vega, Pedro .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Suárez Quirós, Amparo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Suárez Sánchez, Engracia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Suárez Hernández, Juan F. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Taillefert Sabater, Alcira .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Tertrón Calcines, Graciela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Teuma Teuma, Estela .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Teuma, Amelia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Teuma Teuma, Josefina .....	Mecanógrafa del Negociado de Memoria.
Thurston, Concepción .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Torra Obar, Ernestina .....	Clerk Statistical Department and Sub-chief Elec- toral Register Department.
Torrás, María D. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Torre Vega, José A. de la .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Triana, Pedro H. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Troncoso de Fernández Renté, Dolores .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Tuero Hernández, Obdulia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Uriarte Díaz, María .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valdés Leal, Angélica .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valdés Rincón, Estela .....	Clerk and Typist Statistical Department.
Valdés Dausá, Roberto .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department and Typist Finance Department.
Valdés Rincón, Herminia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valdés Hernández, Carmen .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valdés Rodríguez, Aurora .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valdés, América .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valdés Esberel, Aurelio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés de la Torre, Sara .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés, Fe del Carmen .....	Typist and Clerk Statistical and Electoral Regis- ter Departments.
Valdés Reina, Guillermina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés Rojas, María .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés Hernández, Pastora .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés Cataneo, Florencio .....	File Clerk.
Valdés Barreto, Arturo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés Hurtado, Francisco .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés Roig, Servando .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valdés Miranda, Ledia .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valera Bertrán, Oscar .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valle Alvarez, José del .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vallente, Mercedes .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vallente, Margarita .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Valmaña Mujica, Silvia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valls Ramírez, Eligio .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Vallés Mendiboure, Francisco .....	Sub-inspector.
Varea González, Manuel .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Varela, Carmen .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.

Varela Trotcha, Concepción .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Varela Gómez, Margarita .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Varona Guzmán, Javiera .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Varona, Herminia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Valverde Amador, Julio .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vázquez Bello, Diego .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vega Vega, Marcos .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vela Irigaray, María R. ....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vela Irigaray, Catalina .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Vence Futch, Roberto .....	Chief Translator.
Verdés Herrera, Federico .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Verea Crespo, Ricardo .....	Messenger and Cleaner.
Vignier de la Costa, Carmen .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vignier de la Costa, Esther .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Vilariño Testar, Josefina .....	Translator.
Vildósola Armas, Ofelia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Villiers Rodríguez, Gerardo .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Villuendas, Aurora .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Yániz Díaz, Josefina .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Yanes Escobar, América .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Yanes Hernández, Antoliano .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Yáñez Sánchez, Tomás .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Yáñez Delgado, Vicente .....	Special Inspector and Sub-chief Statistical Department.
Yero González Tarsilla .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Yurayuria, Mariano .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Zambrana Cabrera, Amalia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Zamora Valdés, José .....	Chief Report Department.
Zamora Pérez, Angela .....	Clerk Statistical Department.
Zamora Herrera, Enrique .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Zamora Oliva, Lucrecia .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Zanetti Hernández, Francisco .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.
Zervigón Castellanos, Rafael .....	Clerk Electoral Register Department.

## SPECIAL AGENTS

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

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 Antonio Regata.  
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 Miguel Ibáñez.  
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 Octavio de la Torre.  
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 José Badino.  
 Moisés del Portillo.  
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 Victor Quirch.  
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 Manuel Sainz.

Francisco Díaz Gárciga.  
 Orosio Díaz.  
 Fernando Estopiñán.  
 Carlos Ramírez.  
 A. M. Suárez.  
 Amado Masa.  
 Segundo Rodríguez.  
 Florencio Márquez.  
 Carlos L. Valdés.  
 Mario Hernández.  
 Mario Fernández.  
 Pastor Rodríguez.  
 José Badino.



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Juan Ferriol Tintoré.  
Tomás Solsona.  
Toribio Lastra.  
Marcelino García.  
Agustín Jiménez.  
Agustín Collazo.  
Antonio Izgnaga.  
Gerardo Gómez.  
Noel Pegudo.  
Raúl Hernández.  
Alberto Figueroa.  
Ramón Torres.  
Luis Elizalde.  
Rogelio Manzo.  
Tomás Jover.

Raúl Pérez.  
Alberto Rodríguez.  
Diego Acosta.  
Jacinto Estrada Reyes.  
Juan H. González.  
Alberto Sust.  
Amelia González.  
Conrado Guerra.  
Oscar González.  
Francisco Nedel.  
Angel Reyes.  
Maria Franco.  
A Mellado.  
Fernando Saenz.  
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Gabriel M. Franco.  
Manuel Alvarez.  
J. M. Pagliery.  
Luis Grau.

Rodolfo Salcedo.  
Manuel A. Portuondo.  
José Puebla.

## DISTRICT "A"

Provincial Inspector ..... José Pérez Arocha.

Chief Clerk .....	Eduardo Sandubeta Infente.
Sub-inspectors .....	Francisco Soler Faure.
	Julio Jomarrón Coloma.
	Laureano Pequeño Sánchez.
Typist .....	Leonor Vizo López.
Clerks .....	Antonia Gada Pabán.
	Julia Aldeyturriaga.
	Hortensia Soler Santo Tomás.
	Lucrecia Rodríguez Mesa.
Messenger .....	Cándido Menéndez Zubizarreta.

Enumerator Instructor .....Juan Luis García Sánchez

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
A-1	Evelia Martínez Albio .....	Cañas.
A-2	Manuel Pérez Piñeiro .....	Cañas.
A-3	José Pérez Marticorena .....	Capellanías.
A-4	Maria J. Menéndez Valdés .....	Cayajabos.
A-5	Ciro Lorenzo Hernández .....	Cayajabos.
A-6	Eloy Lorenzo Sánchez .....	Dolores 1
A-7	Carlos Palenzuela Valdés .....	Dolores 2.
A-8	Aurelio Figueroa Tost .....	Guanimar.
A-9	Aurelio Figueroa Tost .....	Mojanga.
A-10	Julia Sierra Rey .....	Pijirigua.
A-11	José Miguel Troncoso y Ortega .....	Puerta de Güira.
A-12	José González Menéndez and .....	Rural.
	José Antonio Rodríguez .....	
A-13	Francisca Valdés Galbán .....	Urbano.
A-14	Loreto Cruz Valdés .....	Urbano.
A-15	Serafina Gómez Rey .....	Urbano.
A-16	Aurelio Figueroa Tost and .....	Virtudes.
	Serafín Alonso Carpio .....	

Instructor Enumerator .....José de los Santos Balestena

A-17	Carlos Otero de la Hoya .....	Aguate.
A-18	Manuel Gravier Quiliones .....	Bahía Honda.
A-19	José Díaz Castillo .....	Carener.
A-20	Alfredo Massón Valdés .....	Ceiba.
A-21	Cecilio Medero .....	Conchitas.
A-22	Antonio Marrero Ramírez .....	Damas.
A-23	Florencio Rodríguez Pérez .....	Delicias.
A-24	Pedro Alfaro Portales .....	Maní Maní.
A-25	Luis Valdés del Pino .....	Oroceo.
A-25 A	Antonio Marrero Ramírez .....	Oroceo.
A-26	José de los Santos Balestena .....	Pueblo.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

*Municipality of Cabañas.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
A-27	Coalina Barrios y Corrales and .....}	Pueblo.
	Enrique Abascal Vitón .....}	
A-28	Enrique Abascal Vitón .....	Rosario.
A-29	Marcelino Acevedo Valdés .....	San Diego de Núñez.
A-30	Virgilio Blanco Despre .....	San Miguel.
A-30 A	Alfredo Massón Valdés .....	San Miguel.

*Municipality of Candelaria*

Enumerator Instructor .....Manuel Fernández Fernández.

A-31	Jacinto Fernández Paz .....	Barracones.
A-32	Carmen Llera y Alfonso .....	Bayate.
A-33	Isabel Luz Montalvo de la Nuez and .....}	Candelaria.
	Elena García Cabada .....}	
A-34	Manuel Fernández Fernández .....	Candelaria.
A-35	Florentino Rodríguez .....	Carambola.
A-36	Pedro Oliva Tosca .....	Frias.
A-37	José Gómez Cecilia .....	Lomas.
A-38	Orlirio Valenzuela López .....	Pasto Rico.
A-39	Antonio Ruiz Lavandera .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
A-40	Ezequiel Mojena y Becerra .....	Punta Brava.
A-41	Arturo García Jabique and .....}	Río Hondo.
	Abelardo Fernández Domínguez .....}	
A-42	Francisco Arencibia Hernández .....	Río Hondo.
A-43	Santiago Salgado Miranda .....	San Juan de Contreras.
A-44	Julián Martínez Montesino .....	San Juan del Norte.

*Municipality of Consolación del Norte*

Instructor Enumerator .....Alejandro Mucientes Ortiz.

A-45	Andrés Piñeiro Núñez .....	Arroyo Naranjo.
A-46	José García Valle .....	Arroyo Rico.
A-47	Enrique Piñeiro Medel .....	Caiguanabo.
A-48	Rafael Sanz Baster .....	La Jagua.
A-49	Emilio Heryman .....	La Jagua.
A-50	Pablo Pi Gómez .....	La Lima.
A-51	Leopoldo Sixto Barros .....	La Lima.
A-52	Fernán Hernández Morales .....	La Mulata.
A-53	Práxedes Goenaga Díaz .....	La Palma.
A-54	Francisco Jaimerena Reyes .....	Las Pozas.
A-54 A	Carlos Otero de la Hoya .....	Las Pozas.
A-55	Simón Piñera Martínez .....	Río Blanco.
A-55 A	Emiliano Millán Díaz .....	Sagua.
A-56	Eloy de la Torre y Martínez .....	San Andrés.
A-57	Miguel Hernández y Hernández .....	San Andrés.
A-58	Alejandro Mucientes .....	Vegas Nuevas.

*Municipality of Consolación del Sur*

Instructor Enumerator .....Eduardo Chirino Rodríguez.

A-59	Miguel Lemus Carrillo .....	Alonso Rojas.
A-60	Arcadio Ferrer Gámez .....	Arroyo Colorado.
A-61	Antolin Prats Rodríguez .....	Ceja de Herradura.
A-62	José Rueda Pérez .....	Colmenar.
A-63	Gregorio Pinelo Requeijo .....	Herradura.
A-64	Sergio Cruz Vázquez .....	Jagua.
A-65	Luis Benítez .....	Lajas.
A-66	José Reyes Martínez .....	Lajas.
A-67	José González Echevarría .....	Legua.
A-68	Valeriano Pino Gómez .....	Legua.
A-69	Estanislao Tapia Ferro .....	Leña.
A-70	José García Díaz .....	Palenque.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

## Municipality of Consolación del Sur.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
A-71	Rafael Romay .....	Piñatos.
A-72	Armando de la Nuez Toste .....	Piñatos.
A-73	Juan Francisco Pérez .....	Piñatos.
A-74	Zolla Blanca Prieto .....	Río Hondo.
A-75	Antonio Cué, Wenceslao López Valdés e Isidoro Pando .....	Río Hondo.
A-76	Aurelio Martínez Bonilla .....	Río Hondo.
A-77	Victor Manuel Maury .....	Río Hondo.
A-78	Rogelio Gigato Peñarely .....	Ruiz.
A-79	Genaro Montoto y del Pino .....	San Diego de los Baños.
A-80	Anselmo de la Puente Pérez .....	San Diego de los Baños.
A-81	Antonio Alberto Ferrer y Nussa .....	San Pablo.
A-82	Lorenzo Díaz .....	San Pablo.
A-83	Valentín Verde Martínez .....	Santa Clara.
A-84	Manuel González Echevarría .....	Soledad.
A-85	Angelina Jorge Rodríguez .....	Villas.
A-86	Gonzecpción López .....	Villas.
A-87	Esperanza Llorens Ubieta .....	Villas.

## Municipality of Guanajay

Instructor Enumerator .....Sixto Cruz Padrón.

A-88	Luis Peña y Ravelo .....	Cabriales.
A-89	Manuel Márquez Valdés .....	Chacón.
A-90	Everardo Valdés Pedroso .....	Jobo.
A-91	Sixto Cruz Padrón .....	Norte.
A-92	Arturo Guinart Brito .....	Norte.
A-93	Narciso Zamora Zamora .....	Sur.
A-94	Consuelo Aramburu de Miranda .....	Sur.
A-95	María C. Jerez Valdés .....	Sur.
A-96	Román del Castillo Rodríguez .....	San José.
A-97	Guillermo Lascaibar y Rosario .....	Santa Ana.

## Municipality of Guane

Instructor Enumerator .....Rafael Lazo Piñero.

A-98	Ventura González Porras .....	Cabo de San Antonio.
A-99	Claro Vidal Díaz .....	Catalina.
A-100	Raúl García Lazo .....	Cayuco.
A-101	José Ramón Castro Valdés and Julián Camejo Martínez .....	Cayuco.
A-102	Orispiniano Regalado Hernández .....	Cayuco.
A-103	Antonio Murrieta Romeu and Carmelo Pozo y del Puerto .....	Cayuco.
A-104	Manuel Saigüero y Baigolria .....	Cortés.
A-105	Simón Cortina .....	La Grifa.
A-106	Francisco Viejo Rodríguez .....	La Grifa.
A-107	Emiliano C. Borrego e Ibarra .....	La Grifa.
A-108	Pedro Ramón Pimienta and Juan López Suquet .....	La Grifa.
A-109	Emilio Díaz Ramos .....	Hato de Guane.
A-110	Sebastián Canals y Linares .....	Juan Gómez.
A-111	Leonardo Llanusa .....	La Fe.
A-112	Carmelo Guzmán Camejo .....	Los Acostas.
A-113	Andrés Aldecoa Lugo .....	Las Martinas.
A-114	Florentino Rivas Saenz .....	Las Martinas.
A-115	José Ramón Pozo del Puerto .....	Las Martinas.
A-116	Pedro Bengochea Rubio .....	Isabel Rubio.
A-117	José Ramón Ramos y Romeu .....	Isabel Rubio.
A-118	Celestino Martínez González .....	Portales.
A-119	Patricio Suárez .....	Portales.
A-120	María O. Pintado y Capote .....	Pueblo.
A-121	Esteban Lorden y Montero .....	Pueblo.
A-122	Cecilio Corbea Suárez and Antonio Fernández Pedrera .....	Punta de la Sierra.
A-123	Andrés Acosta Díaz .....	Sábalo.
A-124	Juan López y Suquet .....	Sábalo.
A-125	Julián Trotche Ramos .....	Sábalo.
A-126	José Mederos Vázquez .....	Tenerías.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

*Municipality of Mantua*

Instructor Enumerator .....Manuel Carbonell Fors.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
A-127	Rita Estrada Prieto .....	Arroyos.
A-128	Pablo Pitaluga Rodríguez .....	Arroyos.
A-129	Juan Antonio Valdés .....	Bartolo.
A-130	Ramiro Miranda Rocubert .....	Cabezas.
A-131	Juan Antonio Valdés .....	Guayabo.
A-132	José Leal Estrada .....	Lázaro.
A-133	Adolfo Villanueva Pérez, Ramón Roque y José Díaz Díaz .....	
A-134	Wenceslao Gutiérrez Docal .....	Macurijes.
A-135	Manuel Carbonell Fors .....	Macurijes.
A-136	Pedro Reyes Urquilola .....	Mantua.
A-137	José Ruiz García .....	Montezuelo.
A-138	Constantino Alvarez Moreno .....	Pablo Suárez.
A-139	Arsenio Izquierdo Pozo .....	Pablo Suárez.
A-140	Manuel González Meléndez .....	Fidel Pedraja.
A-141	Eusebio Sosa Enriquez .....	Fidel Pedraja.

*Municipality of Mariel*

Instructor Enumerator .....Arturo Ordaz Balbín.

A-142	Juan José Santos Alonso .....	Bocas.
A-143	Jesús de los Reyes Hernández .....	Guajaibón.
A-144	Ramón Padilla Quintana .....	Macagual. <sup>1</sup>
A-145	Arturo Ordaz Balbín .....	Pueblo.
A-146	Eloy García González .....	Pueblo.
A-147	Luis M. Valdés Rodríguez .....	Quebra Hacha.
A-147 A	Rodolfo Ginory .....	Quebra Hacha.
A-148	Rodolfo Ginory y Domínguez .....	San Juan Bautista.

*Municipality of Los Palacios*

Instructor Enumerator .....Telesforo Simón Amador.

A-149	Elias Zúñiga y Portilla .....	Límones.
A-150	Manuel Quintero y Rivas .....	Macurijes.
A-151	José Alfonso y Paula .....	Paso Real.
A-151 A	Emilio Girado y Amaro .....	Paso Real.
A-152	Demetrio Valdés Mesa .....	Santo Domingo.
A-153	José Soto .....	Santa Mónica.
A-154	Rogelio Rodríguez Reinoso .....	Santa Mónica.
A-155	Crispulo Fuster y Soto .....	Sierra.
A-155 A	Manuel Quintero Rivas .....	Sierra.
A-156	María Aurora Cruz Piñera .....	Urbano.
A-157	Francisca Romero y León .....	Urbano.
A-158	Telesforo Simón Amador .....	Urbano.

*Municipality of Pinar del Rio*Instructor Enumerators .....Jullán Rodríguez Lecourt and  
Antolín Rodríguez Mesa.

A-159	Domingo Llano Crespo .....	Cabezas.
A-160	Bartolo Ferrer .....	Cabezas.
A-161	Enrique Alfonso Luengo .....	Cangre.
A-162	Eduardo Mauri Conill .....	Cangre.
A-163	Pedro Iñigo Lastra .....	Cangre.
A-164	Luis Cabrera .....	Cangre.
A-165	Juan Planes Domínguez .....	Gramales.
A-167	Eller Roqueta Martínez .....	Guayabo.
A-168	Teatino Camacho Jordán .....	Guayabo.
A-169	Isidoro Morales García .....	Isabel María.
A-170	Cesáreo Gutiérrez Alvarez .....	Marcos Vázquez.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

## Municipality of Pinar del Río.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
A-171	Vicente Lara Rodríguez and .....	Nombre de Dios.
A-172	Antonio Ferro Lavastida .....	
A-172	Filomeno Rodríguez Lecourt and .....	Ovas 1.
	Agustín Marín Goenaga .....	
A-173	Secundino García Rivera and .....	Ovas 1.
	Juan González Sánchez .....	
A-174	Margarita Arrastía Borrego .....	Ovas 2.
A-175	Sebastián Ferro Montesino .....	Paso Viejo.
A-176	Diego Utrera Valdés .....	Paso Viejo.
A-177	Antonio Ferro Lavastida .....	Paso Viejo.
A-178	Manuel Bonada Ruiz .....	Matahambre.
A-178 A	Ramón Junco Hernández .....	Quemados de Pineda.
A-178 B	Jorge Arrastía Rosa .....	Quemados de Pineda.
A-178 C	Elier Roqueta y Martínez .....	Quemados de Pineda.
A-179	Manuel Sánchez Pérez .....	Punta de Palma.
A-180	Victoriano García González .....	Río Feo.
A-181	Hermínio Valdés Morejón .....	Río Sequito.
A-182	Ricardo Díaz Hernández .....	Río Sequito.
A-183	José Felipe Fuentes .....	Río Sequito.
A-184	Evaristo González Reina .....	Río Sequito.
A-185	Domingo González Pimentel .....	San José.
A-186	Juan García Montes .....	San José.
A-187	Carlos Regalado Rodríguez .....	San José.
A-188	Daniel Rodríguez García .....	Sumidero.
A-189	Carmelo Ibarra Muñoz .....	Sumidero.
A-190	Francisco Planes Domínguez .....	Sumidero.
A-191	José Aran Prendes .....	1º de Taironas.
A-192	Jorge Arrastía Rosa .....	1º de Taironas.
A-193	Jesús Reyes Miranda .....	1º de Taironas.
A-194	Arturo Callava Pintado .....	2º de Taironas.
A-195	Francisco Verde Porta .....	2º de Taironas.
A-196	Eliseo R. Quintans Ponjuán .....	2º de Taironas.
A-203	Filomena Hernández Blanco .....	1º del Norte.
A-204	Antonietta Ríos Santana .....	1º del Norte.
A-205	María Rubiera de Borrego .....	2º del Norte.
A-206	Emilia Feliú y Pérez .....	2º del Norte.
A-207	Estrella A. Padrón y García .....	1º del Sur.
A-208	Amparo Valdés Castro .....	1º del Sur.
A-209	Lucrecia Rodríguez Mesa .....	2º del Sur.
A-210	Elena Martínez Ojeda .....	2º del Sur.
A-211	Hortensia Soler Santo-Tomás .....	2º del Sur.

## Municipality of San Cristóbal

Instructor Enumerator ..... José Angel Lavastida Miranda.

A-197	Armando Camacho y Alonso .....	Bermejales.
A-198	José Capdevilla y Fernández .....	Mayarí.
A-198 A	Nazario Lemus Iglesias .....	Mayarí.
A-199	Jesús González y Rodríguez .....	Minas.
A-200	María Lavastida Díaz .....	Pueblo.
A-201	José Angel Lavastida y Miranda .....	Pueblo.
A-202	Federico del Valle y Fuentes .....	Santa Cruz.
A-203	Dolores Argüelles del Valle .....	Taco Taco.
A-203 A	Nazario Lemus .....	Taco Taco.

## Municipality of San Juan y Martínez

Instructor Enumerators ..... Andrés González Lazo,  
Severo Guerra González and  
Antono León Trujillo.

A-204	Pedro Campos .....	Arroyo Hondo.
A-205	Hellodoro Vento y Mena .....	Arroyo Hondo.
A-206	Pedro Martínez Cruz .....	Galafre.
A-207	Alvaro Francisco Areces Fernández .....	Guillén.
A-208	Guzmán Regalado y Borges .....	Lagunillas.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.—Continued

## Municipality of San Juan y Martínez.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
A-209	José Isabel Torres .....	Lagunillas.
A-210	José Pozo Pimienta .....	1º de Luis Lazo.
A-211	Eusebio Maestre y Peguero .....	2º de Luis Lazo.
A-212	Luis María Peña .....	2º de Luis Lazo.
A-213	Maximiliano Brito Domínguez .....	1º de Martínez.
A-214	Anselmo Martín Moreno .....	2º de Martínez.
A-215	Juan Ruíz Sánchez Díaz .....	2º de Martínez.
A-216	Tirso Lezcano Regalado .....	Norte.
A-217	Luz Elena Brito Padrón .....	Pueblo.
A-218	Carmen Ruiz-Calderón y Puente .....	Pueblo.
A-219	Blanco Villafranca y Vento .....	Río Seco.
A-220	Juan Manuel Quintana Rabassa .....	Río Seco.
A-221	Lorenzo Guerra Álvarez .....	Sur.
A-222	Amable Cruz Cabrera .....	Sur.

## Municipality of San Luis

Instructor Enumerator .....Gerardo Elosegui y Goenaga.

A-223	Nicolás A. Barquín .....	Barbacoas.
A-224	Juan Chávez Gómez .....	Barrigonas.
A-225	Julio Martín Sánchez .....	Coloma.
A-226	Renato Solanes Ruiz .....	Llanada.
A-227	Julio Valdés .....	Palizadas.
A-228	Gerardo Elosegui y Goenaga .....	San Luis.
A-228 A	Aurelia Blanco Rodríguez .....	San Luis.
A-229	Máximo Ceballos Valdés .....	San Luis.
A-230	José de la Paz Martínez .....	San Luis.
A-231	Aurelia Blanco Rodríguez .....	Río Seco.
A-232	Carmelo Hernández Maquello .....	Tirado.

## Municipality of Viñales

Instructor Enumerator .....Gerardo Hernández Chirino.

A-223	Alberto Grandt Martínez .....	Albino.
A-223 A	Zolla Otero Corrales .....	Ancón.
A-234	Carlos Valdés Hernández .....	C. de San Felipe.
A-235	Gerardo Hernández Blanco .....	Guajani.
A-236	Gonzalo Cañas y Viñas .....	Guajani.
A-237	Simón Blanes Carbonell .....	Laguna de Piedras.
A-238	Santos Ortega y Guerra .....	Laguna de Piedras.
A-239	Celestino Vizcaino .....	Malas Aguas.
A-240	Celestino Vizcaino Santos .....	Mercedita.
A-241	Gonzalo Gómez Albóniga .....	Playuelas.
A-242	Ana Hernández y Hernández .....	Pueblo.
A-243	Angélica Pimentel .....	Puerto Esperanza.
A-244	Isidro Fernández Rivero .....	Rosario.
A-245	Eusebio Cuéllar y Corbo and ..... Jesús García Nodarse .....	Rosario.
A-246	Julia Suárez Cortina .....	San Cayetano.
A-247	Jesús García Nodarse .....	Santa Fe.
A-248	Miguel Delgado Pérez .....	Santo Tomás.
A-249	Félix Vizcaino y Santos .....	Santo Tomás.
A-250	Ernesto Díaz Ferret .....	San Vicente.
A-251	José Martínez .....	San Vicente.
A-252	Antono Rodríguez Cruz .....	Yayal.

### DISTRICT "B"

Provincial Inspector .... Lorenzo Ponce de León y Ponce de León.

Chief Clerk	Carlos Luis Elcíd Portela.
Sub-inspectors	Eradio García Alfonso. Federico de la Paz Benítez. José Meoqui Méndez. Filomeno Radillo Valcárcel. Francisco Sentenat Figueroa.
Typists	Gabriel Beltrán y Zéndegui.
Messengers	Fe Margarita Canalejo Ozequera. Rogelio González Gallardo. Domingo Ravenet Esquerdo.

**Instructor Enumerator** .....Gerardo López y Bueno.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-1	María Josefa Martínez .....	Número uno.
B-2	Cecilia Guyón Martínez .....	Número uno.
B-3	Trino de la Rosa .....	Número dos.
B-4	Gerardo López y Bueno .....	Número tres.
B-5	Julián Averhoff Herrera .....	Número cuatro.
B-6	Anísia Roca Olivera .....	Número cinco.
B-7	Oriol Medina .....	Número seis.
B-8	Jesús de la Campa .....	Número siete.
B-9	Enrique Torres .....	Número ocho.

**Instructor Enumerator** .....Gregorio Baralt Barnet.

B-10	Rosaura Hurtado .....	Cabecera.
B-11	Ignacio Díaz .....	Cabecera.
B-12	Luis Trinchet Barait .....	Cabecera.
B-13	Gregorio Barait .....	Cabecera.
B-14	Miguel Rojas .....	Guanímar.
B-15	Florencio García .....	Guanímar.
B-16	Angel J. García .....	La Paz.
B-17	Severiano Balbón .....	La Paz.
B-18	Emilo Gracia y Collazo .....	Playa de Guanímar.
B-19	Cándido Elejalde y Pie .....	San Andrés.
B-20	Miguel Castillo Ruiz .....	San Andrés.
B-21	Carlos Márquez .....	Tumbadero.
B-22	Apollinar Urcarey .....	Tumbadero.

Instructor Enumerators .....Juan Torres y Duarte and  
Juan José Negrín Tallet.

B-23	Octar Agustí .....	Aguacate.
B-24	Maximiliano Pérez Torres .....	Azcárate.
B-25	Ramón de la Peña Chico .....	Cuatro Caminos.
B-26	Tomás Hernández .....	Este.
B-27	Máximo Ochandía Riquelme and .....	Este.
	Guillermina Sánchez .....	
B-28	Taurino Lastra Olivera and .....	Oeste.
	Bosa Rodríguez y Palomo .....	
B-29	Julio Sardinas y López .....	Guanabo.
B-30	Saturnino González .....	Mayagüano.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of Batabanó.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-31	Rodulfo Regueira Córdova .....	Norte.
B-32	Josefa Alvarez Moreno .....	Pueblo de Batabanó.
B-33	Bianca Sardiñas y López .....	Pueblo de Batabanó.
B-34	Pedro Sorí .....	Pueblo de San Felipe.
B-35	Inés Baldor .....	Pueblo de San Felipe.
B-36	Taurino Lastra Olivera .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-37	Avellino García .....	Quintanal.
B-38	Miguel Amaro .....	San Agustín.

*Municipality of Bauta*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Washington Guerra Miranda.

B-39	José García López .....	Anafé.
B-40	Ramón Milot Dueñas .....	Baracoa.
B-41	Rosa María Goyanes .....	Bauta.
B-42	Washington Guerra .....	Bauta.
B-43	José Dolores Fernández .....	Bauta.
B-44	Benito Bárzaga .....	Cangrejeras.
B-45	Alfredo Gañas Pérez .....	Corraíllo.
B-46	José Quesada Valdés .....	Guatao.
B-47	Concepción Larrazábal .....	Punta Brava.
B-48	Elisana Valdés Acosta .....	Punta Brava.
B-49	Isaac Falcón Orde .....	Punta Brava.
B-50	José de las Nieves y González .....	San Pedro.

*Municipality of Bejucal*Instructor Enumerators ..... Pedro Geli Gispert and  
Enrique Martineaud Rieumont.

B-51	Sofía Ramírez .....	1º de la Ciudad.
B-52	Margarita Geli .....	2º de la Ciudad.
B-53	Eulalia Piedra .....	3º de la Ciudad.
B-54	Enrique Martineaud .....	4º de la Ciudad.
B-55	José González Valdés .....	Aguas Verdes.
B-56	Miguel García Alfonso .....	Beltrán.
B-57	Luis F. de Cárdenas .....	Delicias.
B-58	Juan Piedra .....	Güiro Marrero.
B-61	Carmen Navarro .....	Pueblo de Quivicán.
B-62	Francisco Martín .....	Pueblo de Quivicán.

*Municipality of Guanabacoa*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Eduardo Canalejo Himely.

B-63	Eduardo Cozar .....	Bacuranao.
B-64	Teodoro Valero Martínez .....	Bacuranao.
B-64 A	Marcial Labrada .....	Bacuranao.
B-65	Miguel Cobos .....	Campo Florido.
B-65 A	Eliseo Castilla .....	Campo Florido.
B-66	Filiberto Zayas Bazán .....	Campo Florido.
B-67	Fé Margarita Canalejo .....	Cojimar.
B-68	Pedro H. Triana .....	Cojimar.
B-69	José J. López .....	Este de la Asunción.
B-70	Rita M. Pérez .....	Oeste de la Asunción.
B-71	Elisa Sánchez Agramonte .....	Oeste de la Asunción.
B-72	María Barquín y Ledón .....	Cruz Verde.
B-73	Guillermina Arteaga y Barroso .....	Cruz Verde.
B-74	María Dolores Torrás .....	Este de Corral Falso.
B-75	Luisa Figarola y Vázquez .....	Este de Corral Falso.
B-76	Juan Luis Machado .....	Este de San Francisco.
B-77	Aurelio Valdés .....	Este de San Francisco.
B-78	Lutgarda Arteaga .....	Oeste de San Francisco.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of Guanabacoa.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-78A	Celia Pérez Díaz .....	Oeste de Corral Falso.
B-78B	Dora López de Haro .....	Oeste de Corral Falso.
B-79	Carlos Santa Cruz .....	Pepe Antonio.
B-80	Eliseo Castilla .....	Pepe Antonio.
B-81	Nicomedes Sánchez .....	San Miguel del Padrón.
B-81A	Rafael M. López Briñas and .....	San Miguel del Padrón.
	Félix Seljo .....	
B-81B	Anrelio Valdés Esberel and .....	San Miguel del Padrón.
	Mario Planas .....	
B-82	Miguel Navarro y Peláez .....	San Miguel del Padrón.
B-82A	Ricardo Vereá y Crespo .....	San Miguel del Padrón.

*Municipality of Caimito del Guayabal*

Instructor Enumerator .....Braulio Delgado González.

B-83	Sara Villegas .....	Caimito.
B-84	Braulio Delgado .....	Caimito.
B-85	Rosa María Moreno .....	Guayabal.
B-86	Modesto Velo Collazo .....	Perfecto Lacoste.
B-87	Epifanio Fernández .....	Perfecto Lacoste.
B-88	Juan Salazar .....	Quintana.

*Municipality of Güines*

Instructor Enumerator .....Arturo Echezarreta Ruiz.

B-88A	Juan José Pérez Carol .....	Alderete.
B-89	María Teresa Padrón .....	Primero.
B-90	Mirta Hernández .....	Primero.
B-91	Ofelia Cuesta Jiménez .....	Primero.
B-92	Adela Marcos .....	Segundo.
B-93	Mirta San Pedro .....	Segundo.
B-94	Lucrecia Valls .....	Segundo.
B-95	Ana Rosa Marrero .....	Tercero.
B-96	María Luisa Garriz .....	Tercero.
B-97	Alberto Amieva .....	Cambre.
B-98	Ulises Hernández .....	Candela Norte.
B-99	Faustino Zanetti .....	Candela Sur.
B-100	Félix Valdés Núñez .....	Cruces.
B-101	Oscar Trujillo .....	Encarnación.
B-102	Ulises Hernández .....	Guanaja.
B-103	Rafael López Fraga .....	Lechuga.
B-104	Rafael López Fraga .....	Lechuga.
B-105	Alejo Alvarez .....	Nombre de Dios.
B-105A	Alberto Amieva .....	Nombre de Dios.
B-105B	Ulises Hernández .....	Nombre de Dios.
B-106	Bonifacio Carrasco .....	Ocaña.
B-108	Juan Alfonso García .....	Rubio.
B-109	José R. Lima Pérez .....	San José.
B-110	Andrés Valls .....	San Julián.
B-111	Juan José Pérez Carol .....	San Marcos.
B-111A	Ataulfo Pedreguera .....	San Blas de Güines.
B-658	Margarita Martínez .....	Catalina Norte.
B-659	Carlota Herrera .....	Catalina Sur.

*Municipality of Güira de Melena*

Instructor Enumerator .....Filiberto Vera Mora.

B-112	Miguel Angel Hernández Alvarez .....	Gabriel.
B-113	Isidro Cordobés .....	Gabriel.
B-114	Lino Carreras .....	Gabriel.
B-115	Zolia Martínez .....	Norte de Pueblo.
B-116	Filiberto Vera .....	Norte de Pueblo.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of Güira de Melena.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-117	Angélica Pérez Piedra .....	Norte de Pueblo.
B-118	Emilia Sarabia .....	Sur de Pueblo.
B-119	Celia Valverde .....	Sur de Pueblo.
B-120	Marcelino Vera .....	Sur de Pueblo.
B-121	Eusebio J. Serrano .....	Sibanacán.
B-122	Inocente Rodríguez .....	Sibanacán.
B-123	Julían Pérez .....	Tumbadero.
B-124	Ruperto Acosta .....	Tumbadero.
B-125	Horacio Hernández Sánchez .....	Turibacoa.
B-126	Marcial Echaner .....	Turibacoa.

*Municipality of Havana*

Instructor Enumerator .....	Octavio Ledón González.
Typist .....	Margarita Marín González.
Clerks .....	Mario Planas Valladares.
	Roberto Faiñas Rivero.
	Manuel Valdés Legorburn.
	Caridad Reina.
	Clemencia Boza Vda. de Mota.
	Estela Valdés Rincón.
	Esther Gordillo Gordillo.
	Rafael Cañizares Quirós.

B-127	Manuel Viñas Castillo, A. Sanderson y Félix Seijo	Arsenal.
B-128	Alcira Taillefer Sabater .....	Arsenal.
B-128	Maria Benítez Puigpalat .....	Arsenal.
B-130	Luis Arenas López .....	Arsenal.
B-131	Ramón Rodríguez Ortiz .....	Arsenal.
B-132	Enrique Díaz Fuentes .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-133	Enrique Díaz Fuentes and Ana Pérez .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-134	Alfonso Betancourt Arredondo .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-134 A	Ramón Carrillo .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-134 B	Cristóbal Melgar .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-134 C	Rafael Hernández .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-135	Laura López Rojas .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-136	Pedro María Ortega .....	Arroyo Naranjo.
B-137	José Alcalde Luna .....	Arroyo Naranjo.
B-137 A	José Joaquín Pezuela .....	Arroyo Naranjo.
B-137 B	A. Senderson .....	Arroyo Naranjo.
B-138	Josefina Peña Miranda .....	Atarés.
B-139	Carlota Hernández Camejo .....	Atarés.
B-502	Joaquín Davián and Francisco Martínez Amores .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 A	Laudelina Bermúdez .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 B	Alcira Taillefer Sabater .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 C	Maria Uriarte Díaz .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 D	Isabel García Orozco .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 E	Matilde Blanco .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 F	Araceli Delgado .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 G	Antonio Quijano .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 H	Carlota Hernández .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 I	Vicente V. Quintana .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-502 J	Antonio Regata and Ramón M. de Ayala .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-503	Rogelio Alfonso Abreu .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-503 A	Simón González .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-504	Emilio Boulart Pujol .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-505	Rafael Delgado López .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-505 A	Manuel Freire .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-506	Luis Felipe Mena .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-507	Emiliano Vicores Reyes .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-507 A	Antonio Rosado Rodríguez .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-508	Francisco Díaz Mesa .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-508 A	Andrés Lubián .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-509	Antonio Quijano López .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-570	José M. Moreno Grasso and Felipe García Dozal .....	Arroyo Apolo.
B-571	Joaquín M. Cervantes .....	Arroyo Apolo.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

## Municipality of Havana.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-140	José Cisneros Valdés and .....	Atarés.
B-141	Francisco Sarmiento Quiñones .....	Atarés.
B-142	Carlota Rodríguez Núñez .....	Atarés.
B-143	José Martínez Medina .....	Atarés.
B-144	Carlos Quiñones Ramos .....	Atarés.
B-145	Manuel Parra Hernández .....	Atarés.
B-146	Andrés Lubían Rodríguez .....	Atarés.
B-147	Raimundo Baluja González .....	Calvario.
B-148	Marcelino Llanes .....	Casa Blanca.
B-149	Emilio Pinilla .....	Casa Blanca.
B-149 A	Antonio Ochoa Muro .....	Casa Blanca.
B-150	Eradio García .....	Casa Blanca.
B-151	Ignacia Hernández Abreus .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-152	María Uriarte Díaz .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-153	Víctor Peralta Valdés .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-154	Juan Valdés Díaz .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-155	Araceli Delgado Castillo .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-156	Antonio Rosado Rodríguez .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-157	Juan Francisco Sotelo .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-158	Narciso Palacios Yarocet .....	Cayo Hueso.
B-159	Guillermo Domínguez .....	Ceiba.
B-160	Gregorio del Haya Valdés .....	Ceiba.
B-161	María Antonia Méndez Zubizarreta .....	Ceiba.
B-162	Rafael Muro López .....	Ceiba.
B-163	Caridad Cardona .....	Ceiba.
B-164	Jacobo Santos Rodríguez .....	Ceiba.
B-165	María González Valdés .....	Cerro.
B-166	Pánfilo Hernández Gutiérrez .....	Cerro.
B-167	Juan Miguel Puig .....	Cerro.
B-168	María Luisa Monet .....	Cerro.
B-169	Maximiliano Fernández Albóniga .....	Cerro.
B-170	María J. Vargas Gutiérrez and .....	Cerro.
B-171	Jacobo Santos Rodríguez .....	Cerro.
B-172	Antonio Regata Sánchez .....	Cerro.
B-172 A	Apolonia Pereira Castillo .....	Cerro.
B-172 B	Rafael Hernández Abreu .....	Cerro.
B-172 C	Guillermo López .....	Cerro.
B-173	Rafael Hernández .....	Cerro.
B-174	Armando de la Torre y Moreno .....	Cerro.
B-175	Félix García .....	Cerro.
B-176	Rogelio García Pérez .....	Cerro.
B-176 A	Enrique Portela .....	Cerro.
B-177	María Menéndez Pou .....	Cerro.
B-178	Alfredo Moral Cuervo .....	Cerro.
B-179	José García Padrón and .....	Colón.
B-180	Fernando Freire Lluria .....	Colón.
B-181	Enrique Argudín Hernández .....	Colón.
B-182	Celia Cepero Lugo .....	Colón.
B-183	Matilde Blanco Viznara .....	Colón.
B-184	Federico Ruiz Trajé .....	Colón.
B-185	María T. de Mas de García .....	Chávez.
B-186	Angela Lastra Lessasier .....	Chávez.
B-187	Federico Ruiz .....	Chávez.
B-188	José Barreras Alcántara .....	Chávez.
B-189	Joaquín Lubían .....	Chávez.
B-190	Francisco Casanova Casanova .....	Chávez.
B-191	Eulogio González Millán .....	Chávez.
B-192	Matilde Gavilán .....	Chávez.
B-193	Cristóbal Melgar y Zayas Bazán .....	Chávez.
B-194	Marcel Labrada y de los Ríos .....	Chávez.
B-195	José López .....	Chávez.
B-196	Isabel Padró Ramos .....	Dragones.
B-197	Concepción Matienzo Solar .....	Dragones.
B-198	Santiago Muñoz Hernández .....	Dragones.
B-199	Margarita Trueba López .....	Dragones.
B-200	Isabel Paredes Fernández .....	Dragones.
B-201	Esteban Márquez Acosta .....	Dragones.
B-202	Emilio Piñeiro Galvany .....	Guadalupe.
B-203	Josefa García Caelella Sanz .....	Guadalupe.
B-204	Mercedes Ma. Morales .....	Guadalupe.
B-205	Buenaventura Carballo y Bosch .....	Guadalupe.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of Havana.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-206	Rafael González de Mendoza .....	Guadalupe.
B-207	Emilio Ferrer Cuéllar .....	Guadalupe.
B-208	José Otero Ochandarena .....	Guadalupe.
B-209	Guillermo Muñoz Maruan .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-210	Aquillino Rodríguez Lelva .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-211	Luis Méndez Maza .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-211 A	Mercedes Herrera Castro .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-212	José Joaquín Pezuela .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-213	Francisca Marcoleta vda. Barrinat .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-213 A	Carlota Rodríguez Núñez .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-213 B	Carlota Hernández .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-213 C	Julia Sánchez Quirós .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-214	Julia Sánchez Quirós .....	Jesús del Monte.
B-215	Cecilia López Rivero .....	Jesús María.
B-216	Manuel Freire Rodríguez .....	Jesús María.
B-217	Aurelia Blanco Vismara .....	Jesús María.
B-218	Luis Osés Alba .....	Jesús María.
B-219	Manuel Martínez Amores .....	Luyanó.
B-220	Amparo Borrel Brito, Carlos Pazos Casas, } A. González and José López Monserrate..... }	Luyanó.
B-220 A	Luis Lorenzo Zayas .....	Luyanó.
B-220 B	Juan Pujol y Ribot .....	Luyanó.
B-220 C	Claudio Martínez .....	Luyanó.
B-220 D	Angel Ramiro López .....	Luyanó.
B-220 E	Alfonso Morúa Contreras .....	Luyanó.
B-220 F	Leonides Vicente Lambida .....	Luyanó.
B-220 G	Felipe García Dogal .....	Luyanó.
B-220 H	José López .....	Luyanó.
B-220 I	Alejandrina Knigth .....	Luyanó.
B-220 J	Ermelindo Domínguez .....	Luyanó.
B-220 K	Antonio González .....	Luyanó.
B-220 L	Marcelino Llanes .....	Luyanó.
B-220 M	Juan Miguel Puig .....	Luyanó.
B-220 N	Ramón García .....	Luyanó.
B-220 O	Ramón Carrillo .....	Luyanó.
B-220 P	Carlota Hernández .....	Luyanó.
B-220 Q	Hermínio Imberne .....	Luyanó.
B-220 R	Demetrio Pérez .....	Luyanó.
B-220 S	Josefina Peña .....	Luyanó.
B-220 T	Mercedes Herrera Castro .....	Luyanó.
B-220 U	Emilio Piñeyro .....	Luyanó.
B-220 V	Estela Arza .....	Luyanó.
B-220 X	Guillermo López .....	Luyanó.
B-220 Y	Carmen Fernández de Castro .....	Luyanó.
B-220 Z	Eradio García .....	Luyanó.
B-220 A-A	Samuel Giberger .....	Luyanó.
B-220 A-B	María Luisa Díaz .....	Luyanó.
B-220 A-C	E. Oulmell .....	Luyanó.
B-220 A-D	Francisco Villabille Correderas .....	Luyanó.
B-221	Horacio Molina González .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-221 A	Enrique Portela .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-221 B	Alfonso Morúa .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-221 C	Simón González .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-222	Enrique Molina González .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-222 A	Joaquín Domínguez .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-222 B	Antonio González Díaz .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-223	Vicente Piedra Villa .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224	Abelardo Fernández Albóniga .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 A	Marcial Labrada .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 B	Rafael Muro López .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 C	Dionisio Pérez .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 D	Francisco Rodríguez .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 E	Enrique Fernández .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 F	O. Arroyo .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 G	Ramón Carrillo .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 H	Federico Ruiz .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-224 I	Ricardo Vereá .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-225	Luis Chassi Servia .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-225 A	José López .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-225 B	Vicente Valdés Quintana .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-225 C	Luis Osés Alba .....	Manuel de la Cruz.
B-226	Elisa Bosch y Herrera .....	Marte.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

## Municipality of Havana.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-227	María Granados .....	Marte.
B-228	Mario Planas Valladares .....	Marte.
B-229	Eulalia del Rosario Mederos .....	Marte.
B-230	Laura López Vda. de Rojas .....	Marte.
B-230 A	Alberto Dulzaides .....	Marte.
B-231	Paulino Menéndez Sardíñas .....	Medina.
B-232	María Aróstegui Calero .....	Medina.
B-233	Isabel S. Lancelis .....	Medina.
B-233 A	Oscar Delgado López .....	Medina.
B-233 B	Francisco Villabille Correderas .....	Medina.
B-233 C	Félix Morera Gonzalo .....	Medina.
B-233 D	Juan Falps H. de Medina .....	Medina.
B-233 E	Pelayo Abraham Muro .....	Medina.
B-234	María Méndez Vda. de Junco .....	Monsserrate.
B-235	Alejandrina Knight Pancorbo .....	Monsserrate.
B-236	Amparo Borrell Brito .....	Monsserrate.
B-237	Hermínio Gómez Oliver .....	Monsserrate.
B-238	Manuel González Rojas .....	Monsserrate.
B-241	Ana M. Alonso y Ruiz .....	Paula.
B-242	María Luisa Ramos .....	Paula.
B-243	Francisco C. del Amo .....	Paula.
B-244	Gonzalo Diago Morán .....	Paula.
B-245	Francisca Comallonga Mena .....	Peñalver.
B-246	Abelardo Ayala Romero .....	Peñalver.
B-247	Miguel Ibañez Domínguez .....	Peñalver.
B-247 A	Mario Planas .....	Peñalver.
B-248	Caridad Valdés .....	Peñalver.
B-249	Enrique Morejón .....	Peñalver.
B-250	Celia Casanova .....	Peñalver.
B-253	Tomasa Mansi de Butarri .....	Pilar.
B-254	Adolfo Ramos Escobar .....	Pilar.
B-255	Jacobo Puente O'Farrill .....	Pilar.
B-255 A	Apolonia Pereira .....	Pilar.
B-255 B	Hermínio Gómez .....	Pilar.
B-255 C	Carmen Fernández de Castro .....	Pilar.
B-255 D	E. Argudín .....	Pilar.
B-256	Francisco Garrido López and Manuel Viñas del Castillo .....	Pilar.
B-262	Luis Felipe Piedra .....	Príncipe.
B-262 A	Francisco Villabille .....	Príncipe.
B-263	Juan Alvarez García .....	Príncipe.
B-264	Engracia Suárez y Sánchez .....	Príncipe.
B-265	Gabino Cárdenas .....	Príncipe.
B-266	Fernando Lecuona .....	Príncipe.
B-267	Luis Campos Mestre .....	Príncipe.
B-268	Manuel Vereá .....	Príncipe.
B-268 A	Abelardo Ayala .....	Príncipe.
B-268 B	Manuel Freire .....	Príncipe.
B-269	Abel Naranjo y Barceló .....	La Punta.
B-269 A	Gregorio del Haya .....	La Punta.
B-269 B	Hermínio Gómez .....	La Punta.
B-270	Laudelina Bermúdez .....	La Punta.
B-271	Eloina Cruz Hondares .....	La Punta.
B-272	Rafael Ferrer Morales Coello .....	La Punta.
B-273	Domingo Govantes and Moisés San Pedro Perera .....	La Punta.
B-273 A	Félix Morera .....	La Punta.
B-273 B	Alfredo Monal .....	La Punta.
B-273 C	Federico Ruiz .....	La Punta.
B-284	Emilio Etchegoyen .....	La Punta.
B-274	Javiara Varona Guzmán .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-275	Fabiola Roselló García .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-275 A	Isabel Paredes Fernández .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-275 B	Rafael Muro López .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-276	Aristides Vázquez y Fernández and Armando Padró Ramos .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-277	María Gómez de la Maza .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-278	Antonio Martín Valdés .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-279	Juan Solana Cano .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-280	Alberto Lucas Royo .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-281	Isolina Sainz de la Peña .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
B-282	Alejandro Ramírez Aguirre .....	Puentes Grandes.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

## Municipality of Havana.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-283	Antonio González Díaz .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-285	Alfredo Calvo .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-286	Simón González Pérez .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-287	Angel Villa del Rey .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-287 A	Luis Romeu Lobato .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-287 B	Alfredo Monal Cuervo .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-287 C	Alejandro Ramírez Agüero and A. Sanderson .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-287 D	Emiliano Domínguez Yeras .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-288	Luis Romeu Lobato .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-289	Rogelio Gárate Salgado .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-290	Francisco Domínguez .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-291	Pío Sust y Gutiérrez .....	Puentes Grandes.
B-292	Federico Beltrán Calvet .....	San Felipe.
B-293	Carlos Valdés Laguna .....	San Felipe.
B-296	María Teresa Riverá García .....	San Francisco.
B-296 A	Cecilia López .....	San Francisco.
B-296 B	Apolonia Pereira .....	San Francisco.
B-297	Manuel Rodríguez Ortiz .....	San Francisco.
B-298	Petronilla Corteguera .....	San Francisco.
B-299	José Ortega Valdés .....	San Francisco.
B-300	Justo García Menéndez .....	San Isidro.
B-301	Emelindo Rodríguez Yera .....	San Isidro.
B-302	Salvador Valdés Martínez .....	San Isidro.
B-303	Roberto Fajñas Rivero and Eulogio González Miranda .....	San Isidro.
B-308	María A. Llinás Hernández .....	San Juan de Dios.
B-309	Luz Mestre Vda. de Rodríguez .....	San Juan de Dios.
B-310	Mercedes Herrera Castro .....	San Juan de Dios.
B-311	Cristóbal Mendoza and Ramón Carrillo .....	San Juan de Dios.
B-318	Rosa del Campo Valdés .....	San Lázaro.
B-315	Bernardino Güen .....	San Lázaro.
B-316	América Sotolongo Pimentel .....	San Lázaro.
B-317	Fidela Llanos Valdés and Bernardino Güen .....	San Lázaro.
B-318	Manuela Bellón Sánchez .....	San Lázaro.
B-319	Segundo Corvisón .....	San Lázaro.
B-320	Francisco Sarmiento Quiñones .....	San Lázaro.
B-325	Amado Carrera .....	San Lázaro.
B-326	Herminia Imbernó Casado .....	San Leopoldo.
B-329	María Fernández Taboada .....	San Leopoldo.
B-327	Adriana Rumbal Pérez Trujillo .....	San Leopoldo.
B-328	Santiago Marrero .....	San Leopoldo.
B-329	Guillermo López Martínez .....	San Leopoldo.
B-332	Irene Hernández Herrera .....	San Nicolás.
B-333	Concepción Fernández de Velasco .....	San Nicolás.
B-334	Ramón González Gallardo .....	San Nicolás.
B-335	Sandallo Pando Alemany .....	San Nicolás.
B-337	América Llanes Escobar .....	Santa Clara.
B-338	Mercedes Herrera Castro .....	Santa Clara.
B-339	Concepción Cruz Padrón .....	Santa Clara.
B-340	José Ricardo Betancourt .....	Santa Clara.
B-341	Amparo Sánchez González .....	Santo Angel.
B-342	Isabel García Reyes .....	Santo Angel.
B-343	Joaquín Domínguez Vázquez .....	Santo Angel.
B-344	Antonio Rivero e Hidalgo .....	Santo Angel.
B-344 A	Anastasio Arango .....	Santo Angel.
B-345	Carmen Acosta de Arroyo .....	Santa Teresa.
B-346	Arturo Pineda Toca .....	Santa Teresa.
B-347	Anastasio Arango Pérez .....	Santa Teresa.
B-348	Francisco M. Guzmán .....	Santa Teresa.
B-349	Isabel García Orozco .....	Santa Teresa.
B-351	Pedro Blanco Samalea .....	Santo Cristo.
B-352	Luis Puente Socarrás .....	Santo Cristo.
B-353	Enrique Fernández Ros .....	Santo Cristo.
B-354	Ramona Gil Gálcerán .....	Santo Cristo.
B-355	Pedro Lasarte Olavelo .....	Tacón.
B-356	Ramón García López .....	Tacón.
B-356 A	Andrés Lublán .....	Tacón.
B-356 B	Francisco Vilabrilte .....	Tacón.
B-357	Margarita Corzo Zayas .....	Tacón.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

## Municipality of Havana.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-358	Carmen Fernández de Castro .....	Tacón.
B-359	Belén Chiappi e Iber and .....	Templete.
	Antonio Rivero Hidalgo .....	Templete.
B-360	Ramón Carrillo García .....	Vedado.
B-361	Generoso Rodríguez Planas and .....	Vedado.
	Celia López .....	Vedado.
B-361 A	Gregorio del Haya .....	Vedado.
B-362	Carlos F. de la Torre .....	Vedado.
B-363	María Menéndez Ponce .....	Vedado.
B-364	Consuelo Fernández Cadena .....	Vedado.
B-365	Gilberto Comallonga Supero .....	Vedado.
B-366	Eusebio Verdura Hernández .....	Vedado.
B-367	Luis Echevarría Roig .....	Vedado.
B-368	Elisa Pérez Vda. de Díaz .....	Vedado.
B-368 A	Enrique Portela .....	Vedado.
B-369	José Valdés Pita y Montalvo .....	Vedado.
B-370	Ignacio Piñar Pérez .....	Vedado.
B-371	Rogelio Valdés Torre .....	Villanueva.
B-372	Consuelo Molino Vidal and .....	Villanueva.
	Estela Arza Santeiro .....	Villanueva.
B-372 A	Mercedes Herrera .....	Villanueva.
B-373	Estela Arza Santeiro .....	Villanueva.
B-374	Vicente Valdés Quintana .....	Villanueva.
B-374 A	Luis Osés Alva .....	Villanueva.
B-375	José Antonio Casañas .....	Villanueva.
B-376	Alejandro Ramírez Agüero .....	Villanueva.
B-377	Gabriela Guridi Escobero .....	Vives.
B-377 A	Carmen Fernández de Castro .....	Vives.
B-377 B	Enrique Argudín .....	Vives.
B-378	Nicolás Ma. Sirgado .....	Vives.
B-379	Enrique Castillo Barroanco .....	Vives.

## Municipality of Isle of Pines

Instructor Enumerator ..... Enrique Culmell Vaugiraud.

B-382	José Muñoz Gómez .....	Cuchilla Alta.
B-383	Enrique Culmell .....	Nueva Gerona.
B-384	José Vicente Rives .....	Punta del Este.
B-385	Rebeca Aguilar .....	Santa Fe.
B-386	José Vicente Rives .....	Sierra de Caballos.
B-387	José Vicente Rives .....	Sierra de Casas.

## Municipality of Jaruco

Instructor Enumerator ..... Francisco de la Huerta Obradors.

B-388	Higinio Valdés .....	Cludad.
B-389	Ramón González .....	Don Martín.
B-390	Pedro de la Rosa .....	Escalera.
B-391	Agustín Olivera .....	Jibacoa.
B-392	Francisco Candeno .....	Jibacoa.
B-393	Teresa Terry .....	Paradero de Jaruco.
B-394	Rafael Aguilar .....	Paradero de Baimoa.
B-395	Rafael Valdés .....	Paradero de Baimoa.
B-396	José Manuel Martínez Cepero .....	San Antonio de Río Blanco.
B-397	Francisco Rodríguez .....	San Antonio de Río Blanco.
B-398	Julián V. Martínez .....	Santa Ana.
B-399	Plácida Aguilar .....	Arroyo Vuelto.
B-400	María Josefa Pérez .....	Boea de Jaruco.
B-400 A	Pedro de la Rosa .....	Casiguas.
B-401	Francisca Ortega .....	Casiguas.
B-402	Pablo Peñalver .....	Castilla.
B-403	Lázaro Sánchez .....	Cludad.
B-404	Celia Saladrigas .....	Santa Cruz del Norte.
B-405	Francisco Muguercia .....	Santa Cruz del Norte.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of La Salud*

Instructor Enumerator .....Fidel J. Artigas y Artigas.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-406	Aurelio Rodríguez Alfonso .....	Buenaventura.
B-407	Manuel Alonso Nevares .....	Güiro de Boñigal.
B-408	Francisco Caro Henríquez .....	Pueblo.
B-409	Fidel J. Artigas .....	Pueblo.
B-410	Valentín Rodríguez Martínez .....	Pueblo.

*Municipality of Madruga*

Instructor Enumerator .....Roberto Lagomasino Pulg.

B-411	Heliodoro González .....	Cayajabo.
B-412	Enrique Rodríguez Moro and José Salguero Pérez .....	Concordia.
B-413	Esther Lagomasino Pulg .....	Este.
B-414	Argello Corzo Piloto .....	Itabo.
B-415	Porfirio Mascarós García .....	Majagua.
B-416	Rosa Fernández Pando .....	Oeste.
B-417	Roberto Lagomasino .....	Oeste.
B-418	Francisco Vela Collazo .....	Sabana de Robles.
B-419	Ramón González Medina .....	San Blas.

*Municipality of Marianao*Instructor Enumerators .....José Rameau del Castillo and  
José Hernández Mederos.

B-420	Jorge Herrera and María de los Reyes Pedemonte .....	Arroyo Arenas.
B-421	Isidro Serrano .....	Arroyo Arenas.
B-422	Oscar Martín Cruz .....	Cano.
B-423	Manuel Martínez Rodríguez .....	Cano.
B-424	Tomás de Armas Moreno and Carlos Cairo .....	Ceiba.
B-425	Leonor Núñez .....	Ceiba.
B-426	Teresa Purdón Perdomo and Joaquín Balor .....	Coco Solo.
B-427	Hortensia Etchevarría and Amelia Salas Vda. de Pérez .....	Coco Solo.
B-428	Obdulia Tuero Hernández .....	Coco Solo.
B-429	Josefina Calderín .....	Lisa.
B-430	Ramón González del Valle .....	Playa.
B-431	Lucinda de Armas .....	Pocito.
B-432	Carlos Cairo .....	Pocito.
B-433	Blanca Saenz .....	Quemados.
B-433 A	Jesús Ochoa .....	Quemados.
B-434	Margarita Guerra .....	Quemados.
B-435	Jesús Ochoa .....	Quemados.
B-436	Lorenzo Barrionuevo Roig .....	Redención.
B-436 A	Josefina Calderín .....	Redención.
B-436 B	Cristóbal Galán .....	Redención.
B-436 C	Francisco Morejón .....	Redención.
B-437	José Hernández Mederos .....	Redención.
B-437 A	Isidro Serrano .....	Redención.
B-437 B	Amelia Salas Vda. de Pérez .....	Redención.
B-437 C	Manuel Martínez .....	Redención.
B-437 D	Carlos Cairo .....	Redención.
B-437 E	Leonor Núñez .....	Redención.
B-437 F	Blanca Saenz .....	Redención.
B-437 G	Cristóbal Galán .....	Redención.
B-437 H	Francisco Morejón .....	Redención.
B-437 I	Josefina Calderín .....	Redención.
B-437 J	Isidro Serrano .....	Redención.
B-438	Manuel Pacheco (Hijo) .....	Wajay.
B-439	Cristóbal Galán .....	Wajay.
B-500	Francisco Morejón .....	Columbia.
B-501	Amelia Salas Vda. de Pérez and Emilio Rivero Ramírez .....	Columbia.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of Melena del Sur*

Instructor Enumerator .....Andrés Cabrera Ramos.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-440	Juan José Collazo .....	Bayamo.
B-441	Eduardo Roque de la Uz .....	Costa de Gfira.
B-442	Arturo Zertucha .....	Costa de Melena.
B-443	Augusto Perea .....	Charcos.
B-444	Eloy Véliz .....	Charcos.
B-445	Carlos Montes de Oca .....	Lechugas.
B-446	Tomás Quiñones .....	Lechugas
B-447	Magdaleno Quiñones .....	Navio.
B-448	Juan José Collazo .....	Ponce.
B-449	Ana Luisa Roque .....	Pueblo de Guara.
B-450	Eduardo Roque de la Uz .....	Pueblo de Guara.
B-451	Andrés Cabrera .....	Pueblo de Melena.
B-452	Julia Bernal .....	Pueblo de Melena.
B-453	José Pérez Suárez .....	San Antonio de las Vegas.
B-454	Domingo Cantón .....	Río Blanco.
B-455	Magdaleno Quiñones .....	Ruiz.
B-456	Benito Cabrera .....	San José de Veltia.
B-457	Gabriel Guerra .....	San Julián.
B-458	Félix C. Perea .....	Taño.

*Municipality of Nueva Paz*

Instructor Enumerator .....Rafael M. Gómez Rodríguez.

B-459	José de la Luz Figueroa .....	Bagaez.
B-460	José Perdomo Ortiz .....	Bagaez.
B-461	Cándida Sardiñas .....	Ciudad.
B-462	Clara Luz Montero .....	Ciudad.
B-463	Rafael M. Gómez .....	Ciudad.
B-463 A	Jesús A. Perdomo .....	Ciudad.
B-464	Octavio de la Torre .....	Jagua.
B-465	Antonio Rodríguez .....	Navarra.
B-466	María Fernández .....	Palos.
B-467	Elvira Montenegro .....	Palos.
B-468	Pilar Fleites .....	Palos.
B-469	Manuel Díaz .....	San Luis.
B-469 A	Pilar Fleites .....	San Luis.
B-470	Ernesto Padrón .....	Vegas.
B-471	Marcos Torres .....	Vegas.
B-472	Raúl Franquelo and Jesús García Rives .....	Yaya.
B-472 A	Pedro J. del Castillo .....	Yaya.

*Municipality of Regla*

Instructor Enumerator .....Juan Pulido Gil.

B-473	José de las Casas .....	Primero.
B-474	Juan Pulido Gil .....	Primero.
B-475	Humberto Fernández .....	Segundo.
B-476	Julio A. Serpa .....	Segundo.
B-477	Ignacio Correa .....	Segundo.
B-478	Sarah Lindo .....	Tercero.
B-479	Balbina García .....	Tercero.
B-480	Ceferino Alvarez Serpa .....	Tercero.
B-481	Leonila Barlocco .....	Cuarto.
B-482	Armando Romeu Marrero .....	Cuarto.
B-483	Juan Vilá .....	Cuarto.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—Continued

*Municipality of San Antonio de los Baños*

Instructor Enumerator .....José Pérez del Río.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
B-484	José Othón López .....	Número uno.
B-485	Miguel Antonio Velázquez .....	Número uno.
B-486	Erundino Nieto Mederos .....	Número dos.
B-487	Rosendo Pino .....	Número dos.
B-488	Pedro Santos Ortega .....	Número tres.
B-489	Benito López Pérez .....	Número tres.
B-490	José Regalado Rodríguez .....	Número cuatro.
B-491	Rafael Valdés Martínez .....	Número cuatro.
B-492	Alfredo González .....	Ceiba del Agua.
B-493	Rafael Pérez Robledillo .....	Ceiba del Agua.
B-494	Ofelia Cruz de Porto .....	Norte.
B-495	Néida Sparolini Pella .....	Norte.
B-496	Amparo de la Maza .....	Norte.
B-497	Manuela Porto de Agullar .....	Norte.
B-498	Beatriz Roche .....	Sur.
B-499	Ofelia de Armas .....	Sur.
B-500	Angelina Hidalgo Gato .....	Sur.
B-501	Octavio de Armas .....	Vereda Nueva.
B-502	Nicolás Chacón Mesa .....	Vereda Nueva.
B-503	Enrique Alfonso Castro .....	Vereda Nueva.
B-504	Mercedes Robaina .....	Vereda Nueva.

*Municipality of San Nicolás*

Instructor Enumerator .....Ildefonso Reyes Hernández.

B-505	Federico Carvajal y Estévez .....	Babiney Prieto.
B-506	Luis León Enrique .....	Barbudo.
B-507	Amparo Rendón .....	Barbudo.
B-508	Guillermo Alvarez .....	Caimito.
B-509	José García .....	Caimito.
B-510	Bernardino de la Torre .....	Gabriel.
B-511	Silvestre Scull .....	Jobo.
B-512	Fernando Padrón .....	Pipían.
B-513	Concepción L. Vda. de Guasch .....	Pueblo.
B-514	Candelaria N. Beato .....	Pueblo.
B-515	Ildefonso Reyes Hernández .....	Pueblo.
B-516	Nicolás León y Enrique .....	Zaldívar.
B-517	José A. Díaz Estopiñán .....	Zaldívar.

*Municipality of San José de las Lajas*

Instructor Enumerator .....Manuel Villares Cejudo.

B-518	Felipe Villares Cejudo .....	Canoa.
B-519	Domingo García Collado .....	Chávez.
B-520	Felipe Villares Cejudo .....	Cotilla.
B-521	Manuel Suárez y González .....	Domingo Pablo.
B-522	Felipe Villares .....	Gamuza.
B-523	Belén Ma. Mestre .....	Independencia Norte.
B-524	Aurelia Villares .....	Independencia Norte.
B-525	Alicia Martínez .....	Independencia Sur.
B-526	Luz María Ruiz .....	Independencia Sur.
B-527	Alfonso Fernández .....	Jamaica.
B-528	Prudencio Marín .....	Jaula.
B-529	Eulalio Rodríguez Santana .....	Lechuga.
B-530	Eulalio Rodríguez Santana .....	Managua.
B-531	Armando Rodríguez .....	Managua.
B-532	Angel Gallardo .....	Nazareno.
B-533	Emilio Hernández Fernández .....	Portugalete.
B-534	Maximiliano Verges .....	Pueblo de Tapaste.
B-535	José Mención López .....	Pueblo de Tapaste.
B-536	Andrés López Martínez .....	San Andrés.
B-537	Pedro Sosa Basallo .....	Santa Bárbara.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

*Municipality of Alacranes*

Instructor Enumerator .....Emilio Rodríguez Lara Díaz.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
C-11	Blanca R. Valdés Sánchez .....	Este.
C-11 A	Luz María Cruz Morejón .....	Este.
C-12	Pedro Sares González .....	Este.
C-13	Emilio Rodríguez Lara Díaz .....	Este.
C-13 A	Consuelo Fortes .....	Este.
C-13 B	Francisco P. de León Casañas .....	Este.
C-14	Avelina Valladares Armas .....	Oeste.
C-15	Isolina Vital de Sol .....	Oeste.
C-16	Estanislao González del Campillo .....	Oeste.
C-17	José Corvo Barquín .....	Estante.
C-18	Luz María Cruz Morejón .....	Estante.
C-19	Consuelo Fortes Alvarez .....	Estante.
C-20	Tomás Sardina Caro .....	Estante.
C-21	Francisco de P. León Casañas .....	Tinajitas.

*Municipality of Bolondrón*

Instructor Enumerator .....Armando Rodríguez González.

C-22	Evello Roche .....	Galeón.
C-23	Sindulfo Ramos Sardinas .....	Galeón.
C-24	Eladio Olano Silva .....	Gonzalo.
C-25	Julia Dihigo Noriega .....	Güira de Macurigas.
C-26	Ismael Bofill Gómez .....	Lucía.
C-27	Manuel M. González Gil .....	Manuel Alvarez.
C-28	Felino López .....	Las Piedras.
C-29	Enriqueta Marcoleta Delgado .....	Pueblo.
C-30	Armando Rodríguez González .....	Pueblo.
C-30 A	Manuel M. González Gil .....	Pueblo.
C-31	Aurora Espino Vda. de Campos .....	Pueblo.
C-32	Manuel Jorganes González .....	Tienda Nueva.
C-33	Rogelio O. Santos González .....	Tienda Nueva.
C-34	Julían Padrón y Vega .....	Zapata.
C-35	Julio Rivera Beoto .....	Punta Brava.

*Municipality of Cardenas*

Instructor Enumerator .....Juan Malé y Delgado.

C-36	José Manuel Pérez .....	Cantel.
C-37	Piedad Andux T. Tolón .....	Fundición.
C-37 A	Abelardo Caraballo .....	Fundición.
C-38	Ambrosia Arozarena Romero .....	Fundición.
C-39	María Amelia Fernández Iglesias .....	Fundición.
C-40	María Rosa Carreño Rigal .....	Fundición.
C-41	Manuel Prieto Viusá .....	Guásimas.
C-42	Modesto Echevarría y Pellet .....	Guásimas.
C-43	José S. de la Terga and .....	Guásimas.
	Modesto Echevarría Pellet .....	
C-44	Andrés López Fernández .....	Lagunillas.
C-45	José C. Suárez Solar .....	Lagunillas.
C-46	Calixto Torrontegui y Garteiz .....	Marina.
C-46 A	Cándida Maspoch .....	Marina.
C-47	Anastasio Astorguiza Zavala .....	Marina.
C-48	Cándida Maspoch y Suris .....	Marina.
C-49	Abelardo Caraballo González .....	Marina.
C-50	Miguel Morales Hellberg .....	Marina.
C-51	José González Biart .....	Marina.
C-52	Oscar María Mihoura Pedroso .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
C-25 A	María A. Fernández .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
C-53	Félix Piñón y Aguilar and .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
	Ambrosia Arozarena .....	
C-54	Victor Quirch Menéndez .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
C-55	Victor Quirch Menéndez .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
C-56	Pedro Reynaldos Martín .....	Pueblo Nuevo.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

*Municipality of Cárdenas.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
C-56 A	Victor Quirch Menéndez .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
C-57	Gustavo Fernández Tío .....	Varadero.
C-58	Juan del Cristo y Duarte and .....	Versalles.
	Regina Cambó .....	
C-58 A	Mercedes de la Arena .....	Versalles.
C-59	Amado Mesa y Piedra .....	Versalles.
C-60	Regina Cambó .....	Versalles.
C-61	Mercedes de la Arena H. de Mendoza .....	Versalles.
C-62	Horacio Roldán y Menas .....	Versalles.

*Municipality of Carlos Rojas*

Instructor Enumerators ..... Fernando Lezcano Bolet and  
Estéfano Zamora Alvarez.

C-63	Estéfano Zamora Alvarez .....	Cabecera.
C-63 A	Manuel Barredo Estévez .....	Cabecera.
C-64	Tomasa Fernández y Fernández .....	Cabecera.
C-65	Caridad Fuentes Sánchez .....	Cabecera.
C-66	Andrés Silva Rodríguez .....	Madan.
C-67	Valentin Peñalver .....	San Joaquín.
C-68	Manuel Barredo Estévez .....	San Joaquín.
C-69	José Fuentes Sánchez .....	San Joaquín.
C-70	José Martínez Gil .....	Tosca.
C-71	Juan Reyes Fundora .....	Tosca.
C-72	Pablo Santamarina Alvarez .....	Tosca.
C-73	Evangelio Molina .....	Toscano.

*Municipality of Colón*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Salvador Sánchez Guerra.

C-74	Claudio Caro y Armas and .....	Agüica.
	Leonardo Russi y Santana .....	Agüica.
C-75	Leonardo Russi Santana and .....	
	Claudio Caro y Armas .....	Arabos.
C-76	Mercedes Triana Vda. de Vega .....	
C-77	Fernando Bermúdez Flores .....	Este.
C-78	Juana R. Santiago y Valdés .....	Este.
C-79	Pelayo M. Villanueva y Valverde .....	Este.
C-80	Soledad Remudo Sanz .....	Oeste.
C-81	Luisa Amador y Bravo .....	Oeste.
C-82	Eulalia Conde Castillo .....	Oeste.
C-83	Juan Hernández Rodríguez and .....	Guareiras.
	Eulalia Conde Castillo .....	
C-84	Rosendo Fernández López and .....	Guareiras.
	Hortensia Arango León .....	
C-85	Hortensia Arango León and .....	Jacán.
	Santiago Carrillo .....	
C-86	Alejandro Hernández Guerra .....	Jacán.
C-87	Martin Arrasti Guerra .....	Jacán.
C-87 A	Alejandro Hernández .....	Jacán.
C-87 B	Isidoro Quevedo .....	Laguna Grande de Pijuan.
C-88	Florentino Amador Miranda .....	Laguna Grande de Pijuan.
C-89	Evaristo Sotolongo Dominguez .....	Macagua.
C-90	Isidro Quevedo .....	Monte Alto.
C-91	Toribio Santurio Pereira .....	Palmillas.
C-92	Emigdio Martínez .....	Palmillas.
C-93	Agustín Borges Alvarez .....	San Pedro de Mayabón.
C-94	Jacinto Magín Borges .....	San Pedro de Mayabón.
C-95	Pedro de la Vega .....	

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

## Municipality of Guamacaro

Instructor Enumerator .....Manuel J. Miranda Rodriguez.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
C-96	José Hernández Serrano .....	Canimar.
C-97	Carlos M. Cartaya and Máximo Llanes Castillo .....	Caobas.
C-97 A	José Hernández Serrano .....	Caobas.
C-97 B	Tomás Finish Cardenal .....	Caobas.
C-97 C	Manuel Hernández .....	Caobas.
C-98	María Nieto García .....	Coliseo.
C-99	Cosme A. Huesa .....	Coliseo.
C-100	Susana Othon de Nieto .....	Límonar.
C-101	Leonor Miranda Rodríguez .....	Límonar.
C-102	Manuel Miranda Rodríguez .....	Límonar.
C-103	Guarino Izquierdo Calderín .....	Guamacaro.
C-103 A	Cosme A. Huesa .....	Guamacaro.
C-104	Máximo Yanes Castillo and José Hernández Serrano .....	San Miguel.
C-105	Máximo Llanes Castillo .....	Sumidero.

## Municipality of Jagüey Grande

Instructor Enumerator .....Max G. López Adams.

C-106	Esteban Tló y Cárdenas .....	Gallardo.
C-107	Octavio Hernández Castro .....	Gallardo.
C-108	Rogelio Rodríguez Dubrocá and Esteban Hernández .....	López.
C-108 A	Manuela Carrasco .....	López.
C-109	Carlos M. Rodríguez y Rodríguez .....	López.
C-110	Ramón Muñia y Herrera .....	Murga Sinú.
C-111	Rafael Mesa García .....	Murga Sinú.
C-112	María Manuela Carrasco y Gómez .....	Pueblo.
C-113	Max G. López Adams .....	Pueblo.
C-114	Antonio Canales y Fernández .....	Rovira.
C-115	Domingo Hernández Delgado .....	Rovira.

## Municipality of Jovellanos

Instructor Enumerator .....Ramón de Arozarena Vildóstequi.

C-116	Manuela Guerra Ramos .....	Asunción.
C-116 A	Armando Rodríguez .....	Asunción.
C-116 B	Jesús Misara .....	Asunción.
C-117	Ramón de Arozarena Vildóstequi .....	Asunción.
C-118	Armando Muñoz Alvarez .....	Asunción.
C-119	Jesús Misara Miguel .....	Asunción.
C-120	Armando Rodríguez Pérez .....	Asunción.
C-121	Pedro Lara Chacón .....	Isabel.
C-122	Nemesio V. Castaneo y Hernández .....	Realengo.
C-123	María Ramos Molina .....	San José.
C-124	Emérita Méndez González .....	San José.
C-125	Hermínio Casas .....	San José.
C-126	Antonio Manzano Hernández .....	San José.

## Municipality of Manguito

Instructor Enumerator .....Tomás Fundora Lima.

C-127	Juana María Rodríguez .....	Amarillas.
C-128	Plácido O'Farrill .....	Amarillas.
C-129	Joaquín Varona García .....	Amarillas.
C-130	Edelmiro Borges .....	Amarillas.
C-131	Ramona Sotolongo .....	Callmete.
C-132	Carlos Caballero Méndez .....	Callmete.
C-133	Pedro Amieva Morales .....	Callmete.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

## Municipality of Manguito.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
C-134	Demetrio Alamo .....	Calhmete.
C-135	Inés Espinosa Guillén .....	Céspedes.
C-136	Jacobo Castillo Rodríguez .....	Céspedes.
C-137	Domingo G. Pola .....	Dos Hermanos.
C-138	María V. Castro de Gutiérrez .....	Manguito.
C-139	Domingo G. Pola .....	Manguito.
C-140	Francisco E. Rodríguez Gómez and Porfirio Cruz .....	Manguito.
C-141	Agustín Quesada y Bello .....	Manguito.
C-142	Hermínio Medina y Méndez .....	Manguito.

## Municipality of Martí

Instructor Enumerator .....Ramiro Solís Amaro.

C-143	Alfredo Haedo .....	Guamatas.
C-144	Ramón Pérez .....	Guamatas.
C-145	Francisco R. Vallejo .....	Lacret.
C-146	Ramón Smith .....	Lacret.
C-147	Guillermo Bolaños .....	La Teja.
C-148	Rosario Blanchet y Acuña .....	Martí.
C-149	Escolástico Figueroa Acosta .....	Martí.
C-149 A	Miguel A. Sánchez Quirós .....	Martí.
C-149 B	Miguel Delgado .....	Martí.
C-150	Antonio Sánchez Salazar .....	Máximo Gómez.
C-151	Juan Suárez Pérez .....	Máximo Gómez.
C-152	Gregorio Fernández y Fernández .....	Máximo Gómez.
C-153	José González Alvarez .....	Máximo Gómez.
C-154	Miguel A. Sánchez Quirós .....	Motembo.
C-155	Alfredo Fundora .....	Motembo.
C-156	Juan de Dios Miranda .....	Motembo.
C-157	Francisco Figueroa .....	Rancho del Medio.
C-157 A	Juan Suárez Pérez .....	Rancho del Medio.
C-158	Francisco Perdomo Valdés .....	Rancho del Medio.
C-159	Juan Ramón Rodríguez .....	Río de la Palma.
C-160	César Castañedo .....	Sabanilla de la Palma.
C-161	Miguel Delgado .....	Sabanilla de la Palma.

## Municipality of Matanzas

Instructor Enumerator .....Ricardo L. Betancourt Mestre.

C-162	Ramón Bosch García .....	Bachicha.
C-163	Francisca Artilles González .....	Bañén.
C-164	Elisa Carballo Escalona .....	Bañén.
C-165	Margarita Querol Gowen and Elisa Carballo Escalona .....	Bañén.
C-166	Ana Josefa Zabalo Urreaga .....	Barracones.
C-167	Concepción Jiménez Gilbert .....	Barracones.
C-168	Narcisca Madan Estrada .....	Bellamar.
C-169	Benigno Corominas y Avalos .....	Camarioca.
C-170	Carlos Ramírez Boada .....	Bellamar.
C-171	Fernando Estopiñán y Sánchez .....	Canasí.
C-172	Orosio Díaz Gárciga .....	Canasí.
C-173	José Maseda Lera and José Antonio Riera .....	Canasí.
C-173 A	Alberto Domenech .....	Canasí.
C-174	María R. Mathieu González .....	Canasí.
C-175	Rita Trelles y Cabrera .....	Cárcel.
C-176	Sofía Blanco Visiedo .....	Cárcel.
C-177	Caridad Correa Hernández .....	Cárcel.
C-178	Dolores Martínez Piferrer .....	Cárcel.
C-179	Laura Teresa Rolz Arias .....	Corral Nuevo.
C-180	Graciella Turró Andreu .....	Corral Nuevo.
C-181	José Badino Calvet .....	Corral Nuevo.
C-182	Eulogio Bello Martínez .....	Corral Nuevo.
C-183	Julio Rodríguez González .....	Corral Nuevo.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

*Municipality of Matanzas.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
C-184	Juan Luis Rodríguez .....	Guanábana.
C-185	Joaquín Llópiz Fernández .....	Guanábana.
C-186	Francisco Medina Rodríguez .....	Guanábana.
C-187	José Manuel Albuerne y Sotolongo .....	Montserrat.
C-188	Manuel Salnz y Berra .....	Ojo de Agua.
C-189	Pedro Espinosa Pino .....	Ojo de Agua.
C-189 A	José Manuel Albuerne Sotolongo .....	Ojo de Agua.
C-190	María Luisa Vargas Ramirez .....	Yumuri.
C-191	Elisa Caballero Méndez .....	Yumuri.
C-192	Amelia Rodríguez González .....	Refugio.
C-193	María Luisa Aguilar y Aguilar .....	Refugio.
C-194	Juan Sierra Jiménez .....	Refugio.
C-195	Isabel Arbúrea Espinosa .....	Refugio.
C-195 A	Dolores Martínez Piferrer .....	Refugio.
C-196	Dulce María Lovio Bruzón .....	San Luis.
C-197	Juan Sierra Jiménez and Ramón Prendes Bazo .....	San Luis.
C-198	Consuelo Díaz Marcos .....	San Severino.
C-199	Luciana Tosca y Govin .....	San Severino.
C-200	Mercedes Garay y Delmonte .....	San Severino.
C-201	Moisés del Portillo y Macías .....	Ceiba Mocha.
C-202	Mercedes Caraballo Rodríguez .....	Ceiba Mocha.
C-203	Aurelio Amorós Estorino and Silvestre Hernández y Hernández .....	Ceiba Mocha.
C-204	Alberto Domenech Barreto .....	Ceiba Mocha.
C-205	Blanca Cotrea y Hernández .....	Simpson.
C-206	María Guzmán y Jiménez .....	Simpson.
C-207	Amelia Rodríguez González .....	Simpson.
C-208	Asunción de León y Casañas .....	Versalles.
C-209	Francisca de la Nuez Alart .....	Versalles.
C-210	Teresa Saliquet y Grillot and Estela Rodríguez Ramos .....	Versalles.
C-211	Georgina Gordillo Leal .....	Versalles.
C-212	Matilde Jiménez Quevedo .....	Versalles.
C-213	Emilio Quirós y Andux .....	Versalles.
C-214	María Fernández Soto .....	Vigia.

*Municipality of Pedro Betancourt*

Instructor Enumerator .....Guadalupe Carrandi y González.

C-215	Ilduara Carrandi Tejera .....	Cabecera Norte.
C-216	Guadalupe Carrandi González and Rodolfo Carrandi Márquez .....	Cabecera Norte.
C-217	Agustín Alvarez Lalán .....	Cabecera Sur.
C-218	Esperanza Coto y Núñez .....	Cabecera Sur.
C-219	Elena Basilio y Rodríguez .....	Ciego.
C-220	Herminia Aguilar Ruiz .....	Claudio.
C-221	Domingo Acosta Fernández .....	Claudio.
C-222	Virgilio Puig Llorens .....	Claudio.
C-223	Santiago Herrera Pérez .....	Linche.
C-224	Pablo López y Rosas .....	Navajas.
C-225	Andrés Tarrero Noguera .....	Navajas.
C-226	Francisco Gómez Delgado .....	Platanal.
C-227	Ramón Sotomayor .....	Platanal.
C-228	Ramón León .....	Punta Brava.
C-229	Rodolfo Carrandi Márquez .....	Punta Brava.
C-230	Alberto Nicolás Rousselot .....	Tramojos.
C-231	Rafael Piedra Rodríguez .....	Tramojos.

*Municipality of Perico*

Instructor Enumerator .....Ramón Santamarina Alvarez.

C-232	Francisco Pérez Medialdea .....	Altamisal.
C-233	José Gabriel Soler Pino .....	Tinguaro.
C-234	María J. Mateo de Acosta .....	Perico Norte.
C-235	Juan B. Aran y Cabot and José Manuel Espinosa y Chaviano .....	Perico Norte.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.—Continued

## Municipality of Perico.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
C-236	Ramón Santamarina Alvarez .....	Perico Sur.
C-236 A	Mería J. Mateo de Acosta .....	Perico Sur.
C-237	Rogelio Jerez Borges .....	Perico Sur.
C-238	Juan Rodríguez Landín .....	Quintana.
C-239	Rosa C. Ibarra Acevedo .....	Roque.
C-240	Antonio Acevedo Delgado .....	Roque.

## Municipality of Sabanilla del Encomendador

Instructor Enumerator ..... Aurelio Ramos Espinosa.

C-241	Celia González García .....	Cabecera.
C-242	Liduvina Alvarez Lalán .....	Cabecera.
C-243	Aurelio Ramos Espinosa .....	Cabecera.
C-244	Enrique González Fernández .....	Canimar.
C-245	Félix Díaz Guerrero .....	La Palma.
C-246	Oscar Hernández y Lovio .....	Mondéjar.
C-247	Santos Alfonso Alfonso .....	Río de Auras.

## Municipality of San Antonio de Cabezas

Instructor Enumerator ..... Edelmiro González Ramos.

C-248	Luisa Díaz and .....	Bermeja.
	Candelario Valdivieso .....	
C-249	Candelario Valdivieso .....	Bermeja.
C-250	José Bermúdez Segura .....	Bija.
C-251	Aurora González Perera .....	Cabecera.
C-251 A	Alfredo Vidal .....	Cabecera.
C-251 B	Teófilo García .....	Cabecera.
C-251 C	Edelmiro González Ramos .....	Cabecera.
C-252	Edelmiro González Ramos .....	Lima.
C-253	Eliseo Brito Borges .....	Lima.
C-254	José Mendoza Montesino .....	Magdalena.

## Municipality of San José de los Ramos

Instructor Enumerator ..... Bernardo Alvarez Galvani.

C-255	María Teresa Alvarez y Galvani .....	Banaguises.
C-256	Julia Hernández y González .....	Banaguises.
C-257	Alfonso Izquierdo y Benítez .....	Banaguises.
C-258	Modesto Jiménez y Tellechea .....	Banaguises.
C-259	Francisca Maresma y Galarraza .....	Cunagua.
C-260	Zoila Hernández y González .....	Cunagua.
C-261	Bernardo Alvarez y Galvani .....	San José de los Ramos.
C-262	Celia Díaz y Fundora and .....	San José de los Ramos.
	Candelaria Maresma y Galarraza .....	
C-263	Rafael Díaz y Fundora .....	San José de los Ramos.
C-264	Cirilo Román Ramos .....	San José de los Ramos.

## Municipality of Santa Ana

Instructor Enumerator ..... Guillermo Rivas Teljeiro.

C-265	Domingo Hernández Ramírez .....	Bermejales.
C-266	Guillermo Martínez .....	Bermejales.
C-267	Guillermo Rivas Teljeiro .....	Cidra.
C-267 A	Domingo Hernández Ramírez .....	Cidra.
C-268	Rogelio Fernández Alfonso .....	San Cayetano.
C-269	José R. García Alfonso .....	San Ignacio.
C-270	Carlos Hernández Zamora .....	Santa Ana.
C-271	Antonio Fernández Ojito .....	Santa Ana.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.*—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Calabazar de Sagua*

Instructor Enumerator .....Miguel Quintana Palacios.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-19	Esperanza Muñoz .....	Centro.
D-20	Benito Cabo de Villa .....	Centro.
D-21	Ricardo Isidró .....	Centro.
D-22	Bernardo González .....	Centro.
D-23	Gregorio Horta de la Barca and Francisco Alvarez .....	Mata.
D-24	José Domínguez Alfonso .....	Mata.
D-25	Clodoaldo Avelleira .....	Sitio Grande.
D-26	José Guerra .....	Viana.
D-27	Manuel Cardoso .....	Viana.
D-28	Francisco Alvarez .....	Viana.

*Municipality of Camajuani*

Instructor Enumerator .....Pompilio González García.

D-29	María O. Alvarez .....	Cabecera.
D-30	Vivina Rodríguez Vidal .....	Cabecera.
D-31	Regina Amieba Espinosa .....	Cabecera.
D-32	Isabel López Fernández and José Triana Triana .....	Cabecera.
D-33	Genaro Pérez González .....	Cabecera.
D-34	Julio Navarro Domínguez .....	Sabana.
D-35	Felipe Díaz Chicota .....	Salamanca.
D-36	Lorenzo Rodríguez Díaz .....	Salamanca.
D-37	Luciano Boan del Río .....	Santa Clarita.
D-38	Jesús Suárez Díaz .....	Santa Clarita.
D-39	Teodoro Oliva Rodríguez and Luciano Boan del Río .....	Santa Clarita.
D-40	Antonio Alemán Valdés .....	Santa Fe.
D-41	Rafael Casallas Salazar .....	Santa Fe.

*Municipality of Cienfuegos*Instructor Enumerators .....Octavio Arriola Cantero.  
Clerks .....Socorro Arriola Cantero.  
Rosalia Curbelo.

D-42	Angélica Bilva Trujillo .....	Aduana.
D-43	Flora Dorticós Vda. de Villegas .....	Aduana.
D-44	Concepción Hernández Prieto .....	Aduana.
D-45	Teresa Castillo .....	Aduana.
D-46	Ana María Capote Seijo .....	Aduana.
D-47	Angela Cañal Arena .....	Aduana.
D-48	Lucrecia Morán Valdés .....	Aduana.
D-49	Rita Albareda .....	Aduana.
D-50	María de los Angeles Sorá .....	Aduana.
D-51	Lidia Perera Mojena .....	Aguada de Pasajeros.
D-52	Matilde Landeras .....	Aguada de Pasajeros.
D-53	Rogelio Pellicer .....	Aguada de Pasajeros.
D-54	Federico Landeras Arco .....	Aguada de Pasajeros.
D-55	Julio Pellicer Valera .....	Aguada de Pasajeros.
D-56	Eustaquio Fonte .....	Arimao.
D-57	Gonzalo Juviel .....	Arimao.
D-58	Leopoldo Domínguez Pedraza .....	Barajagua.
D-59	Rafael Alvarez Alba .....	Barajagua.
D-60	Alberto Collazo Godínez .....	Ciénaga de Zapata.
D-60 A	Francisco Dean .....	Ciénaga de Zapata.
D-61	Jesús Lambera Pérez .....	Ciénaga de Zapata.
D-62	Carlos Trueba .....	Calmanera.
D-63	Francisco Nethol Maguan .....	Calicito.
D-64	Leovigildo M. Vicente Suárez .....	Castillo de Jagua.
D-65	Emilio del Olmo Sotolongo .....	Castillo de Jagua.
D-66	Julían Gómez Granado .....	Carreño.
D-67	Rubén Curbelo Alonso .....	Carreño.
D-68	Abelardo Rodríguez Rodríguez .....	Caunao.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

## Municipality of Cienfuegos.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-69 A	Dolores Oao .....	Caunao.
D-69	Justo López Alvarez .....	Caunao.
D-70	Tomás Amoró .....	Cayamas.
D-71	Leoncio Miranda .....	Charcas.
D-72	Clara Rodríguez Rodríguez and Angel González .....	Cumanayagua.
D-73	Maria Mederos .....	Cumanayagua.
D-74	Joaquín Yera .....	Cumanayagua.
D-74 A	Pablo Martínez .....	Cumanayagua.
D-75	Máximo Valladares Gutiérrez .....	Cumanayagua.
D-76	Antonio León Figueras .....	Cumanayagua.
D-77	Ernesto Valdés Díaz and Nicolás Pozo Llanes .....	Cumanayagua.
D-78	Pablo Martínez .....	Cumanayagua.
D-79	Santiago O'Bourke Cabrera .....	Junco.
D-80	Evaristo Nodal .....	Gavilán.
D-81	Hermínio Cedeño .....	Gavilán.
D-82	Alberto Suárez del Villar .....	Guanaroca.
D-83	Francisco Martínez Martínez .....	Guaos.
D-84	Francisco Sosa .....	Guaos.
D-85	María Aycart Vázquez and Emilio Pastor .....	Guaos.
D-86	Hugo Bravo Turíño .....	Guasimales.
D-87	Pedro Rojas .....	Guayayales.
D-88	Juan Ramírez Berroa .....	Jagüey Chlico.
D-89	José A. Pereira .....	La Sierra.
D-90	Francisco Romero Muñoz .....	La Sierra.
D-91	José M. Alonso .....	Matón.
D-91 A	Pedro Acosta .....	Matón.
D-92	Angela Alvarez .....	Mercado.
D-93	Isabel Alvarez Curbelo .....	Mercado.
D-94	Alicia Alonso Galen .....	Mercado.
D-95	Clemencia Mena .....	Mercado.
D-96	María Pérez Ramírez .....	Mercado.
D-97	Elena Bermejo Dávalo .....	Mercado.
D-98	Francisco Ferrer Hernández .....	O'Bourke.
D-99	Longobardo Correa .....	Ojo de Agua.
D-100	José C. Jiménez .....	Ojo de Agua.
D-101	Blanca Torres Hidalgo .....	Paradero.
D-102	Angélica de la Torre .....	Paradero.
D-103	Isabel Siberio Céspedes and Concepción Alvarez .....	Paradero.
D-104	Dolores López Corcelet .....	Paradero.
D-104 A	Rosa Jiménez .....	Paradero.
D-105	Teresa Jaimarena .....	Paradero.
D-106	María Gerardo Vda. de Rodríguez .....	Paradero.
D-107	Amparo Femenías .....	Paradero.
D-108	Hortensia Valdespino Alvarez .....	Paradero.
D-109	José G. Barredo .....	Paraiso.
D-110	Gloria Abreu Pérez .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-110 A	Alicia Alonso .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-111	Amelia González .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-112	María Entenza Porrúa .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-113	Lucía Bonet Prieto .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-114	Laudelina López Silvero .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-115	Dolores Vilches Valladares .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-116	Miguel Arriola Cantero .....	Punta Gorda.
D-117	Miguel Reyes Ramos .....	Ramírez.
D-118	Abelardo Alvarez González .....	Real Campiña.
D-119	Paulino Cervantes Riera .....	Real Campiña.
D-120	Federico Mena Estrada .....	Soto.
D-121	Emilio Martínez .....	Venero.
D-122	Julían Morejón García .....	Yaguaramas.
D-123	Eugenio P. Mosqueda .....	Yaguaramas.
D-124	Mercedes Aguilar .....	Gloria.
D-124 A	José Barredo .....	Gloria.
D-125	Adelaida Pichardo .....	Gloria.
D-126	Dulce Balbín Trepando .....	Gloria.
D-127	Dolores Oao Gutiérrez .....	Gloria.
D-128	Gloria Yanez Ramos .....	Gloria.
D-129	Francisco Dean Ocaña .....	Cayo Carenas.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Cifuentes*

Instructor Enumerator .....Rodolfo Barreto Barreto.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-130	Pablo Burguet Sagol .....	Alacranes.
D-131	Francisco Bucarano Castro .....	Amaro.
D-132	Manuel M. Obaya Aguilar .....	Barro.
D-133	Angelina Barreto .....	Cabeecera Norte.
D-134	Josefina Alonso and .....	Cabeecera Sur.
	Cristina Fernández Soto .....	
D-135	Enrique Diaz Alcover .....	Este.
D-136	Alfonso de la Barca Amador .....	Oeste.
D-137	Miguel Suárez Rodríguez .....	Sitio Grande.

*Municipality of Corralillo*

Instructor Enumerator .....Manuel Sánchez Pagés.

D-138	Francisco Ramiz Glege .....	Ceja de Pablo.
D-138A	Alfredo Saens .....	Ceja de Pablo.
D-139	Carmen Darna Güira .....	Corralillo.
D-140	Luis Pérez Duarte .....	Corralillo.
D-141	Guillermo Díaz Romañach .....	Palma Sola.
D-142	Norberto Jiménez .....	Perú.
D-143	Alfredo Sainz Sánchez .....	Sabana Grande.
D-144	Lucas Padrón Cordero .....	Santa María.
D-145	José Pérez Ruiz .....	Sierra Morena.
D-146	Juan Casuso Sánchez .....	Sierra Morena.

*Municipality of Cruces*

Instructor Enumerator .....Fidel Denis Espino.

D-147	Carmela Cerezo .....	Estrada Palma.
D-148	Georgina López de Villegas .....	Estrada Palma.
D-149	Piedad Cobas y Reyes .....	Estrada Palma.
D-150	Piedad A. Delgado .....	Estrada Palma.
D-151	Julio Escudero Sotolongo .....	Mal Tiempo.
D-152	Alfonso Rodríguez .....	Mal Tiempo.
D-153	Pedro Melero Escudero .....	Mal Tiempo.
D-154	Ramón Fernández Leyva .....	Mal Tiempo.
D-155	Andrés Vent Cuesta .....	Montecristo.
D-156	Félix Alvarez Alvarez .....	Montecristo.
D-157	Alejandro Garrido Soler .....	Marta.
D-158	Ricardo Alpizar Zayas .....	Marta.

*Municipality of Encrucijada*

Instructor Enumerator .....Ernesto Loret de Mola Castillo.

D-159	Manuel Padilla Batista .....	Paso Real.
D-160	Tomás Romero Andrade .....	Santo.
D-161	José Cuesta Alonso .....	Santo.
D-162	Pedro Peñate Pied .....	Vega Redonda.
D-163	Patricio Pacheco Vasallo .....	Centro.
D-164	Lutgarda Martínez Moreno .....	Centro.
D-165	Antonia Sotes Enríquez .....	Centro.
D-166	José Peña Martínez .....	Centro.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA OLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Esperanza*

Instructor Enumerators ..... Luis González Garí and  
Joaquín Sabatés Córdova.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-167	Francisco Arteaga Inufo	Asiento Viejo.
D-168	Victoriano Cuéllar Ayllón	Asiento Viejo.
D-169	Rosa A. Rodríguez González	Cabecera.
D-170	Cándida Piñeiro González	Cabecera.
D-171	Engracia Sánchez Ibarra	Cabecera.
D-172	Francisco Valdés González	Jabonillar.
D-173	Alberto Rey Guerrero	Nuevas.
D-174	José M. Prado Rodríguez	Nuevas.
D-175	Ricardo Consuegra Moreira	Purial.
D-176	José M. Luna Abreu	Purial.
D-177	Pablo Simón Umpierre	San José.
D-178	Dionisio Freire Rodríguez	San José.
D-179	Gerardo Menor Pimienta	San Vicente.
D-180	Dionisio Freyre and Joaquín Sabatés Córdova	San Vicente.

*Municipality of Palmira*

Instructor Enumerator .....Agustín G. Entenza.

D-181	Felipe Montoto	Primero.
D-182	Ernestina Núñez Estrada	Primero.
D-183	Juan Cabrera Nodals	Segundo.
D-184	Isabel Rodríguez Martínez	Segundo.
D-185	Félix Cabrera Martí	Arango.
D-186	Eduardo Núñez Estrada	Arango.
D-187	Cesáreo Pérez	Escarza.
D-188	Salvador Dávila Ervirico	Escarza.

*Municipality of Placetas*

Instructor Enumerator ....Sixto Fernández de Castro y de la Torre.

D-189	Agripina Martínez	Cabecera.
D-190	Amada Fernández Martínez	Cabecera.
D-191	Julia Fumero	Cabecera.
D-192	Onelia Rojas	Cabecera.
D-193	Emilia Neris Estrada	Cabecera.
D-194	Concepción Fernández	Cabecera.
D-195	Rafaela Hernández	Cabecera.
D-195 A	José Pérez Pizarro	Cabecera.
D-196	Eugenio Portuondo	Guaracabuya.
D-197	Manuel García	Guaracabuya.
D-198	Julio Almanza Vidal	Hernando.
D-199	Nicasio Thompson	Hernando.
D-200	Alfonso Rivas Cuétara	Nazareno.
D-201	Eduardo Ruiz Valdés	Nazareno.
D-202	Francisco Cárdenas	Tibisal.
D-203	Oscar Morales Cuadrado	Tibisal.
D-204	José Fuentes	San Andrés.
D-205	Ramón Huerta Lamilla	San Andrés.
D-206	Rafael Cárdenas	Sitio Potrero.

*Municipality of Quemado de Güines*

Instructor Enumerator .....Pedro M. Lasarte y Ruiz.

D-207	José Trueba Hernández	Caguaguas.
D-208	Fernando Delgado Gil del Real	Carahatas.
D-209	Luis Abreu	Carahatas.
D-210	Juan Abreu y Fabelo	Tacón.
D-211	Francisco Leiter	

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Quemado de Güines.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-212	Virgilio Bohorques Trujillo .....	Paso Cavado.
D-213	Petrona Francia .....	Poblado.
D-214	Catalina Morales .....	Poblado.
D-215	Juan Olivé y Ruiz .....	Poblado.
D-216	Enrique Lazarte Clavelo .....	Poblado.
D-217	Julio Martínez Mandillo .....	San Valentín.
D-218	Angel Trueba Hernández .....	Zambumbia.

*Municipality of Rancho Veloz*

Instructor Enumerator .....Guillermo H. Figueroa.

D-219	Pablo Casanova González .....	Aguas Claras.
D-220	Angel Pérez .....	Crimea.
D-221	Ruperto O'Farrill .....	Guanillas.
D-222	José Ramón Santana .....	Pozos.
D-223	Gregorio Rodríguez and .....	Santa Clara.
	Juan M. Sampetro .....	
D-224	Juan M. García .....	Santa Clara.
D-225	Adolfo Orta .....	Santa Clara.
D-226	Ignacio Mármol .....	Santa Fe.
D-227	Ramón López Oéspedes .....	Santa Fe.
D-228	Teclo Roque .....	San Vicente.

*Municipality of Ranchuelo*

Instructor Enumerator .....Andrés Casañas López.

D-229	Dulce María Boises .....	Norte.
D-230	María Josefa Pérez .....	Norte.
D-231	América Estrada .....	Sur.
D-232	Ernestina Trujillo .....	Sur.
D-233	Adelardo Casañas López .....	Poza de la China.
D-234	Manuel Jiménez Duarte .....	Poza de la China.
D-235	Belisario González Egúe .....	Sitio Viejo.
D-236	Francisco Cobos García and .....	Sitio Viejo.
	Juana Amelia Hidalgo .....	

*Municipality of Rodas*

Instructor Enumerator .....Ricardo O'Bourke Cabrera.

D-237	Manuela Soto Castiñeira .....	Cabecera.
D-238	Mercedes Figueredo Brito .....	Cabecera.
D-239	María Felisa Díaz Reyes and .....	Cabecera.
	Manuel Pérez Aponte .....	
D-240	Facundo Torres Piñero .....	Ariza.
D-241	Rafaela Curbelo .....	Ciego Montero.
D-242	José Ramón Cueto .....	Ciego Montero.
D-243	María Antonieta Aday .....	Congojas.
D-244	Leopoldo Cabrera Armas and .....	Congojas.
	Basilio Castillo .....	
D-245	Juan Iturralde Oubelo .....	Congojas.
D-246	Emilio Entenza .....	Jabacoa.
D-247	Manuel Pérez Aponte .....	Jabacoa.
D-248	Pedro Ibart Monet .....	Limones.
D-249	Basilio Castillo Moría .....	Limones.
D-250	Vicente Mas del Toro .....	Limones.
D-251	Manuel Lazo Curbelo .....	Medidas.
D-251 A	Francisco Rodríguez .....	Medidas.
D-252	Luciana Santillana Aldama .....	Cartagena.
D-253	Leopoldo Alvarez .....	Cartagena.
D-254	Fernando Moría .....	Cartagena.
D-255	Jesús Sarmiento .....	Santiago.
D-256	Sixto Ruiz Montalvo .....	Soledad.
D-257	Modesto Orozco .....	Soledad.
D-258	Francisco Leyva Leyva .....	Turquino.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Sagua la Grande*

Instructor Enumerator ..... José J. Cartaya y Rodríguez.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-259	Victoria Sostres Pujadas and ..... }	Este.
	Leopoldina Guinturiz ..... }	
D-260	Acacia Fernández López ..... }	Este.
D-261	Adelaida H. de Enríquez ..... }	Este.
D-262	Rafaela Quintero Solís ..... }	Este.
D-263	María Teresa Gelabert and ..... }	Oeste.
	Elvira Aréchaga ..... }	
D-264	Julia Domínguez Rivera ..... }	Oeste.
D-265	Leticia Bravo y Romero ..... }	Oeste.
D-266	María Vizcainacu ..... }	Oeste.
D-267	Gastón Fernández and ..... }	Sitiecito.
	Medardo Mederos ..... }	
D-268	Polcarpo Paredes ..... }	Sitiecito.
D-269	Dolores Ramírez Palma ..... }	Baire.
D-270	María T. Gilbert ..... }	Baire.
D-271	Anselmo Miranda ..... }	Baire.
D-272	Armando M. Alvarez ..... }	Jimagua.
D-273	Carlos Borrás ..... }	Jimagua.
D-274	Medardo Mederos ..... }	Malpaz.
D-275	Marcelino Mora ..... }	Malpaz.
D-276	Amalia Tintoré Nodal ..... }	Isabela.
D-276 A	Carlos Borrás ..... }	Isabela.
D-277	José D. Fabre ..... }	Isabela.
D-278	Manuel Alvarez León ..... }	General Nodarse.
D-279	Pedro Borron Garrido ..... }	Chinchilla.

*Municipality of Sancti Spiritus*

Instructor Enumerators ..... Félix Rodríguez Ortega  
 Wilfredo Martínez Hernández.  
 Clerks ..... Pedro García Jiménez.  
 Elvira Iribar.

D-280	Antonio Solano Pérez de Ortega ..... }	Banao.
D-281	Alberto Rodríguez Torres ..... }	Bellamota.
D-282	Luis Elizalde Núñez ..... }	Bellamota.
D-283	Rafael Díaz Alvarez ..... }	Bijabo.
D-283 A	Silvino Ogando ..... }	Bijabo.
D-283 B	Juan Monteagudo ..... }	Bijabo.
D-284	René Mir y Gil ..... }	Cabaiguán.
D-285	Rita Reyes Pérez ..... }	Cabaiguán.
D-286	Ramón Serrano ..... }	Cabaiguán.
D-287	Juan Jiménez ..... }	Cabaiguán.
D-288	Rafael Millán Castillo ..... }	Jíbaro.
D-289	Julio Martínez Alvarez ..... }	Guasimal.
D-290	Fernando Gómez García ..... }	Guasimal.
D-291	Rosa María Masvidal Albrech ..... }	Guayos.
D-292	Juan Monteagudo Díaz ..... }	Guayos.
D-293	Rabel Hernández Pérez ..... }	Guayos.
D-294	Zolla Perdomo Hernández ..... }	Hospital.
D-295	Armanda Quintero ..... }	Hospital.
D-296	Isaura Méndez Garmendia ..... }	Hospital.
D-297	José María Valdés ..... }	Hospital.
D-298	Andrés Companioni Pérez ..... }	Hospital.
D-299	Silvino Ogando Castro ..... }	Manacas.
D-300	Tomás Rafael Gómez ..... }	Manacas.
D-301	Alberto Figueroa ..... }	Mapos.
D-302	Nicolás Godoy González ..... }	Neiba.
D-302 A	Ramón Torres ..... }	Neiba.
D-303	Tomás Rafael Gómez ..... }	Paredes.
D-304	Mería Soria García ..... }	Paula.
D-305	Aurora Valdés Caballero ..... }	Paula.
D-306	Margarita Pina y Pina ..... }	Paula.
D-307	Abraham Valdés Pentón ..... }	Paula.
D-308	Aureliano Casas Hernández ..... }	Pedro Barba.
D-308 A	José M. Valdés ..... }	Pedro Barba.
D-308 B	Alberto Suñt ..... }	Pedro Barba.
D-309	Marcos Ramírez Valdivia ..... }	Pedro Barba.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

## Municipality of Sancti Spiritus.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-310	Francisco Miret Benítez .....	Pelayo.
D-311	María Méndez Navarro .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-312	María Luisa Conde Cañizares .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-213	María Pérez Gómez .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-314	María Pis Consuegra .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-315	Luisa Navas Herrera .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-316	Serafín Sánchez Bonachez .....	Pueblo Nuevo.
D-317	Adela Casadevall Legóiz .....	San Andrés.
D-318	María Matilde Martínez Alvarez .....	San Andrés.
D-319	Rosa Carrillo Rojas .....	San Andrés.
D-320	Arturo García Bellina .....	San Andrés.
D-321	Antonio Molina Pérez .....	Santa Lucía.
B-321 A	León Luya Jiménez .....	Santa Lucía.
D-322	Honorato Sánchez .....	Santa Lucía.
D-322 A	Agustín Peraza .....	Santa Lucía.
D-323	Diego Acosta Cabrera .....	Taguasco.
D-323 A	Serafín Sánchez .....	Taguasco.
D-323 B	Francisco Miret .....	Taguasco.
D-324	Berta Pruna Molina .....	Tunas de Zaza.
D-325	Ramón Torres Rodríguez .....	Tunas de Zaza.
D-326	Josefa León Valdivia .....	Tuinici.
D-326 A	Alberto Figueroa .....	Tuinici.
D-327	Mericia Reyes Pérez .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-328	Manuel Marín Bravo .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-329	Claudio Toledo Morgado .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-329 A	Manuel Marín Bravo .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-329 B	Tomás Santiesteban .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-330	José Pérez de Agreda y Machín .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-330 A	Rafael Millán .....	Zaza del Medio.
D-330 B	Tomás R. Gómez .....	Zaza del Medio.

## Municipality of San Antonio de las Vueltas

Instructor Enumerator .....Enrique de la Hoz Portal.

D-331	Alberto Jiménez Rojas .....	Aguada de Moya.
D-332	Alfonso Martínez Crespo .....	Aguada de Moya.
D-333	Manuel Ferrer Fernández .....	Aguada de Moya.
D-334	María Virgilia González y González .....	Cabecera.
D-335	Guillermina Cárdenas Valdés .....	Cabecera.
D-336	Ramón Quesada Rodríguez .....	Charco Hondo.
D-337	Eusebio Jiménez Rojas .....	Charco Hondo.
D-338	Eduardo González Hernández .....	Sagua la Chica.
D-339	Avelino González Rodríguez .....	Sagua la Chica.
D-340	Pablo Casanova Motesino .....	Taguayabón.
D-341	Adolfo Jiménez Rojas .....	Taguayabón.
D-342	Mateo García Navarro .....	Vega Alta.
D-343	Jesús Manso and .....	Vega Alta.
	Eulogio Trujillo Cabrera .....	
D-344	Jesús Manso y Manso .....	Vega de Palma.
D-345	Guzmán Monteagudo .....	Vega de Palma.
D-346	Celestino Espinosa Broch and .....	Bosque.
	Ramón Quesada .....	
D-347	Félix A. Costales Hurtado .....	Quinta.
D-348	Florindo de la Hoz Guanche .....	Piedras.

## Municipality of San Diego del Valle

Instructor Enumerator .....Francisco Perdomo Linares.

D-349	Pedro Valdés Caso .....	Hatillo.
D-350	Sabino Lima .....	Jicotea.
D-351	Miguel Bello .....	Maguaraya de Abajo.
D-352	Horacio Perdomo .....	Mango.
D-353	Juan Francisco Quevedo Pérez .....	Maguaraya de Arriba.
D-354	Juan B. Ventura .....	Centro.
D-355	Rafael Palomeque .....	Centro.
D-356	Mercedes Galán Núñez .....	San Diego.
D-357	José Fernández .....	Sitio Nuevo.
D-358	José Migueles Lima .....	Yabú.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of San Fernando de Camarones*

Instructor Enumerator .....Octavio Sánchez Carta.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-359	María Marín .....	Cabecera.
D-360	Casimiro Fernández .....	Ciego Alonso.
D-361	Juan Velazco .....	Ciego Alonso.
D-362	Lorenzo Valverde .....	Lomas Grandes.
D-363	Julián González .....	Lomas Grandes.
D-364	Pedro Valverde .....	Paradero.
D-365	Ramón M. González .....	Paradero.
D-366	Francisco Valdés .....	Rosell.
D-367	Maximiliano Haro .....	Rosell.
D-368	José Borges .....	Villa Patria.

*Municipality of San Juan de los Remedios*

Instructor Enumerator .....Enrique Pertierra Morales.

D-369	Antonio Balmaseda Carrillo .....	Ariosa.
D-370	Manuel Rojas Gutiérrez .....	Ariosa.
D-371	Carlos Bermejo Pérez .....	Buena Vista.
D-372	Ramón Wilfredo Alvarez .....	Buena Vista.
D-373	Cándida Fortún Leiva .....	Primero.
D-374	Concepción Seigle Díaz .....	Primero.
D-375	Blanca Molina .....	Segundo.
D-376	Consuelo Abreu Rodríguez .....	Segundo.
D-377	Natalia Navarro Ruiz .....	Tercero.
D-378	Graciella González Mujica .....	Cuarto.
D-379	Enrique A. Rodrigo .....	Bartolomé.
D-380	Francisco López Castillo .....	Carollinas.
D-381	José Benítez Hernández .....	Carollinas.
D-382	Julio Martínez García .....	General Carrillo.
D-383	Rafael Marín Ruiz .....	General Carrillo.
D-384	Antonio González Loyola .....	Mamey.
D-385	Carlos Pírez Cruz .....	Mamey.
D-386	Carlos Grau Portela and Urbano Valdés Morales .....	Manacas.
D-387	Ramón Dumenigo Morales .....	Manacas.
D-388	Manuel González González and Gabino del Río Valdés .....	Tetuán.

*Municipality of San Juan de los Yeras*

Instructor Enumerator .....Florentino Domínguez Yera.

D-389	Ernesto Domínguez Yera .....	Aguas Bonitas.
D-390	Tomás Jover y Anido .....	Bernia.
D-391	Modesto Bernal Díaz .....	Guayo.
D-392	Delfín Yera Hernández .....	Guayo.
D-393	Felipe Yera García .....	Potrerillo.
D-394	Felipe Yera García .....	Potrerillo.
D-394 A	Ricardo Reyes Ramos .....	Potrerillo.
D-395	Rafaela Navarro .....	Centro.
D-396	Rosa Avila Villalonga .....	Centro.
D-397	Ricardo Reyes Ramos .....	Centro.

*Municipality of Santa Clara*Instructor Enumerator .....María Franco Bravo.  
Clerk .....Clara Inés Alemán Díaz.

D-398	Zoila García Marrero .....	Baez.
D-399	Antollano Rodríguez González .....	Baez.
D-400	Noel Pegudo Leiva .....	Baez.
D-401	María Rojas Fleites .....	Carmen.
D-402	Josefina Hernández Herrera .....	Carmen.
D-403	Rosa Blanca Alejo Machado .....	Carmen.
D-404	María Anido Grosso .....	Carmen.
D-405	Elena Pichardo Rodríguez .....	Condado.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Santa Clara.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-406	Felipa Zamora Pérez .....	Condado.
D-407	Rosario Prieto Ramos .....	Condado.
D-407 A	Ramón Pérez del Río .....	Condado.
D-408	Luis Servio Valdés .....	Egidos.
D-409	Raoul González Beldarrain .....	Egidos.
D-410	Ramón Pérez del Río .....	Egidos.
D-411	Joaquín Valdés Valdés .....	Egidos.
D-412	Juan Hilario González .....	Egidos.
D-413	Rafael Prado Sureda .....	Hoyos.
D-414	Félix González Lorenzo .....	La Cruz.
D-415	Agustín Menéndez Menéndez .....	La Cruz.
D-416	José Arias Pérez .....	La Cruz.
D-417	Eduardo Machado Alcázar .....	Manajanabo.
D-418	José Lara Rojas .....	Manajanabo.
D-419	Rafael Nodal Ruedas .....	Manajanabo.
D-420	Fidelia Pedraza Rodríguez .....	Manicaragua.
D-421	Justo Gattorno Rivera .....	Manicaragua.
D-422	José Pino Rojas .....	Manicaragua.
D-423	Juan S. Rodríguez Valdés and Pedro de los Santos Abreu .....	Manicaragua.
D-424	Pedro González Abreu .....	Manicaragua.
D-425	Josefa Ferrer de Gómez .....	Mata.
D-426	Gerardo Gómez Machado .....	Mata.
D-427	Lutgarda Rodríguez Gutiérrez .....	Pastora.
D-428	Amelia Avalos Marrero .....	Pastora.
D-429	Cándida Pedraza Alfonso .....	Pastora.
D-430	Pilar Jiménez Fusté .....	Pastora.
D-431	Josefa Peralta Reyes .....	Pastora.
D-432	Laura Fariñas Mayo .....	Parroquia.
D-433	Cristina Valdés Raigh .....	Parroquia.
D-434	Rosario Marín Hernández .....	Parroquia.
D-435	Carolina Llera Bermúdez .....	Parroquia.
D-436	Oreste Ladrón de Guevara .....	Provincial.
D-437	Luis M. Aniceto Pérez .....	Provincial.
D-438	Oscar González Meulener .....	Provincial.
D-439	Carmen Domenech Calich .....	Puente.
D-440	Ernestina Coto Carreras .....	Puente.
D-441	Alicia Hernández Osés .....	Puente.
D-442	Rogelio Manso López .....	Quemado Hilario.
D-443	Alberto Urquijo .....	Quemado Hilario.
D-444	Antonio Caparó Rivero .....	San Gil.
D-445	Andrés Pedraja Cuba .....	San Gil.
D-446	Florencio Raimundo Sánchez .....	San Gil.
D-447	Jacinto Estrada Reyes .....	Seibabo.
D-448	Serapio Almeida Martínez .....	Seibabo.
D-449	Alfredo Urquijo Aniceto .....	Seibabo.
D-450	Conrado Guerra Guerra .....	Seibabo.
D-450 D	Conrado Guerra Guerra .....	Seibabo.

*Municipality of Santa Isabel de las Lajas*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Germán Cortés Mora.

D-451	Serafin Triana .....	Aturia.
D-452	Dolores Sánchez Cartas .....	Parque and Paradero.
D-453	Rosa Montegudo Mora .....	Parque and Paradero.
D-454	Otilia Díaz Rojo .....	Parque and Paradero.
D-455	Federico Mora Barroso .....	Nuevas.
D-456	Tomás Benítez .....	Nuevas.
D-457	Enrique Ramírez Cruz .....	Salado.
D-458	José Manuel Ugalde .....	San Agustín.
D-459	Hermínio Barguez Alén .....	Santa Rosa.
D-460	José Vilaplana Martínez .....	Terry.
D-461	Esteban Cruz Rodríguez .....	Caracas.
D-462	Gustavo Casanova González .....	Salto.
D-463	Carlos Hernández Mini .....	Salto.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Santo Domingo*

Instructor Enumerator .....Antonio Gómez Hernández.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-464	Francisco Capell García .....	Alvarez.
D-465	Ricardo Miyares Valdés .....	Arenas.
D-466	Hermenegildo Delgado .....	Arenas.
D-467	Carlos Alegret Mejías .....	Baracaldo.
D-468	Nieves Paz Rodríguez .....	Cascajal.
D-469	Francisco León González .....	Cascajal.
D-470	Manuel Paz Rodríguez .....	Cerrito.
D-471	Angela Domenech Galichs .....	Este.
D-472	Paula Gutiérrez Espinosa .....	Este.
D-473	Amada Palomo Lanza .....	Oeste.
D-474	José R. Fernández Estrada .....	Jicotea.
D-475	Rafael Gómez Cruz .....	Jiquiabo.
D-476	Rafael Manresa Silva .....	Manacas.
D-477	Manuel Gutiérrez Aguila .....	Manacas.
D-478	Antolin Martínez Pollo .....	Mordazo.
D-479	Antonio López Lanza .....	Puerto Escondido.
D-480	Casimiro Otero Pérez .....	Río.
D-481	Ana María Valdés Armas .....	Rodrigo.
D-482	Jesús de la C. Rodríguez .....	Rodrigo.
D-483	Virgilio Hernández Moreno .....	San Bartolomé.
D-484	José Espinosa .....	San Marcos.
D-485	Celestino Huerta Huerta .....	Yabueito.
D-486	Francisco Arrechea García .....	Yabueito.

*Municipality of Trinidad*Instructor Enumerator .....Ramón Iznaga Gramaren.  
Clerk .....José Torrado Ponca.

D-487	Francisco R. Viñas .....	Aguacate.
D-488	Antonio A. Iznaga .....	San Francisco.
D-489	Perfecto Quintana .....	Caracusey.
D-490	Asunción Pujols .....	Casilda.
D-491	Teodoro Lara .....	Casilda.
D-492	Manuel Quintana .....	Casilda.
D-493	Elena González Urquiola .....	Primero.
D-494	Elena Echerri Massiani .....	Primero.
D-495	Carmen Iznaga .....	Primero.
D-496	María Cagigas .....	Primero.
D-497	Micaela Irraragorri .....	Segundo.
D-498	Amparo Aragón Rodríguez .....	Segundo.
D-499	María R. Balmaseda .....	Segundo.
D-500	Rosa E. Plá .....	Tercero.
D-501	Isabel Fors .....	Tercero.
D-502	Asunción Echerri .....	Tercero.
D-503	María R. Díaz .....	Fomento Urbano.
D-504	Dolores Echemendía .....	Fomento Urbano.
D-505	Joaquín Mendoza Vera .....	Fomento Rural.
D-506	Fernando Echemendía .....	Fomento Rural.
D-507	Juan Grau Zerquera .....	Guaniquical.
D-508	Félix B. Roche .....	Gülnia de Miranda.
D-509	Ramón Pérez Sánchez .....	Gülnia de Miranda.
D-510	Agustín Egido .....	Jiquimas.
D-511	Sireno Pérez .....	Jiquimas.
D-512	Juan L. Coucero .....	Río de Ay.
D-513	Ramón Antuna .....	Río de Ay.
D-514	Francisco Pelegrín Gómez .....	Río de Ay.
D-515	Antonio Fernández .....	Cabagán.
D-516	Rafael Hernández Hernández .....	Cabagán.
D-517	Antonio Ramírez .....	San Pedro.
D-518	Juan M. Iznaga .....	Tayaba.

*Municipality of Yaguajay*

Instructor Enumerator .....Enrique Albalade Marina.

D-519	Agustín Jiménez Bernabé .....	Bamburanao.
D-520	Eustaquio Vera .....	Bamburanao.
D-521	Marcelino García Martíati .....	Bamburanao.
D-522	Agustín Collazo Chirino .....	Bamburanao.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued

*Municipality of Yaguajay.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
D-523	Carmen Prohías García .....	Cabecera.
D-524	Juana García Grehan .....	Cabecera.
D-525	José Miguel Elutíl Espuria .....	Cabecera.
D-526	Juan Betancourt García .....	Cabecera.
D-527	Fulgencio García Nicolau .....	Cabecera.
D-528	Victor Muñoz Rosas .....	Centeno.
D-529	Victor Muñoz Rosas and Virginia Meneses Vázquez .....	Mayajigua.
D-530	Raimundo Pardo Otero .....	Mayajigua.
D-531	Francisco Moreno Carrero .....	Mayajigua.
D-532	Guillermo García .....	Mayajigua.
D-533	José M. Delgado Abreu .....	Meneses.
D-534	Luis Sánchez González .....	Meneses.
D-535	Rafael Montero Roque .....	Meneses.
D-536	Luis Jiménez Machado and Juan Betancourt .....	Seibabo.
D-537	Aurelio Estrada Fernández .....	Seibabo.

*Municipality of Zulueta*

Instructor Enumerator .....Cándido Bautista Amador.

D-538	Elena Enríquez Domínguez .....	Cabecera.
D-538 A	Eusebio Nodal .....	Cabecera.
D-539	Cándido Bautista Amador .....	Cabecera.
D-539 A	Belisario Redolita .....	Cabecera.
D-540	Belisario Redolita Prieto .....	Floridanos.
D-541	José Duarte Muñoz and Eusebio Nodal Viera .....	Floridanos.
D-542	Francisco Pérez Iturría .....	Guadalupe.

## DISTRICT "E"

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

Provincial Inspector ..... Narciso A. Monreal Varona.

*Office of the Inspector*

Chief Clerk .....	Rafael Rodríguez Schwerer.
Sub-Inspectors .....	Ricardo Estrada Casas . Pompilio Argilagos Agrasmonte. Joaquín Gilaberte Barreras. Jorge García Agreda.
Clerks .....	Ana Torres Sifontes. Magdalena San José Avilés. María T. Plá Juviel. Amparo Rodríguez. Ismael Casas Céspedes.
Typist .....	Micaela Bello Vda. de Gómez.
Messengers .....	Manuel Herrera Betancourt. Francisco Navarro Fernández.

## ENUMERATORS

*Municipality of Camagüey*

Instructor Enumerator .....Ismael Casas Céspedes.

E-1	Alfonso Olivera .....	Altagracia.
E-2	Joaquín García Agreda .....	Altagracia.
E-3	Angel Méndez León and Carlos Guerra .....	Caobillas.
E-4	Miguel Sabatela Olivera .....	Caobillas.
E-4 A	Antonio Caballero Rojo .....	Caobillas.
E-5	Antonio Peña .....	Casorro.
E-6	Gaspar Peña Palomino .....	Casorro.
E-7	Gabriel Bonet Vázquez .....	Casorro.
E-8	Miguel Casellas Junco .....	Casorro.
E-9	José P. Guerra Agüero .....	Contramaestre.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

## Municipality of Camagüey.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
E-10	Carlos Guerra Varona	Contramaestre.
E-11	Pedro Xiqués Xiqués	Contramaestre.
E-12	Virgilio Pino y Díaz	Ecuador.
E-13	Miguel Sabatela Olivera	Ecuador.
E-14	Rogelio Casas Céspedes	Ecuador.
E-15	Antonio Valdés	Gloria.
E-16	Juan Montenegro Roque	Guanaja.
E-17	Gregorio Barreras Vasconcellos	Guanaja.
E-18	Elpidio Guerra Latorre	Guáimaro.
E-19	Oscar Govín Moranta	Guáimaro.
E-20	Alfonso Torres Avila	Guáimaro.
E-21	Angel Riverón Telles	Guáimaro.
E-22	Juan Rodríguez Rivero	Guáimaro.
E-23	Florentino García García	Guáimaro.
E-23 A	Alfredo Acosta Valentín	Guáimaro.
E-24	Eugenio Sarduy Palomares	La Yaba.
E-25	Máximo Gómez Almeida	La Yaba.
E-26	Bernabé Sánchez Casanova	Limonés.
E-27	Antonio Valdés Arámbula	Limonés.
E-28	Rafael González Pardillo	Magarabomba.
E-29	Manuel Durán Misa	Magarabomba.
E-29 A	Rafael González Pardillo	Magarabomba.
E-29 B	Juan Escobar Varona	Magarabomba.
E-30	Manuel Alvarez Pargas	Maraguán.
E-31	Pascual Velas Suárez	Maraguán.
E-32	Rafael Ramírez Córdova	Maraguán.
E-33	José Mora Gregorich	Minas.
E-34	Rafael García Alvarez	Minas.
E-35	Fernando Quesada Castañeda	Minas.
E-36	Antonio Troncoso Fernández	Pueblo Nuevo.
E-37	Juan Herrera Herra	Pueblo Nuevo.
E-38	Antonio Caballero Rojo	Pueblo Nuevo
E-39	Juan Vega Basulto	Quemado.
E-40	Juan Escobar	Quemado.
E-41	Eloy Peralta Rodríguez	Quemado.
E-42	Aurelio Betancourt Roque	San Jerónimo.
E-42 A	Ventura Valdés Gómez	San Jerónimo.
E-42 B	José Correa	San Jerónimo.
E-42 C	Manuel López B.	San Jerónimo.
E-42 D	Andrés Larrua	San Jerónimo.
E-42 E	José Pablo Guerra	San Jerónimo.
E-42 F	Ramón Sardain	San Jerónimo.
E-42 G	Eladio Rodríguez E.	San Jerónimo.
E-42 H	Hermágoras Ronquillo	San Jerónimo.
E-42 J	Mariano Yurayuria	San Jerónimo.
E-43	Ventura Valdés Gómez	San Jerónimo.
E-44	Juan Casas Céspedes	San Jerónimo.
E-45	Ramón Sardain Olazábal	Sibanicu.
E-46	Manuel Agramonte Alvarez	Sibanicu.
E-47	Hermágoras Ronquillo Noy	Sibanicu.
E-48	Manuel Constantino Rey	Sibanicu.
E-49	Pelegrián Rivas Agüero	Vista Hermosa.
E-50	Ramón Mendiola Masvidal	Yeguas.
E-50 A	Carlos Guerra	Yeguas.
E-51	Manuel López Berreras	Yeguas.
E-52	José Correa	Yeguas.
E-53	Angel Salazar Fernández and Eloy Peralta Rodríguez	Yeguas.
E-54	Magdalena San José Avilés	Primerio.
E-55	María Pla Juviel	Primerio.
E-56	Francisca Díaz Colón and Cruz Varona Sariol	Primerio.
E-57	América Rodríguez Ramos	Primerio.
E-58	Amparo Rodríguez Ramos	Primerio.
E-59	Caridad Romero Agüero	Segundo.
E-60	Concepción Martínez Nadal	Segundo.
E-61	Dolores de la Torre Agüero	Segundo.
E-62	Antonia Durán Alvarez	Segundo.
E-63	Elina Varona Hurtado	Segundo.
E-64	Florinda Barrios Suanó	Tercero.
E-65	Amparo Oliva Flores	Tercero.
E-66	Filomena Arizón Espinosa	Tercero.
E-67	Purificación Quevedo Viodo	Tercero.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.—Continued

## Municipality of Camagüey.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
E-68	Reinería Rodríguez Luaces .....	Tercero.
E-69	Clara Olazábal Montejo .....	Cuarto.
E-70	Eduardo Parés Adam .....	Cuarto.
E-71	Emilia Querada García .....	Cuarto.
E-72	Rita J. Ferrer .....	Cuarto.
E-73	Antonia Muñoz Díaz .....	Cuarto.
E-74	Cora Cossio Cossio .....	Cuarto.
E-75	Rosa Cambra Casales .....	Quinto.
E-76	Clara Varona Gómez .....	Quinto.
E-77	Clara Guzmán Miranda .....	Quinto.
E-78	Gonzalo Arango Montejo .....	Quinto.
E-79	Consuelo Casas y Olazábal .....	Sexto.
E-80	Zoila Guerra Montejo .....	Sexto.
E-81	Julia E. de Varona Olazábal .....	Sexto.
E-82	Ester Miranda Hernández .....	Sexto.
E-83	Carmen Sarduy Rodríguez .....	Sexto.
E-84	Carmen Carnero Allué .....	Séptimo.
E-85	Leticia Peralta Rodríguez and Magdalena San José .....	Séptimo.
E-86	Rosalba Rodríguez Ribera .....	Séptimo.
E-87	Lutgarda Quesada Rodríguez .....	Octavo.
E-88	Caridad Peralta Fernández .....	Octavo.
E-175	Gaspar Melián Rodríguez .....	Noveno.
E-176	Mariano Yurayuria .....	Noveno.

## Municipality of Ciego de Avila

Instructor Enumerator .....Oscar A. Poveda Echemendia.

E-89	Manuel Peón Aguilar .....	Angel Castillo.
E-90	Fabio Cepeda López .....	Ceballos.
E-91	Manuel Diego Venegas .....	Guanales.
E-91 A	José M. Luna Abreu .....	Guanales.
E-91 B	Francisco Arteaga Yunfio .....	Guanales.
E-91 C	José Arias Pérez .....	Guanales.
E-92	Segundo Verso Echemendia .....	Guanales.
E-93	Antonia Díaz Puig .....	Jagüeyal.
E-94	Manuel Santana Candelario and Raúl García Sánchez .....	Jagüeyal.
E-94 A	Antonio Díaz Puig .....	Jagüeyal.
E-95	Gumersindo Hernández Joven .....	Jicotea.
E-96	Diego M. Puertas .....	Jicotea.
E-97	Celestino Bado Oquendo .....	Jicotea.
E-98	Antonio Aguilar Alonso .....	Júcaro.
E-98 A	Bías Barbí Nerey .....	Júcaro.
E-99	Manuel Echemendia Jiménez .....	La Ceiba.
E-99 A	Segundo Versón Echemendia .....	La Ceiba.
E-99 B	Orestes Ladrón de Guevara .....	La Ceiba.
E-99 C	Oscar González Meullner .....	La Ceiba.
E-99 D	Rafael Prado Zureda .....	La Ceiba.
E-99 E	Joaquín Valdés Valdés .....	La Ceiba.
E-99 F	Antonio Troncoso Fernández .....	La Ceiba.
E-100	Félix Carballoso .....	Majagua.
E-100 A	Alfonso Rivas Cuétara .....	Majagua.
E-101	Pedro Pérez Rey .....	Majagua.
E-101 A	José L. Daría .....	Majagua.
E-101 B	Julio Almanza Vidal .....	Majagua.
E-101 C	Ramón Huerta .....	Majagua.
E-102	Manuel Cortes Molina .....	Norte Urbano.
E-103	Emelina Echemendia .....	Norte Urbano.
E-104	José Ramón Poveda Echemendia and Enrique Tomás Cruz .....	Norte Urbano.
E-104 A	Emelina Echemendia .....	Norte Urbano.
E-104 B	Manuel Benítez López .....	Norte Urbano.
E-105	Narciso Roselló Valdés .....	Norte Rural.
E-105 A	Ramón Pérez del Río .....	Norte Rural.
E-105 B	Rafael Espinosa .....	Norte Rural.
E-105 C	Jorge de la Torre .....	Norte Rural.
E-106	Rafael Balbín González .....	San Nicolás.
E-106 A	Rafael Nodal Rueda .....	San Nicolás.
E-106 B	Eduardo Machado Alcázar .....	San Nicolás.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

*Municipality of Ciego de Avila.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
E-106 C	Manuel Jiménez Duarte .....	San Nicolás.
E-107	José Fernández Noriega .....	San Nicolás.
E-108	Maria Gutiérrez and .....	Sur Urbano.
	Antonio Delgado Pérez .....	
E-109	Amparo Palomina Calvo .....	Sur Urbano.
E-110	Petra Sebastián Hernández .....	Sur Urbano.
E-111	Andrés Iñiga Aragón .....	Sur Rural.
E-111 A	Manuel Benítez López .....	Sur Rural.
E-112	Mannel Valdés León .....	Simón Reyes.
E-112 A	Agustín Menéndez Bonachea .....	Simón Reyes.
E-112 B	Félix González Lorenzo .....	Simón Reyes.
E-112 C	Conrado Guerra Guerra .....	Simón Reyes.
E-113	Raúl García Sánchez .....	Simón Reyes.

*Municipality of Jatibonico*

Instructor Enumerator .....Gabriel Fernández Valdés.

E-114	Arturo Noval Herrera .....	Arroyo Blanco.
E-115	Daniel González Carmona .....	General Veloso.
E-116	Andrés Rodríguez Guerra .....	General Veloso.
E-117	Esther Franco Conde .....	Jatibonico.
E-118	Ana Lozano García .....	Jatibonico.
E-119	Leonor Osorio Olivera .....	Jatibonico.
E-119 A	Abelardo Pérez Santos and .....	Jatibonico.
	Martín Zurbarano Almeida .....	
E-119 B	Domingo Mallea .....	Jatibonico.
E-119 C	Serafín Jiménez .....	Jatibonico.
E-120	Ricardo Escobio Castillo .....	Las Nuevas.
E-121	Domingo Mallea .....	San Felipe.
E-122	Serafín Jiménez Gómez .....	Victoria.

*Municipality of Morón*

Instructor Enumerator .....Luis M. Guerra de la Torre.

E-123	Ramón Pardo Jiménez .....	Caoba.
E-124	Ramón Barroto y Barroto .....	Caoba.
E-125	Andrés Pasoiro .....	Chambas.
E-125 A	Charles J. Jiménez .....	Chambas.
E-126	Antonio Acosta .....	Chambas.
E-127	Luis del Cueto .....	Cupeyes.
E-128	Diego Tintorero .....	Cupeyes.
E-129	José Baez Ramos .....	Este.
E-129 A	Ramón Borroto .....	Este.
E-130	Faustina Angulo Hernández .....	Este.
E-131	Pilar Leiva y Artilles .....	Oeste.
E-132	Guillermo de Oria y Pino .....	Oeste.
E-133	Rogelio Leiva .....	Guadalupe.
E-134	Ricardo Valdés .....	Guadalupe.
E-135	José Vázquez .....	Mabuya.
E-136	Máximo Fernández .....	Mabuya.
E-137	Carlos Jiménez .....	Marroquí.
E-138	Genaro Martínez y Espinosa .....	Marroquí.
E-139	Roberto Grandal Castilla .....	Ranchuelo.
E-140	Emilio Angulo Echemendía .....	Ranchuelo.
E-140 A	José Vázquez .....	Ranchuelo.
E-141	Manuel Seigle Comesañas .....	Punta Alegre.
E-142	Manuel Sorí Fajina .....	Punta Alegre.
E-143	Federico Grasso Alvarez .....	Santa Gertrudis.
E-143 A	Inocencio Millán .....	Tamarindo.
E-143 B	Francisco Baez Ramos .....	Tamarindo.
E-143 C	Roberto Pasos Pardo .....	Sandoval.
E-143 D	Gustavo Pérez Montes de Oca .....	Sandoval.
E-143 E	Merced Pérez Ramos .....	Sandoval.
E-143 F	Alvaro Córdova Palmero .....	Sandoval.
E-143 G	Elena Castañeda y Castañeda .....	Este y Oeste.
E-143 H	Ramón Pardo Jiménez .....	Santa Gertrudis.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.—Continued

## Municipality of Nuevitas

Instructor Enumerator .....Alberto Hernández Marrero.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
E-144	Eleodoro Bacallao .....	Alvaro Reynoso.
E-145	Rafael Morel Sancho .....	Lugareño.
E-146	Andrés Larrúa .....	Lugareño.
E-147	Miguel Vila .....	Lugareño.
E-148	Virgilio Casas Basulto .....	Redención.
E-148A	Rafael Morel Sancho .....	Redención.
E-149	Juana Agüero Vda. de De M .....	Primero, Segundo y Tercero.
E-150	América Morales Agüero .....	Primero, Segundo y Tercero.
E-151	Juan Bravo .....	Primero, Segundo y Tercero.
E-151A	Eleodoro Bacallao .....	Primero, Segundo y Tercero.
E-152	Juan Blanca .....	San Miguel.
E-153	Joaquín Agüero Garay .....	San Miguel.
E-154	Amado Agüero Cañizares .....	San Miguel.
E-155	Eladio Rodríguez Espinosa .....	Senado.
E-156	Enrique Pichardo Galano .....	Senado.
E-157	Cástor Muñiz Rojas .....	Senado.

## Municipality of Santa Cruz del Sur

Instructor Enumerator .....Eugenio E. Caragol.

E-158	Antonio Cruz Ruiz .....	Buenaventura.
E-159	Alberto Consuegra Montenegro .....	Buenaventura.
E-160	Fillberto Petit Flá .....	Curajalla.
E-161	Nicolás Hernández Montero .....	Doce Leguas.
E-162	Octavio Serrano Salaz .....	Junco.
E-163	Manuel Tía Roca .....	Junco.
E-164	Angel López Suárez .....	Guaicanamar.
E-165✓	Carlos de Guevara Betancourt .....	Guaicanamar.
E-166	Antonio Ramírez Sibelo .....	Guayabal.
E-167	Miguel A. Castillo Reinaldo .....	Guayabal.
E-168	Tirso Castillo Reinaldo .....	Guayabal.
E-169	Felipe Moncada Reinaldo .....	La Calzada.
E-170	Juana Castañón Fuerte .....	La Calzada.
E-171	María Abalos Xiqués .....	Playa Bonita.
E-172	Trinidad Cabrera Cordero .....	San Pedro.
E-173	Pablo Calderón Puig .....	Yaguabo.
E-174	Luis Palomino Quesada .....	

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## DISTRICT "F"

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

**Provincial Inspector** ..... José Portuondo Tamayo.  
Ricardo Navarro Ely.

*Office of the Inspector*

**Chief Clerk** ..... Antonio Aguila Hidalgo.  
Rodolfo Salcedo Bonastra.

**Sub-inspectors** ..... Rafael Valiente Hechavarría.  
Alfonso Rosell Fernández.  
Manuel Perea Valiente.  
Carlos Replado Delgado.  
Luis F. Badell Loperena.  
David Pérez Cortés.  
Tacito Bueno Hechavarría.  
Manuel J. Portuondo Rodríguez.  
Narciso Martí Mariño.  
Pedro Pablo Valiente.  
Romilio Arias.  
Emilio Mas.  
Rafael Iglesias.

**Clerks** ..... Generoso Fernández Bisval.  
Clarisa Walters.  
Carmen Baglietto García.  
Dolores Salcedo Bonastra.  
Justo Rodríguez Prado.  
Angelina Pando.  
Domingo Fernández.  
Rosa Osorio Olivera.  
Mariblanca Sabas Alomá.  
Isabel Calveche.  
Angeles Mrales.  
Elvira Asencio.  
Pedro M. Ferrer.  
Delia Téllez.  
Enrique Boix.  
Walfredo Portuondo.  
Leonor Osorio.  
Francisco Maspons.  
Manuel Martínez.  
Ramón Silva.  
Emilio Canedo.

**Interpreters** ..... Gerardo Eustaquio Fuertes.  
Alberto Plochet.  
Carlota Cadenas.  
Manuel Escolá.  
José Barreda Columbié.  
Pascual Maestre.  
Emilio Mas.  
José Querol.  
Angel de la Guardia.  
Henry Ridde.

**Typists** ..... Mariana Miranda.  
Carlos Manuel González.  
Manuel Palacios.

**Messengers** ..... Tomás Núñez.  
Rafael Miret Naranjo.

## ENUMERATORS

*Municipality of Alto Songo*

**Instructor Enumerator** ..... Dr. José R. Espino Paulino.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-1	Camilo Berenguer y Montes de Oca .....	Florida Blanca.
F-2	Mariano Bustamante y Junco .....	Florida Blanca.
F-3	Ricardo Fernández de León .....	Florida Blanca.
F-4	Ulpiano Castellanos Salazar .....	Jarahueca.
F-5	Demetrio Valenciano .....	Jarahueca.
F-6	Juan G. Tejera Jacomar .....	La Maya.
F-6A	Demetrio Valenciano .....	La Maya.
F-7	Juan Arrúe Morán .....	La Maya.
F-7A	Lucas Mejías .....	La Maya.
F-8	Buenaventura Caner Vázquez .....	La Maya.
F-8A	Lino Lachataignerais y Marzán .....	La Maya.
F-9	Rafael Isaac .....	La Sabana.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Alto Songo.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-10	José Vinent Mestre .....	La Sabana.
F-11	Abelardo Fernández y Ferrer and Gerónimo Carvajal y Musteller .....	Loma del Gato.
F-12	Lino Lachataignerai y Marzán .....	Loma del Gato.
F-13	Juan G. de Peralta y Grave de Peralta .....	Mayarí Arriba.
F-14	Lucas Mejías y Zamora .....	Mayarí Arriba.
F-15	Rafael Tamayo Paredes .....	Morón.
F-16	Lino Montañez y Ruiz .....	Morón.
F-17	Francisco Domínguez Grilián .....	Norte.
F-18	Manuel Valenciano .....	Norte.
F-18A	Juan G. de Peralta .....	Norte.
F-18B	Rafael García .....	Norte.
F-19	Eusebio Nápoles .....	Palenque.
F-20	José Mariño Cuvier .....	Palenque.
F-21	Enrique Durand Rizo .....	Palenque.
F-22	Dionisio Larrubia y Santiago .....	Socorro.
F-23	Félix Carmenate y Ochoa .....	Sur.
F-24	Andrés Chacón and Eusebio Nápoles .....	Sur.
F-24A	Demetrio Valenciano .....	Sur.
F-25	Francisco Díaz Mestre .....	Ti Arriba.
F-26	Alejo Deronceré y Rodríguez .....	Ti Arriba.
F-27	Rafael García .....	Ti Arriba.

*Municipality of Banes*

Instructor Enumerators .....Antonio Pino Santos,  
Manuel Riverón and  
Jorge Proenza Gordillo.  
Clerk .....Angélica Peña.

F-28	Oscar Rodríguez Aguilar .....	Angeles.
F-29	Dimas Abreu .....	Berros.
F-33	Jesús Mulet .....	Berros.
F-30	Eusebio Romero .....	Cañadón.
F-31	Pedro Aguillón .....	Cañadón.
F-32	Juan Betancourt .....	Canalito.
F-34	Francisca Pérez Clara .....	Este.
F-44	Angel Gómez .....	Este.
F-45	Octaviano Almaguel .....	Este.
F-35	José Pruna .....	Flores.
F-35A	José Bulté .....	Flores.
F-36	Parmenio Mayo .....	Mulas.
F-37	Crispín Guerrero .....	Mulas.
F-38	Faustino Mastrapa .....	Oeste.
F-39	Mariana Rodríguez Pérez .....	Oeste.
F-40	Francisco H. Burgos .....	Oeste.
F-41	Florencio Sánchez .....	Retrete.
F-42	Rosendo González .....	Río Seco.
F-43	Cándido Sánchez .....	Samá.
F-46	Miguel Planch Anaya .....	Veguitas y Duruthy.
F-47	Alfredo Cordovés .....	Yaguajay.

*Municipality of Baracoa*

Instructor Enumerator .....Alfredo Lores Navarro.

F-48	Ramón Rodríguez .....	Cabacú.
F-49	Manuel Piñó .....	Cabacú.
F-50	Rafael Masó .....	Duaba.
F-51	Decoroso Urgellés .....	Duaba.
F-52	Emilio Rosés .....	Gran Tierra.
F-53	Serapio Brocard .....	Guandao.
F-54	Aristides Laheus .....	Guandao.
F-55	Roberto Ferrer .....	Guandao.
F-56	Manuel Camejo .....	Güinlao.
F-57	Amador Legrá .....	Güinlao.
F-58	Olimpio Rodríguez .....	Jauco.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Baracoa.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-59	Ramón Matos Fuentes .....	Jauco.
F-60	Miguel Vila .....	Mariana.
F-61	Antonio Paz .....	Mariana.
F-62	Juan Bravo Rodríguez .....	Mariana.
F-63	Eliás Hernández .....	Montecristo.
F-64	Atilano Guzmán .....	Moa.
F-65	Francisco Matos Moreno .....	Nibujón.
F-66	Pablo Rodríguez .....	Quemados.
F-67	Buenaventura Mora .....	Sabana.
F-68	Manuel Sánchez .....	Sabanilla.
F-69	Francisco Hartman .....	Sabanilla.
F-70	Cayetano Noa .....	San Antonio.
F-71	Wenceslao Capote Matos .....	San Antonio.
F-72	Luis Frómata .....	San Antonio.
F-73	Francisco Conde .....	Sitio.
F-74	Pedro Escala .....	Toa.
F-75	Gustavo Rubio Navarro .....	Veguitas.
F-76	Rafael Huart .....	Velázquez.
F-77	Manuel Legrá .....	Velázquez.
F-78	Elpidio Soto .....	Verdientes.
F-79	José V. Salas .....	Imías.
F-79 A	Josefina Nicle .....	Matachín.
F-79 B	Marina Sánchez .....	Asunción.
F-79 C	Enrique Navarro .....	Playa.

*Municipality of Bayamo*

Instructor Enumerators ..... Ramón Fajardo Gamboa and  
Generoso Fernández.

F-80	Pablo Roget Samarra .....	Barrancas.
F-80 A	Miguel Izaguirre .....	Barrancas.
F-81	Andrés Otero .....	Julia.
F-81 A	Tomás Pérez Tamarit .....	Julia.
F-82	Francisco Tamayo .....	Bueycito.
F-83	Miguel Izaguirre .....	Bueycito.
F-84	Manuel Martínez Alemán .....	Bueycito.
F-85	Joaquín L. Vélez and Eduardo Massó Fabre .....	Cauto.
F-85 A	Narciso Vázquez .....	Cauto.
F-85 B	Juan Estrada .....	Cauto.
F-86	Federico Rodríguez .....	Cayamas.
F-86 A	José Ochoa .....	Cayamas.
F-87	Mary Milanés Vda. de Rodríguez .....	Cristo.
F-88	Dolores Alert Guerra and Ignacio Fonseca Núñez .....	Cristo.
F-88 A	Juventino Chacón and Vicente Caiñas .....	Cristo.
F-88 B	Ana Oduardo .....	Cristo.
F-89	Leandro Tamayo .....	Dátil.
F-97	Joaquín Sotero Tamayo .....	Dátil.
F-97 A	Manuel Martínez .....	Dátil.
F-90	Enrique Socarrás and Juan Tenreiro .....	Gulsa.
F-91	Ernesto Medina .....	Gulsa.
F-92	Ana Oduardo .....	Gulsa.
F-92 A	Eduardo Massó Fabrè .....	Arroyo Blanco.
F-93	Antonio Hernández .....	Guama.
F-94	Luis Quiteiro .....	Guama.
F-95	Rafael Fonseca Serrano .....	Horno.
F-95 A	Pedro Céspedes .....	Horno.
F-96	Pedro Céspedes .....	Horno.
F-98	Enrique Socarrás .....	La Sal.
F-99	Ramón Quesada Fonseca .....	La Sal.
F-100	Luis Yero Cruz and Eduardo Massó Fabrè .....	Laguna Blanca.
F-100 A	Juan Estrada .....	Laguna Blanca.
F-100 B	Alberto Carbonell .....	Laguna Blanca.
F-100 C	Narciso Vázquez .....	Laguna Blanca.
F-100 D	Ramón Silva .....	Laguna Blanca.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Bayamo.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-101	Angel Guevara .....	Laguna Blanca.
F-102	Rafaela Aguilera Vda de Planas .....	San Juan.
F-103	Mercedes Rodríguez Monroy and Vicente Cañas .....	San Juan.
F-103 A	Manuel Martínez .....	San Juan.
F-103 B	María Reyes Leyva .....	San Juan.
F-104	Clemencia Ortiz Briñones .....	Veguitas.
F-104 A	Manuel Matos .....	Veguitas.
F-105	Aurelio del Castillo .....	Veguitas.
F-106	Francisco Fonseca .....	Veguitas.

*Municipality of Campechuela*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Luis Grau Agüero.

F-107	Esperanza Cabrera .....	Cabecera.
F-108	Margarita Báez López .....	Cabecera.
F-109	Rosa Maleta Vda. de Portales .....	Cabecera.
F-110	Pedro Soler .....	Cabecera.
F-110 A	Eduardo Saborit .....	Cabecera.
F-111	José A. Escalona .....	Ceiba Hueca.
F-112	Jesús Naranjo .....	Ceiba Hueca.
F-113	José Reytor .....	Cieneguilla.
F-114	Angel Hernández Mesa .....	Cieneguilla.
F-115	Manuel González de la Rosa .....	La Gloria.
F-115 A	Ricardo Ramón .....	La Gloria.
F-116	Edmundo Moralo .....	San Ramón.
F-117	Eduardo Saborit .....	Taño.
F-118	Ricardo Ramón .....	Taño.

*Municipality of Caney*Instructor Enumerators ..... Emilio Chauvin Marsilly and  
Narciso Martí Mariño.

F-119	Juan Martín .....	Barajagua.
F-120	Mariblanca Sabas Alomá .....	Cabecera.
F-121	Aurora Rosell Fernández .....	Cristo.
F-122	Manuel Alvarez Ramos .....	Cristo.
F-123	Walfredo Portuondo Pino .....	Daiquirí.
F-124	Alberto Carbonell .....	Daiquirí.
F-125	Santiago Alvarez .....	Damayajabo.
F-126	Angel Goderiche .....	Damayajabo.
F-127	Rafael Quintana .....	Dos Bocas.
F-128	José Vázquez Rojas .....	Dos Bocas.
F-129	Luis Grajales .....	Guaninícum.
F-130	José A. Gells .....	Guaninícum.
F-131	Juan Hardí .....	Naranjos.
F-132	Pedro Almirall .....	Ramón de las Yaguas.
F-133	Juan M. Asencio .....	Ramón de las Yaguas.
F-134	Rafael Sarmiento .....	Ramón de las Yaguas.
F-135	Pedro González Alemán .....	Sevilla.
F-136	Gabriel Quintana .....	Zacatecas.

*Municipality of Cobre*

Instructor Enumerator ..... José Solá Blez.

F-137	José Niubó .....	Aserradero.
F-139	Domingo Silegas .....	Brazo de Cauto.
F-140	Victoriano Ramos .....	Botija.
F-141	Humberto Garriga .....	Caimanes.
F-142	Asterio Ulloa .....	Caimanes.
F-150	Agustín Beatón .....	Cambute.
F-150 A	Domingo Silegas .....	Cambute.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Cobre.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-150 B	Bruno Estrada .....	Cambute.
F-150 C	Ramón Silva .....	Cambute.
F-150 D	Alberto Plochet .....	Cambute.
F-151	Luis Medina Huguet .....	Cambute.
F-143	Santiago Valls .....	Central.
F-144	José Peláez Lambert .....	Central.
F-145	Domingo Zambrano .....	Dos Palmas.
F-146	Angelina Pando .....	Eremitaño.
F-138	Antonio Martínez .....	Guamá.
F-147	Bruno Estrada .....	Hongolosongo.
F-148	Estilito Bayard .....	Hongolosongo.
F-149	Carlos Pillot .....	Manacas.
F-149 A	Alberto Plochet .....	Manacas.
F-149 B	Domingo Silegas .....	Manacas.
F-152	Rafael Caraballo .....	Nima Nima.
F-153	Alberto Padró .....	Río Frío.
F-154	Luis Galindo .....	Río Frío.
F-155	José Sterling .....	Santa Rita.
F-156	Eladio Pérez .....	Santa Rita.

*Municipality of Gibara*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Fernando Munilla Durán.

F-157	Manuel Martínez González .....	Arroyo Blanco.
F-158	Eugenio García .....	Barriay.
F-159	José Hernández Fera .....	Barriay.
F-160	Antonio Parra .....	Barriay.
F-160 A	Fernando Pi Ferrer .....	Barriay.
F-161	Florencio Bauza Cabrera .....	Barriay.
F-161 A	Wenceslao Ferrer .....	Barriay.
F-162	Angel Aguilera .....	Blanquizal.
F-163	Hermenegildo Rodríguez .....	Bocas.
F-163 A	Enrique Parodi Pisonero .....	Bocas.
F-164	Fernando G. Longoria .....	Candelaria.
F-165	Félix Genísio .....	Cantimplora.
F-166	Pedro Sánchez Hernández .....	Cupeillas.
F-167	Eduardo Soberato .....	Fray Benito.
F-168	Francisco González Gómez .....	Fray Benito.
F-169	Manuel Acosta Cabrera .....	Fray Benito.
F-170	Amalia Leyva Balaguer .....	Norte.
F-171	María Elvira Álvarez Rubio .....	Norte.
F-172	Fernando Pi Rojas .....	Norte.
F-172 A	Carmen Vives Pi .....	Sur.
F-173	Natalia del Castillo .....	Sur.
F-174	Wenceslao Ferrer .....	Sur.
F-174 A	Fernando Piferrer .....	Palmita.
F-175	Elieser S. Gordillo .....	Potrerillos.
F-176	Manuel Alberti Serrano .....	Potrerillos.
F-177	Gumersindo Escalona .....	Potrerillos.
F-178	José Ramos Padró .....	Yabazón.
F-179	Pedro O. Lorenzo .....	Yabazón.
F-179 A	Antonio Proenza .....	Rabón.

*Municipality of Guantánamo*

Instructor Enumerators ..... José N. Mariño Santos,  
 Narciso Martí Mariño and  
 Narciso Vidal Gali.

Clerks ..... Pedro E. Campos and  
 Manuel Reina Castellanos.

F-180	Luciano Peguero .....	Arroyo Hondo.
F-180 A	Luis Gagnet .....	Arroyo Hondo.
F-180 B	Miguel Valiente .....	Arroyo Hondo.
F-181	José G. de Peralta .....	Arroyo Hondo.
F-181 A	Antonio Maldonado .....	Arroyo Hondo.
F-182	Ezequiel Romero .....	Bano.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Guantánamo.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-183	Caridad Grifán Isalgué .....	Bano.
F-184	Enrique Juárez .....	Bano.
F-185	Pascual Díaz .....	Baitiquiri.
F-185 A	Prisciliano Castellanos .....	Baitiquiri.
F-186	Rafael Díaz Bustillo and .....	Bayate.
	Domingo Dunand .....	
F-186 A	Carlos Dunand .....	Bayate.
F-187	Francisco Ruiz .....	Caimanera.
F-188	José Sánchez and .....	Camarones.
	Miguel Valiente .....	
F-189	Juan Esteva .....	Caridad.
F-190	Ernesto Mestre .....	Caridad.
F-191	Pascual Raymond .....	Casisey Abajo.
F-192	José Alvarez .....	Casisey Arriba.
F-193	Antonio Soto .....	Casimba.
F-194	José Blanco .....	Corralillo.
F-195	Antonio Maldonado .....	Cuatro Caminos.
F-196	Pedro P. Ferrand .....	Filipinas.
F-197	Mercedes Bustamante .....	Glorieta.
F-198	Agustín Pardo .....	Glorieta.
F-199	Albertina Thureaux .....	Glorieta.
F-200	Arturo N. Armesto .....	Glorieta.
F-201	Narciso Vidal .....	Gobierno.
F-202	Amalia Savón Cardona .....	Gobierno.
F-203	Genaro Hernández Suárez .....	Guaso.
F-203 A	Mauricio France .....	Guaso.
F-204	Eugenio Moreno .....	Guayabal.
F-204 A	Prisciliano Castellanos .....	Guayabal.
F-204 B	Juan Lecourtois .....	Guayabal.
F-205	Zoila Clavijo Romero .....	Hospital.
F-205 A	Sara Cabrera .....	Hospital.
F-206	Maria Iglesias .....	Hospital.
F-207	Matilde Clavijo .....	Hospital.
F-208	Bernardo Sánchez .....	Indios e Isleta.
F-209	Aurelio Palo Olivera .....	Jaibo Abajo.
F-210	Máximo Suárez .....	Las Lajas.
F-211	Ulpiano Olivares Galbán .....	Las Lajas.
F-212	Joaquín Guardia .....	Las Lajas.
F-213	José R. Ochoa and .....	Macuriges.
	Pedro Hernández .....	
F-214	Angel Muñoz .....	Macuriges.
F-214 A	Eduardo Hernández .....	Macuriges.
F-215	Juan Martí .....	Mercado.
F-216	Antonio Beruf and .....	Mercado.
	José Doucurnay .....	
F-217	José Doucurnay .....	Ocujaí.
F-218	Francisco Lamotte .....	Palma de San Juan.
F-219	Eusebio Borges .....	Jamaica.
F-231	Cornelio Goire Goire .....	Jamaica.
F-231 A	Cástulo Murgada .....	Jamaica.
F-220	José O. Jústiz .....	Palmar.
F-251	Eligio Manfugaz .....	Palmar.
F-222	Georgina Thureaux .....	Parroquia.
F-223	José Borges and .....	Parroquia.
	Caridad Guerra .....	
F-224	Enrique Mola and .....	Parroquia.
	Sara Cabrera .....	
F-225	Caridad Guerra .....	Rastro.
F-226	Santiago Martí .....	Río Seco.
F-226 A	Cornelio Goire .....	Río Seco.
F-227	Teobaldo Polanco .....	Río Seco.
F-227 A	Luis Jiménez .....	Río Seco.
F-227 B	Félix Salazar .....	Río Seco.
F-227 C	Eduardo Hernández .....	Río Seco.
F-227 D	Pascual Raymond .....	Río Seco.
F-228	Mauricio France .....	San Andrés.
F-229	José Siré Cobián .....	San Andrés.
F-230	Rafael Manfugaz .....	Signal.
F-232	Rosendo Castillo Moya .....	Tiguabos.
F-232 A	Aurelio Palo Olivares .....	Tiguabos.
F-233	Félix Delgado .....	Tiguabos.
F-234	Gerardo Ruiz .....	Tiguabos.
F-234 A	José Siré .....	Tiguabos.



*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Guantánamo.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-234 B	José Siré Cobián .....	Tiguabos.
F-234 C	Caridad de Megret .....	Tiguabos.
F-235	Daniel González Rojas .....	Vínculo.
F-236	Joaquín Cayón Poyes .....	Vínculo.
F-236 A	José Blanco .....	Vínculo.
F-237	Hipólito León .....	Yateras.
F-238	Alberto Sosa .....	Yateras.

*Municipality of Holguín*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Manuel Silva.  
 Clerk ..... José Silva Pulg.

F-239	Antonio Echevarría .....	Aguarás.
F-240	Miguel Iglesias and Rafael Naranjo .....	Aguas Claras
F-241	Rafael Baster .....	Aguas Claras.
F-242	Alfredo Vidal Rodríguez .....	Alcalá.
F-242 A	Constantino Pérez and Alfredo Vidal Rodríguez .....	Alcalá.
F-243	Feliciano Zaldivar .....	Alcalá.
F-244	Miguel A. Luque .....	Antilla.
F-245	Maximino Pérez del Villar .....	Arroyo Blanco del Sur.
F-246	Francisco Tarragó .....	Auras.
F-247	Rafael Naranjo .....	Auras.
F-248	Alberto Santiesteban .....	Báguano.
F-248 A	Juan Díaz .....	Bijarú.
F-249	Arsenio Marrero .....	Bijarú.
F-250	José Zaldivar .....	Bijarú.
F-252	Jaime Muñoz and Miguel García Fera .....	Santa Rita.
F-252 A	Benjamín Guerrero .....	Santa Rita.
F-252 B	Miguel García Fera .....	Santa Rita.
F-253	Elpidio Artigas .....	Cacocúm.
F-253 A	Miguel Almaguér .....	Cacocúm.
F-254	Jaime Muñoz .....	Cacocúm.
F-255	Manuel Pérez del Villar .....	Cacocúm.
F-256	Ladislao Fera Vives .....	Calderón.
F-257	Eulalio Alvarez .....	Calderón.
F-258	Laudino Ruiz .....	Camazán.
F-259	Ramón Obregón .....	Cabezuelas.
F-255 A	Maximino P. del Villar .....	Cauto del Cristo.
F-255 B	Julio Agullera .....	Cauto del Cristo.
F-260	Juan A. Leyva .....	Corralito.
F-261	Manuel Sarmiento .....	Corralito.
F-262	Adalberto Nonell .....	Cruces de Jurnio.
F-263	Fernando Baster .....	Damián.
F-250 A	José Zaldivar .....	Deleyte.
F-251	Feliciano Zaldivar .....	Deleyte.
F-251 A	Ramón Alvarez .....	Deleyte.
F-264	Eduardo Cordero .....	Guabasiabo.
F-265	Eduardo Maldonado .....	Guirabo.
F-266	Rafael Iglesias .....	Guayabal.
F-267	Juan Díaz Tamayo .....	Haticos del Purial.
F-268	Crescencio Torres .....	La Aguada.
F-269	Pablo Acosta .....	Las Calabazas.
F-270	Gardo González .....	Las Calabazas.
F-270 A	José Ruiz Carrasco .....	Las Calabazas.
F-271	Antonio Reyes .....	La Cuaba.
F-272	Reinero Ochoa .....	La Palma.
F-273	Miguel Reyes .....	La Rioja.
F-274	Manuel Carballo .....	La Rioja.
F-275	José Alsina .....	Managuaco.
F-276	Armando Calzadilla .....	Melones.
F-277	Antonio Silva .....	Norte.
F-278	José Pulg Rodríguez .....	Norte.
F-279	Manuel S. Pulg .....	Norte.
F-280	María Rodríguez Sao .....	Norte.
F-281	Luis Curbelo Cabrera .....	Norte.
F-283	Armando González .....	Omaja.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

## Municipality of Holguín.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-283 A	Eduardo Cordero .....	Omaja.
F-284	Edmundo Mastrapa .....	Purnio.
F-285	Buenaventura Velázquez .....	San Agustín.
F-286	Atilano Alvarez .....	San Agustín.
F-287	Ramón Obregón .....	San Agustín.
F-289	Ramón Parra .....	San Andrés.
F-290	Victor J. Diaz .....	San Andrés.
F-291	Manuel Ochoa .....	Sao Arriba.
F-292	Santiago Fuentes .....	Sao Arriba.
F-293	Constantino Pérez .....	Sao Arriba.
F-294	Andrés Diaz .....	San Juan.
F-295	Generoso Guevara .....	San Lorenzo.
F-301 A	Arsenio Marrero .....	San Jerónimo.
F-301 B	José M. Lojo .....	San Jerónimo.
F-301 C	Alfredo Vidal Rodríguez .....	San Jerónimo.
F-301 D	José García .....	San Jerónimo.
F-254 A	Joaquín Miranda .....	San Francisco.
F-254 B	Obdulio Sánchez .....	San Francisco.
F-254 C	Manuel Almaguer .....	San Francisco.
F-254 D	Narciso Martí .....	San Francisco.
F-254 E	Manuel Aguilera .....	San Francisco.
F-254 F	Manuel Aguilera .....	San Francisco.
F-296	Clotilde Betancourt .....	Sur.
F-297	Isabel Domínguez .....	Sur.
F-298	Concepción Luque .....	Sur.
F-299	María Velázquez .....	Sur.
F-282	Caridad Rubio de Gálvez .....	Sur.
F-300	Jesús Borrego .....	Tacamara.
F-301	José García .....	Tacajó.
F-302	Eduardo Aguilera Ochoa .....	Tasajeras.
F-303	Antonio Hechevarría .....	Tasajeras.
F-303 A	Angel García .....	Tasajeras.
F-304	Ladislao Peria y Alonso .....	Uñas.
F-305	Primitivo San Juan .....	Uñas.
F-306	José Ruiz Carrasco .....	Uñitas.
F-307	Benigno Bouzá .....	Velazco.
F-308	Miguel Heredia .....	Velazco.
F-309	Pedro Zayas .....	Yareyal.
F-310	Manuel Almaguer .....	Yayal.

## Municipality of Jiguaní

Instructor Enumerator ..... Dr. Luis Aguilar Almeida.

F-311	Demetrio Barcaz .....	Babiney.
F-312	Celestino Quesada .....	Babiney.
F-313	Antonio Mendoza .....	Baire.
F-314	Prudencio Quesada .....	Baire.
F-315	José M. Núñez .....	BiJagual.
F-315 A	Prudencio Quesada .....	BiJagual.
F-315 B	Ramón Silva Adán .....	BiJagual.
F-316	Eligio Fonseca Mendoza .....	Los Negros.
F-316 A	Manuel L. Espinosa .....	Los Negros.
F-317	Francisco Cámara .....	Maffo.
F-318	Antonio Sierra Rondón .....	Maffo.
F-319	Manuel L. Espinosa .....	Rihito.
F-321	Angel Corrales .....	Santa Rita.
F-322	Carlos Pantoja .....	Santa Rita.
F-320	Felipe Ledea .....	La Villa.
F-323	Constantino Pérez .....	La Villa.
F-324	Arsenio Moreno .....	La Villa.
F-325	Antonio Barrueco .....	La Villa.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Manzanillo*

Instructor Enumerator ..... José Puebla.  
 Clerks ..... Tomás Leiva and  
   Fermín Masquiarán.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-326	Fermín Masquiarán and .....}	Primero.
	José Vigas .....}	
F-327	Julio Estrada C. ....	Primero.
F-328	María García Alarcón .....	Segundo.
F-329	María Adams Ramírez .....	Segundo.
F-330	Josefa Somosa .....	Tercero.
F-331	Luisa Bertot Massó .....	Tercero.
F-332	Horacio Fernández Morales .....	Tercero.
F-333	Dolores Borrás Figueredo .....	Cuarto.
F-334	Amada Valdés Guerra .....	Cuarto.
F-335	Marina Lastra .....	Cuarto.
F-336	Enrique Almunia .....	Quinto.
F-337	Antonio López Chávez .....	Quinto.
F-338	Rafael Espinosa Fabre .....	Sexto.
F-339	Juan Bello Quesada .....	Sexto.
F-340	Enrique Vidal Chávez .....	Sexto.
F-341	Enrique Santiesteban .....	Sexto.
F-342	Francisco Antúnez Quesada .....	Blanquízal.
F-343	Agustín Coll Tamayo .....	Blanquízal.
F-344	Luis Felipe Rodríguez .....	El Caño.
F-351	José Román Núñez .....	El Cano.
F-345	Luis A. Frías .....	Calicito.
F-346	Eutimio Puebla .....	Canabacoa.
F-349	Arnaldo Bue .....	Ceiba Caridad.
F-350	Enrique Henríquez .....	Congo.
F-352	Adolfo Figueredo .....	El Pílon.
F-353	Pascual Cantero .....	El Pílon.
F-354	Agustín Santiesteban .....	El Pílon.
F-354 A	José Calas Núñez .....	El Pílon.
F-354 B	José Bazán .....	El Pílon.
F-354 C	José Rovira .....	El Pílon.
F-355	Juan Chávez .....	El Remate.
F-356	José Pérez .....	Jibacoa.
F-348	José Calas Núñez .....	Jibacoa.
F-357	Rafael Massó .....	Palmas Altas.
F-358	Tomás Alba .....	Purial.
F-359	José Troyano Pi .....	Purial.
F-360	Jaime Drets Valdés .....	Tranquilidad.
F-361	José Agullera .....	Yara.
F-362	Martín Benítez Benítez .....	Yara.
F-363	Domingo Maza Brizuala .....	Yara.
F-364	José R. Rosabal .....	Zarzal.
F-365	Rafael Caiñas Saunmell .....	Zarzal.
F-347	Andrés Pi Ramírez .....	Zarzal.
F-365 A	Norberto Santiesteban .....	Media Luna.
F-365 B	Braulio Manales .....	Media Luna.
F-365 C	Victor Silva .....	Media Luna.
F-365 D	Manuel Pajardo .....	Media Luna.
F-365 E	Antonio Infante .....	Vicana.
F-365 F	Manuel Infante .....	Vicana.

*Municipality of Mayarí*

Instructor Enumerator ..... Rosendo Torrents Moreno.

F-366	Antonio Casaus Sánchez .....	Barajagua.
F-367	Nicolás Abreu Méndez .....	Barajagua.
F-367 A	Andrés Salinas .....	Barajagua.
F-367 B	Emilio Torrents .....	Barajagua.
F-367 C	Alberto Piochet .....	Barajagua.
F-367 D	Manuel Escalona .....	Barajagua.
F-367 E	Rafael Rodríguez .....	Barajagua.
F-367 F	Ramón Puchades .....	Barajagua.
F-367 G	Generoso Fernández .....	Barajagua.
F-368	Andrés Salinas .....	Birán.
F-369	Juan B. Granda .....	Birán.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

## Municipality of Mayarí.—Continued

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-370	Emilio Sirias González .....	Birán.
F-371	Aquino Lovayna .....	Cabonico.
F-372	Arcadio Leyte Vidal .....	Chavaleta Norte.
F-373	Francisco Flor Artilles .....	Chavaleta Norte.
F-374	Carlos Mekins .....	Chavaleta Norte.
F-375	Miguel A. Tamayo .....	Chavaleta Sur.
F-376	Ignacio Ramírez .....	Guayabo.
F-377	Emilio Torrents .....	Juan Vicente.
F-378	Bartolomé Tur García .....	Juan Vicente.
F-379	Calmerio Tur García and Alfredo G. Herrera .....	Juan Vicente.
F-380	Ramón Silva .....	Mateo Sánchez.
F-381	Clodomiro Jardines .....	Mateo Sánchez.
F-382	Celiano Sigarreta .....	Punta de Tabaco.
F-383	Gloria Sigarreta .....	Punta de Tabaco.
F-383 A	Arcadio Leyte Vidal .....	Punta de Tabaco.
F-384	Esteban Mejías .....	Río Frio.
F-385	Alfredo G. Herrera .....	Río Frio.
F-386	Francisco Molina .....	Saetía.
F-387	Luis Vicens Samada .....	Santa Isabel.
F-388	Silvino Griñán .....	Santa Isabel.
F-389	Prudencio Jardines .....	Santa Isabel.
F-389 A	Jesús Núñez .....	Cajimaya.
F-389 B	Ana Gertrudis Portuondo .....	San Gregorio Norte.
F-389 C	Rosendo M. Torrens .....	San Gregorio Sur.

## Municipality of Niquero

Instructor Enumerator .....Jaime Santiesteban Rodríguez.

F-390	María Ramírez .....	Norta.
F-390 A	Narcisa Muñoz León .....	Norte.
F-391	Rafael Espinosa Garcés .....	Sur.
F-391 A	Narcisa Muñoz León .....	Sur.
F-392	Juan Montano .....	Jagua.
F-392 A	José Bello and Santiago Pérez Montano .....	Jagua.
F-393	Santiago Pérez Montano .....	Sevilla.
F-394	José Bello .....	Platanito.
F-395	Aristides Ferral .....	Belle.
F-395 A	Miguel Reyes León .....	Gorito.
F-395 B	Castor Bohan .....	Gorito.
F-395 C	Luis Ceruto .....	Gorito.
F-395 D	Amado Fonseca .....	Gorito.

## Municipality of Palma Soriano

Instructor Enumerator .....Rafael Mestre Díaz.

F-396	Angel Peralta .....	Alto Cedro.
F-397	Vicente Fiol .....	Alto Cedro.
F-409	Miguel Fernández Carrazana .....	Alto Cedro.
F-410	Antono Sigas Pérez .....	Alto Cedro.
F-411	Alfredo Arocha .....	Alto Cedro.
F-398	Farmenio Ponce .....	Caney del Sitio.
F-399	Carlos Ríos .....	Caney del Sitio.
F-401	Samuel Rivas .....	Concepción.
F-402	Juan G. Meléndez .....	Concepción.
F-403	Cristóbal Puig .....	Concepción.
F-403 A	Samuel Rivas .....	Concepción.
F-404	Salvador Reytor .....	Cuchillas.
F-405	Dolores Fiol .....	Cuchillas.
F-406	José Villafañá .....	Cuchillas.
F-406 A	Salvador Reytor .....	Cuchillas.
F-406 B	Mannuel Barreras .....	Cuchillas.
F-407	Magin Puig Mir .....	Dorados.
F-408	Juan Gualberto Vázquez .....	Dorados.
F-412	Armando H. Atié .....	Guaninao.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Palma Soriano.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-413	Manuel García Martínez .....	Guaninao.
F-414	Luis Jiménez .....	Juan Barón.
F-415	Félix Salazar .....	Juan Barón.
F-415 A	Manuel García Martínez .....	Juan Barón.
F-416	Miguel Fontané .....	Palmarito.
F-417	Abraham Estrada .....	Palmarito.
F-417 A	Alfredo Arocha .....	Palmarito.
F-400	Juan M. Jústiz .....	Palmarito.
F-400 A	Juan G. Meléndez .....	Palmarito.
F-418	Pedro Benítez Franco .....	Remanganaguas.
F-419	Rafael Pérez Bermúdez .....	Remanganaguas.
F-420	Antonio Martínez .....	San Leandro.
F-421	Miguel Fernández Ochoa .....	San Ramón.
F-422	Gabriel Roque .....	Santa Filomena.
F-422 A	Amelia Abril .....	Sur.
F-422 B	María Josefa Puig Arias .....	Sur.
F-422 C	Rosa Vázquez .....	Norte.
F-422 D	América Pérez .....	Norte.
F-422 E	Angeles Olivera .....	Norte.

*Municipality of Puerto Padre*

Instructor Enumerators ..... Leopoldo Pereda Aldama.  
 Antonio Lluch and  
 Dr. Oscar Maggi Requena.  
 Clerk ..... Rosa de la Rosa.

F-423	Serafín Báez .....	Alfonso.
F-424	Pablo Sánchez and .....	Alfonso.
	José Ramón Zaldivar .....	
F-425	Alberto Canet .....	Alfonso.
F-426	Cornelio Vasconcelos .....	Chaparra.
F-427	Leonel Torrejón .....	Chaparra.
F-428	Juan Gregori .....	Chaparra.
F-429	Carlos Perera and .....	Chaparra.
	Segundo Montiel .....	
F-430	Segundo Montiel .....	Chaparra.
F-431	Fermín del Valle .....	Delicias.
F-431 A	Leonel Torrejón .....	Delicias.
F-431 B	Bonifacio Leyva .....	Delicias.
F-432	Rafael González .....	Estrada Palma.
F-433	Aurelio Maceo .....	La Lima.
F-433 A	Luis Pérez García .....	La Lima.
F-433 B	Joaquín Bello .....	La Lima.
F-434	Miguel Torres .....	Maniabón.
F-435	Rosa de la Rosa .....	Norte.
F-436	Lino Pedroso .....	Norte.
F-436 A	Pablo Sánchez .....	Norte.
F-437	Dolores Laiffita .....	Sur.
F-438	Luis Guide .....	Sur.
F-439	Antonio Rodríguez López .....	San Manuel.
F-440	Joaquín Bello .....	San Manuel.
F-441	Bonifacio Leyeva .....	San Manuel.
F-442	José Rueda .....	Santa María.
F-442 A	Fermín del Valle .....	Santa María.
F-443 A	José Vega Silva .....	Santa María.
F-443	Manuel Lozano .....	Vedado.
F-444	José Virelles and .....	Vedado.
	Pablo Sánchez .....	
F-444 A	Serafín Báez .....	Vedado.
F-445	Victoriano Lelva .....	Yarey.
F-445 A	Luis Guide .....	Yarey.
F-445 B	Antonio Rodríguez .....	Yarey.
F-446	Felipe Ferrando .....	Yaya.
F-447	Enrique Alvarez .....	Yaya.
F-448	Aurelio García and .....	Yaya.
	Felipe Ferrando .....	
F-449	Norberto González .....	Yaya.

## Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

## Municipality of Sagua de Tánamo

Enumerador Instructor .....Mariano Oliver Lerma.

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-450	José Ravillero .....	Bazán.
F-451	Fernando Toll .....	Bazán.
F-452	Américo Quevedo .....	Esterón.
F-453	José Rignach Pereda .....	Juan Díaz.
F-454	Eladio Velázquez .....	Miguel.
F-455	Luis Cerver .....	Cananovas.
F-460	José Domínguez .....	Cananovas.
F-466	Esteban Columbié .....	Catalina.
F-467	Jesús M. Llorente .....	Catalina.
F-468	Ignacio Boladeros .....	Pueblo.
F-469	Quinideo Garcell .....	Zabala.
F-460 A	Carlos M. Crosa .....	Barrederas.
F-460 B	Generoso Pérez .....	Sitio.

## Municipality of San Luis

Instructor Enumerator .....José Paglieri Norma.

F-461	Elpidio Carbó .....	Dos Caminos.
F-462	Miguel Rojo .....	Dos Caminos.
F-463	Jesús Portales .....	Dos Caminos.
F-464	Manuel Ferreiro Cabrera .....	La Luz.
F-465	Damián Carballoso .....	Majaguabo.
F-466 A	Ramón Pupo Pupo .....	Majaguabo.
F-466 B	Damián Carballoso .....	Majaguabo.
F-467	Tirso Alvarez Pérez .....	Monte Dos Leguas.
F-468	Felipe Chávez Santos .....	Monte Dos Leguas.
F-468 A	Guillermo Musteller and Tirso Alvarez .....	Monte Dos Leguas.
F-469	Carmen Paglier y Cordero .....	San Luis.
F-470	María C. Carbó Montañés .....	San Luis.
C-471	Rosa Armas de Trompeta .....	San Luis.
F-472	Pilar León Ferrer .....	San Luis.
F-473	Ramón Puchades .....	San Luis.
F-474	José Estín Valdés .....	San Luis.

## Municipality of Santiago de Cuba

Instructor Enumerator .....Daniel Serra Navas.  
 Clerks .....Concepción Lafuente,  
 Rafael Rodríguez and  
 Juan Quintana.

F-475	Carmen Baglietto García .....	Belén.
F-476	Angel de Moya Portuondo .....	Belén.
F-477	Luis Borde Nario .....	Belén.
F-478	Mariano Corona García .....	Belén.
F-479	Cecilia Abad .....	Belén.
F-480	Alberto Cutié Anaya .....	Belén.
F-481	Mariano Cadenas .....	Belén.
F-482	Carlos Sales Ferrer .....	Caimanes.
F-483	Ana Clotilde Miniet Yero .....	Catedral.
F-484	Leonor Tamayo Paredes .....	Catedral.
F-485	Oscar Ribeaux .....	Catedral.
F-486	Juan Cortés González .....	Catedral.
F-487	Juan Quintana Vidal .....	Catedral.
F-488	Tomás A. Ortíz Altamira .....	Dajao.
F-488 A	Domingo Fernández .....	Dajao.
F-488 B	Concepción Lafuente .....	Dajao.
F-489	Nicolás Carbonell Forest .....	Dajao.
F-496	Hermilio Lorté Villalón .....	Dajao.
F-497	José González González .....	Dajao.
F-497 A	Nicolás Carbonell .....	Dajao.
F-498	José María Duany .....	Dajao.
F-490	María Catalina Rodríguez .....	Cayo Smith.
F-491	Manuela Román Fazas .....	Cristo.

*Enumeration districts and enumerators of the census of 1919.—Continued*

## PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.—Continued

*Municipality of Santiago de Cuba.—Continued*

Districts	ENUMERATORS	Barrios
F-492	Carlos M. Agüero .....	Cristo.
F-493	Rodolfo Moller Mascaró .....	Cristo.
F-494	Romillo Arias Gutiérrez .....	Cristo.
F-495	Justo Rodríguez del Prado .....	Cristo.
F-499	Maria T. Miranda Castillo .....	Dolores.
F-500	Eloisa Asencio Manuitt .....	Dolores.
F-501	Pilar Diez .....	Dolores.
F-502	Angeles Díaz Mestre .....	Dolores.
F-503	Elvira Marbán Presas .....	Dolores.
F-504	Noelia Pérez Benitez .....	Dolores.
F-505	Isabel Calvache Dorado .....	Dolores.
F-506	Pedro M. Ferrer .....	Dolores.
F-507	Telmo Domínguez and Francisco Maspons .....	Dolores.
F-508	Alberto Plochet .....	Lagunas.
F-508 A	Noelia Pérez .....	Lagunas.
F-508 B	Mariano Corona .....	Lagunas.
F-509	Modesto Soler Robert .....	Lagunas.
F-509 A	Noelia Pérez .....	Lagunas.
F-509 B	Dallia Avia .....	Lagunas.
F-509 C	Rafael Rodríguez .....	Lagunas.
F-510	Rafael Rodríguez .....	Lagunas.
F-511	Francisco Maspons Wilson .....	Lagunas.
F-512	Caridad Balbuena Giro .....	Lagunas.
F-515	Altagracia Serret López .....	Santo Tomás.
F-514	Angeles Morales Carvajal .....	Santo Tomás.
F-515	Altagracia Seerret López .....	Santo Tomás.
F-516	Leoncio Alayón Gallón .....	Santo Tomás.
F-517	Enrique Boix .....	Santo Tomás.
F-518	Angeles de Moya Rosell .....	Santo Tomás.
F-519	Nicolás Valverde Basco .....	Santo Tomás.
F-520	Delia Tellez .....	Trinidad.
F-521	Leopoldina Bode Vda. de San Martín .....	Trinidad.
F-522	Rosa Osorio Olivera .....	Trinidad.
F-523	Domingo Fernández Chacón .....	Trinidad.
F-524	Miguel A. Miyares Cacatús .....	Trinidad.
F-525	Manuel Hourruitiner Asencio .....	Trinidad.
F-526	Dallia Avia .....	Trinidad.

*Municipality of Victoria de las Tunas*

Instructor Enumerators ..... Angel Licea Rivero and  
Juan Maestre González.

F-527	Antonio Infante Rojas .....	Antonio Machado.
F-528	Ramón Ferrer Berzen .....	Arenas.
F-528 A	Reynerio Rodríguez .....	Arenas.
F-528 B	Manuel Matamoros .....	Arenas.
F-529	José Martínez .....	Cauto del Paso.
F-530	Armando Lastre .....	Cauto del Paso.
F-531	Francisco Vilhoeh Leyva .....	Cuaba.
F-532	Vicente Parra .....	Cuaba.
F-533	Félix Conrado Rosell .....	Curana.
F-533 A	Félix Conrado .....	Curana.
F-534	Nicolás Suárez .....	Curana.
F-535	Manuel Matamoros .....	Dumañuecos.
F-535 A	Pablo Suquet Sánchez .....	Dumañuecos.
F-535 B	Vicente Parra .....	Dumañuecos.
F-545	Fernando Reelo Pascual .....	Dumañuecos.
F-536	Santiago Gómez Ricardo .....	Caisimú.
F-537	Rafael Pérez Bonachea .....	Jobabo.
F-537 A	Santiago Gómez .....	Jobabo.
F-538	Armando Lastre .....	Manatí.
F-539	Carlos Escalante .....	Ojo de Agua.
F-540	Reynerio Rodríguez Olazábal .....	Oriente.
F-540 A	Antonio Infante Rojas .....	Oriente.
F-541	Manuel Espinosa .....	Palmarito.
F-542	Jesús Fernández .....	Playuelas.
F-543	Jesús Fernández González .....	Playuelas.
F-544	Américo Caballero Yero .....	San José de la Plata.
F-546	Cecilia García González .....	Tunas Primero.
F-547	Gloria Carballo y Zamora .....	Tunas Primero.
F-548	Beatriz Pérez .....	Tunas Segundo.
F-549	Mariano Lerma Agüero .....	Tunas Segundo.

# REPORTS OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTORS

## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF PINAR DEL RIO

*Pinar del Río, January 15th, 1920.*

*Director General of the Census.*

Havana.

Sir:

Upon my appointment as provincial inspector of Pinar del Río, I proceeded to that city on August 7th, 1919, and my first task was to find an office, which I located at No. 99 Recreo Street. I secured the furniture and other articles needed in the office from several of the Governmental offices, such as the Treasury, Superintendent of Schools, Bureau of Forestry and Mines, and the Provincial Electoral Board, whose chiefs offered me anything I needed. The next day, August 8th, the office of the Provincial Inspection was opened and the secretary of the office and messenger were appointed and entered upon their duties.

I then began to select the instructor enumerators for each municipality, the dividing of the province into districts of enumeration, and the examination of enumerators, all according to the instructions I had received.

On August 12th, the Assessor and Chief Inspector visited this office and instructed the instructor enumerators, who had been especially convened for this purpose.

Between the 12th and 20th of August, the instructor enumerators were instructed and sent to their respective municipalities, the limits of the 263 districts of enumeration were determined, and the enumerators appointed, so that this province was ready to begin the enumeration of the population on the first day of September, notwithstanding the great obstacles that had to be overcome.

On September 15th, the day of the Census, the enumeration began throughout all the province, and was practically finished on October 25th, except for some few districts which terminated on October 30th. Some additional districts were created in order to finish on time and which raised the total number to 274.

Generally speaking, the enumeration was made without any great trouble and in a satisfactory manner. Some few difficulties of minor importance were overcome quickly when this Inspection requested instructions from the Direction General, which in a clear way explained the duties of each one in the development of his work.

The data utilized for the formation of the districts of enumeration, beside that received from the Direction General, were secured from the mayors of the respective municipalities, and although not complete, were sufficient to enable us to mark the boundaries of the districts of enumeration.

The selection of enumerators was made from the applications received and from letters of introduction from persons of known standing. This selection involved no unusual difficulties although some incompetent persons attempted to coerce their appointments.

My personal experience in the execution of the Census Law has lead me to



the conclusion that it is acceptable, and I encountered no difficulties in its application except the short time in which it was necessary to realize the work and to obtain the necessary data to enable me to outline the districts of enumeration.

The personnel of this office was augmented by three sub-inspectors two clerks, and one typist, and with this force this Inspection examined and revised the census cards, form 1, and voting cards, form 2-a. By November 5th, all the census cards had been checked and forwarded to the Direction General, including more than 261,000. Immediately the revision of the voting cards began and such as contained errors were returned to the instructors for rectification. This work was completed in November, and early in December all the voting cards were sent to the Direction General. The balance of December was occupied in correcting the errors noted in the voting cards by the Direction General, in the payment of the enumerators, the returning of supplies, and the general liquidation of this office.

The progress of this province in all its different aspects—industrial, commercial, educational, etc., is eminently satisfactory.

The prosperity of some municipalities of this province can be seen in the sugar and mining business as well as the development in the schools for primary education.

The superintendent of schools in this province is assisted by a technical expert and five district inspectors. The total number of teachers was 677 in 1919 as compared with 404 in 1907, or an increase of 273. The number of scholars registered in these schools for the year 1919-20 was 32,245, as compared with 20,957 in 1907, or an increase of 11,288. The daily attendance of the public schools was 23,950 in 1919, as compared with 14,918 in 1907, or an increase of 9,032. In 1919, the daily attendance was 75% of the pupils registered, whereas the equivalent percentage in 1907 was 71, indicating an increase in percentage of school attendance of 4.

There has also been created a Normal School for Teachers, which is now in its third year and which will supply the future teachers of the province.

Among the new industries in this province which have marked a new era of progress is the Cuban Portland Cement Company located in Mariel. Great copper mines are found in this province, among them the "Matahambre" in the barrio of its name, with 650 employees, and "Concepción" in the barrio of Las Pozas, with 200 employees exclusive of the employees of the office. The ore from this latter mine is the richest in the world, and has been classified by United States geologists as *the only one of its class*, due to the quantity and quality of its rich copper veins.

The manufacture of sugar by the mills "Lincoln" at Artemisa, "La Francia" at Palacios and "Galofre" at San Juan y Martínez, has given a great prosperity to these municipalities.

No new asylums or hospitals have been built since 1907, although the old hospital "San Isidro" which is now called "Raimundo Menocal" has been remodeled and is in an excellent condition. The "San Rafael" hospital at Guanajay is the only other hospital in the province. A small asylum for old folks, with a capacity of from 40 to 50, is in the farm "La Matilde." This farm was donated by a philanthropist, and now is under the management of Sisters of Charity. It is maintained by individual contributions and receives no aid from the Government.

There is also a public kitchen called "Ofelia", established by Mrs. Ofelia Rodríguez de Herrera, where sufficient food for a day can be secured for the sum of ten cents.

I submit below a report of the different municipalities:

*Mantua.*—From 1907 to date, no new centers of population have been created in this municipality, nor have any new industries been established, and the few industries which existed in 1907 have all gone out of existence. The commerce and

industry have greatly decreased, and the amount of taxes is growing smaller each year.

*Guane*.—This municipality submits the following table showing the business conditions of 1919, as compared with 1907:

	1907	1919
Provision and clothing stores .....	139	108
Hotels and cafés .....	14	11
Docks .....	3	2
Saw mills .....	3	2
Warehouses .....	2	2
Brick works .....	10	1
Quarries .....		2
Coal yards .....		12

*San Juan y Martínez*.—Commerce in this municipality has increased very slowly, and industry but little more. An electric plant and an ice factory have been built in the town, and a sugar mill in the barrio of Martínez. This municipality is prosperous, and the outlook for the harvest is very good.

*San Luis*.—The increase of commerce and industry in this municipality has been practically nothing, and consists of only one tobacco leaf stripping house. In 1907, the taxes collected amounted to \$2,606.05, and at present to \$2,897.00. No centers of population have been created, and the population has been decreased by the emigration to the sugar fields of Vuelta Arriba, where the wages are more attractive.

*Viñales*.—Since 1907, a highway uniting Pinar del Río with Puerto Esperanza has been constructed, which has slightly increased the industry and commerce of this municipality. Before this, all transportation was by mule-back and now wagons and motor trucks have lowered the cost. The National Bank of Cuba has recently established a branch in this city.

*Cabañas*.—This municipality has enjoyed a great prosperity and growth since 1907. The budget reflects this, amounting in 1907 to \$13,302 and in 1919 to \$54,830. This is an agricultural municipality, and its prosperity is due to sugar. In 1907, it contained five sugar mills, and while it now has but three, the amount of production has increased. In 1907, it produced 142,653 bags of sugar, and in 1919, 245,198 bags. A railway to connect this municipality with the rest of the Republic is badly needed.

*Maríel*.—In this municipality the following industries have been established since 1907. The Cuban Portland Cement Factory, the sugar mill "Mercedes," and a lime quarry.

*Los Palacios*.—This municipality was not prosperous until the sugar mill "La Francia" was constructed. Since then its commerce and industry have increased. It has forty-eight stores of different kinds.

*Consolación del Norte*.—This municipality submits the following comparative table of conditions today and in 1907:

	1907	1919
Provision and clothing stores .....	43	53
Hotels .....	1	2
Tile factories .....	1	1
Saw mills .....	2	1
Tobacco warehouses .....	17	24

*San Cristóbal.*—The increase of commerce in this municipality has been very slow. It has sixty-four stores, a roof tile factory, some large sugar plantations on the south and coffee plantations on the north. It has an electric plant which supplies current for Santa Cruz de los Pinos and Taco Taco.

*Guanajay.*—This municipality submits the following table as a comparison between conditions today and those existing at the last census:

	1907	1919
Provision and clothing stores .....	73	72
Roof tile factory .....	1	1
Hotels and cafés .....	11	10
Aqueduct .....	1	1
Cigar factory .....	1	1
Soda water factory .....	1	1
Leather tannery .....	1	2
Printing offices .....	5	2
Tobacco warehouses .....	3	8
Ice plant .....		1
Distillery .....		1
Wholesale grocery .....		1

*Artemisa.*—This municipality has the following state highroads: One running from Havana to Pinar del Río which passes through it; one from Artemisa to Cayajabos; one from Portugués to Pijirigua and Paradero de Mangas; one from Artemisa to Alquizar by Cañas; one from Petirre to Caimito through Puerta de la Güira and Ceiba del Agua; one from Puerto de la Güira to Cañas and one from Cañas to Guanimar. In addition, the sugar mill "Pilar" has its own road to the mill, which is fifty-six kilometers long, and the sugar mill "Lincoln" has another private road. It is served by the Western Railway of Havana and the private railroads of the sugar mills "Pilar" and "Lincoln." It has telegraph stations at Cañas and Artemisa. It has several telephone lines, and has long distance service. There are 12 automobile busses running to Guanajay, 4 to San Antonio de los Baños, 3 to San Cristóbal, Mangas and Candelaria, 12 to Cayajabos, 8 to Pijirigua, an 12 to the "Pilar" Sugar Mill. It has two sugar mills, "Pilar,"—which produced 128,044 bags during 1919, and "Lincoln,"—which produced 101,482 bags. This municipality has 167 farms, raising sugar cane, tobacco and pineapples, with an annual rental of \$268,000, and 399 smaller farms raising various products, with an annual rental of \$158,000. There are 919 buildings with an annual rental of \$120,000. There are branches of the Spanish Bank, The National City Bank of New York, and The National Bank of Cuba in this municipality. There are fifty-three provision and clothing stores, six cafés, one brick factory, one soap factory, one soda water factory, three hotels, and twenty-five stores of other kinds. The city has an electric light plant and an aqueduct, and is now constructing an ice factory.

*Pinar del Río.*—There has been a great development in this municipality since the last census, especially in the tobacco business, fruit growing and cattle raising. The mining industry has had a great development, this municipality containing the mine “Matahambre” and several others of importance.

*Consolación del Sur.*—There has been no marked development of commerce and industry in this municipality. There is now under construction a chinaware and pottery factory in the barrio of Puerta de Golpe. Many of the inhabitants of this municipality have been attracted to other municipalities in the sugar belt.

*Candelaria.*—This municipality was created in 1910, being segregated from San Cristóbal. Its chief industry is the production of sugar cane. It has an electric light plant, one bank, one saw mill and various stores of more or less importance.

Before finishing this report, I want to express my gratefulness to the authorities of this province who have aided me greatly, and specially to the Postmaster and the Chief of Telegraph for the activity and efficiency in the service rendered by their office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOSÉ PÉREZ AROCHA,  
*Provincial Inspector.*

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#### REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF HAVANA

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*Havana, March 28, 1920.*

*To the Director General of the Census.*

Dear Sir:

As census inspector for Havana province, and in accordance with your circular letter of December 20th, I submit herewith report on work done in this province, with data respecting its prosperity.

When I took possession of my office on August 22, 1919, I was informed that the census day would be September 1st., but this proved to give insufficient time and was changed to September 15th.

Very little time was available in which to select the employees for the twenty-three municipalities and to prepare the instructor enumerators. Still less time was available for the instructors to teach the enumerators, which resulted in errors in both the population and electoral censuses and necessitated holding open the provincial office in order to make the required corrections.

The division of the barrios into districts for enumeration was given to the instructors by the Technical Consultor. In Havana Province, the division of barrios,—based upon the census of 1907, with such changes as were necessary, providing, among other things, for some recently made administrative divisions,—resulted in many enumeration districts being created, especially in Havana, without clearly defined limits, as the instructors did not have sufficient time to accomplish this properly. This led to confusion among various enumerators and required some re-enumerations and correction of voting cards.

Some enumerators, upon learning that their work would not last more than five or six days, resigned, thereby increasing the work in this office.

In my opinion, instructor enumerators should be exempt from enumerating, in order that they may devote their time exclusively to supervision and correction of the work, of enumerators in their charge. The instructor at San José de las Lajas, who was so exempted, is a notable example of such an arrangement.

I further believe that it would be advantageous to make the electoral census

at the provincial departments, based upon the data taken from the population census, thereby avoiding the loss of voting card books.

As many families were in foreign countries during the period of enumeration, it was impossible to get the necessary data concerning same. I believe it would be of advantage to lengthen the time for completion of this work, particularly in view of the indifference of many people in answering the enumerators' questions.

I desire to commend the efforts made by the instructor-enumerators and enumerators in this census, as the short time available compelled them to work extraordinary hours.

In order that the population census may be successful and provide the Government with the necessary information to properly direct its efforts for the betterment of public service, it is important, first, to have a personnel sufficient to carry on the work properly, and, second, to receive the encouragement and cooperation of the public.

I give below a brief description of the development of this province since 1907.

*Industries.*—The sugar industry, which in importance holds the first place, has been notably developed in the province of Havana, due more to the extension of its cultivated area and to additions to means and improvements in methods of production than to the erection of new factories. The amount obtained by this industry had never been equalled previously in the history of the world. Its production, which in 1907 reached 1,427,673 tons of sugar, today has increased to nearly 3,967,094 tons. From the nineteen mills of the province, the total production was 2,693,287 sacks of sugar, or 389,864 long tons. As a port for sugar exportation, the capital of the Republic ranks sixth and through here has passed the product of twenty-three factories, reckoned at 2,772,000 sacks of sugar.

Our tobacco industry, from the number of its factories and the thousands of workmen employed in its preparation, is considered second in importance. No other country produces an equal quality of this leaf. Because of the duties levied abroad on cigars, this industry has passed through several crisis, with the result that the form in which it is exported has been changed, greatly increasing the quantity of leaf and stripped tobacco. In 1914 alone, leaf and stripped tobacco to the value of \$16,584,078 and cigars in the amount of \$9,121,661 were exported; and in 1918 the exportation of the former reached the sum of \$21,189,632, and of the latter, \$13,379,104. The United States of America was the principal consumer, buying, during the five mentioned years \$70,372,628 worth. In 1919, the tobacco crop increased to 660,000 bales. The exportation rose to 372,140 bales of leaf tobacco and 157,717,694 cigars.

The building industry has developed extraordinarily on account of new settlements in the farthest suburbs of the capital and in adjacent municipalities, due to the installation of electric trolley lines. The construction of new buildings, and substitution of modern for old, has transformed the capital, making it a city of the first rank.

Automobile requirements have brought about a big industrial development. In tires alone, there are in Havana fifty competing foreign makes and their monthly sales in the Island is reckoned at \$200,000. In 1917, the Cuban Tire and Rubber Company was organized in Puentes Grandes,—the only Cuban tire manufactory.

In the capital, the number of foundries and iron-works has increased considerably: cabinet-making has developed notably. In factories for footwear, glass, paper and cement, millions of dollars have been spent on enlargements. There exist also manufactories of fertilizers, acids, metal containers, mirrors, mosaics, metalic doors, mattresses, pins, fans, soap, perfumery, etcetera.

After the capital, Marianao, Güines and Guanabacoa have experienced the greatest industrial development since 1907.

Among the new and important industries, we may cite the electric plant, the furniture, ice and gasoline factories in Marianao; the oil mill in El Cano, the soap factory in La Ceiba, etc.

In Güines, there has been, since the date mentioned, an increase of 235 new establishments, both industrial and commercial, among them several packing houses for native fruits for export to the United States. There is also a new aqueduct nearly finished.

The Havana Central Railroad, built in 1907, as also the highways of Catalina, San Nicolás and Melena, constructed later, have contributed largely to the industrial advancement.

In Guanabacoa, the establishment of new industries has been remarkable. Among these may be mentioned the tobacco factory of J. Suárez Murias, opened on October 3, 1916. Besides this, there are six new retail tobacco factories; one factory for powder and other explosives; one fertilizer mill; one for artificial coal; one for cement conduits; one for iron-work and machinery; one for fine and roof tiling; three saddlery factories; one tannery; one electrically operated flour mill; one candle factory; eight shoe factories; one manufactory of containers of all kinds, two factories for the preserving of skins; one sausage factory; one soap factory; five electrically operated confectionery and preserve factories,—all established since 1907.

*Commerce.*—The commerce of the Republic has attained an extraordinary importance, as regards both imports and exports. The imports in 1907 amounted to \$104,461,000, and exports, \$104,173,000, making a total of \$208,634,000. With rare exceptions each successive year has brought a remarkable increase, especially from 1918 to 1919 when the imports amounted to \$315,685,867, and exports, \$477,221,863, making a total of \$792,907,730. These values are in gold dollars and do not include other coinage. Taking the exports and imports by their total value and according to province, Havana holds first place for importation and third for exportation; classified according to ports, the city of Havana occupies first place in both exports and imports.

*Public instruction.*—Public instruction in Havana province was first undertaken in 1907 by the Superintendent of Instruction in the Districts of Havana and Guanabacoa, the rest of the province being in charge of a provincial inspector. In 1909, the new scholastic law was issued, to reorganize previous conditions, and thereby Havana province was divided into eight inspection districts: Havana, Marianao, Guanabacoa, Jaruco, Güines, Aguacate, Bejucal and San Antonio de los Baños,—each centering in a distinct municipality, and all together embracing the entire province under two provincial inspectors appointed by said new law.

In 1908, the Agricultural Schools, called "Agricultural Granges," were established.

In 1913, there existed 3,800 Primary Schools, this number being increased later by 900 more school-rooms.

In January, 1920, the ruling of September 6, 1918, was confirmed, creating the Home School at Havana, as an advanced school of economics, arts and domestic science.

For qualified students of high standing in the University of Havana, a two-year travelling fellowship of \$100 monthly was created.

A corps of visiting teachers has been organized. There are also in Havana two

class-rooms in pedagogy for teachers not fully prepared. A laboratory has been opened for general study of the Cuban child.

In 1915, Normal Schools for Teachers were established and these have already graduated twenty-one girls and nineteen men.

*Charities.*—At Guanabacoa two asylums for the old have been established; one called "La Sagrada Familia," established January 6, 1918, and the other, "El Asilo Nacional," established February 1, 1919.

"El Preventorio Martí" is located in the barrio of Cojímar and is devoted to the strengthening of weak children, who may stay two years in this asylum.

In Havana is the Menocal Asylum for children. Luyanó also has a children's asylum.

"La Misericordia," a home for the aged, founded in Cerro previously to 1907, was moved some four or five years ago to the vicinity of Arroyo Naranjo and with its new buildings, parks, etc., has been so transformed that it may be considered a new institution.

*Agriculture.*—Although this country is essentially agricultural and its population relatively small considering its area, there is no formal government action to supply the resulting labor shortage through immigration, nor to induce to remain here those who, allured by high wages, arrive each year: consequently many return to their own country at the end of the sugar crop. This casual immigration in 1907 reached the total, as regards all countries of origin, of 32,436; and in 1917 it went to 57,097, but, through lack of ships because of the European war, fell in 1918 to 37,321,—a contributing factor being the Spanish Government's immigration prohibition arising from the number of deaths in crossing, due to epidemics prevalent at that time.

The number of immigrants of all trades and professions landed at the Port of Havana rose to 17,134, of which 5,641 were farm-hands and 6,669 day-laborers, although it is not possible for me to determine how many of this number may have been employed in agricultural tasks.

*Custom duties.*—For 1907, at Havana, these totaled \$19,328,064.51, and in 1918, \$28,226,301.06,—which represents an increase of \$8,898,236.55.

At Batabanó, in 1907, they amounted to \$4,731.47, and in 1918, to \$1,106.36,—a decrease of \$3,625.11.

Nueva Gerona, during 1907, collected \$1,114.14 and during 1918, \$9,593.61, which is an increase of \$8,479.47.

*Highways.*—Havana province, not including the Isle of Pines, has today 578 kilometers of roadway. The Isle of Pines itself has 62 kilometers of highway.

*Banks.*—Cuba has a large number of banks, some few founded previous to 1907, but mostly of recent date. The capital represented by these, as well as their available funds, indicate the great prosperity of the country, doing much to facilitate the important transactions daily carried on in the promotion and development of the various industries. Most of these banks have numerous branches at other towns in the Island.

Besides these, there are many banking and other establishments for the making of small short-term loans.

*Mines.*—The Cuban Oil Company, of Bacuranao, is the only one with stock quoted on the Exchange.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) LORENZO PONCE DE LEÓN,  
Provincial Inspector.

## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF MATANZAS

Matanzas, January 23, 1920.

Director General of the Census.

Havana.

Sir:

Your circular letter directs the provincial inspectors to send a report of their work and the results obtained.

*Office installment.*—This was my first care when I was appointed, and assisted by the president of the court, Dr. Arocha, and Dr. Echevarría, a member of the same, and of the Provincial Electoral Board, I obtained the same day a portion of the office occupied by said Board. As this was gratuitous, the census had no expenses for rent, furniture, light, telephone, water, ice and cleaning.

*Territorial division.*—I began to divide the province into 277 districts of enumeration, for which work I had only the provincial maps, none too clear, and some lists prepared by the central office of the census. The first difficulty in this work was the scarcity of time, having been allotted one week, and requiring four, in which to select the instructors who were to go with me to each of the municipalities to make the division of the barrios and define the limits thereof. It was impossible to reduce the time for this work and I used more than the time allotted, resorting to the use of the telephone in order to secure the necessary data from the instructors, who were encountering great difficulty in securing it from the municipal offices, etc.

Mrs. Dumás, widow of the inspector of this province in the previous census, gave me the maps and plans of cities utilized by him in 1907. With these, I was able to finish the work of the division of the province. There were some differences due to some municipalities not having plans and data about the limits of their territory, which resulted in some errors and omissions in the names of barrios.

*Selection of instructors and enumerators.*—The method used to select enumerators was that of a free petition. The applications were examined carefully with particular regard to the age of applicant and their ability to write clearly. Preference was given to women for the urban districts, as I was convinced their work would be much better, as they are without political influence. The results of the census in this province give a high idea of the intellect of the Cuban women, as their work was made carefully and clearly.

The proposals and selection made by this inspection and approved by you, of the enumerators, involved much difficult work. There were many petitions for the urban districts, and a scarcity of same for the rural districts. I believe this was on account of the Law, which specifies the same salary for urban and rural enumerators. The urban enumerator has no expenses, while the rural enumerator has expenses for horses, meals, lodging and feed for the horse. For this reason, the appointments of enumerators for the cities brought many protests from the press, and the appointment of the rural enumerators was very difficult, as it was not easy to find the number needed. The hurry in selecting these people caused difficulties which appeared when their work was received, but at last the enumeration was finished.

*Behavior of instructors and enumerators.*—The selection of the instructors for the municipalities was a lucky hit, as all of them were interested in being instructed



and in instructing the enumerators. Some of them were not very efficient in the application of the rules, which compelled me to examine their work very carefully, but in the main they have done fine work.

Generally, the country enumerators worked under very bad conditions, as it rained during all of September and October. The enumerator of Pedro Betancourt, Mr. Santiago Herrera, was almost drowned in wading a brook swollen by the rains, when he and his horse were dragged by its current. The enumerators whose districts included some portion of the Ciénaga de Zapata (Zapata Swamp) had to walk into places where their horses could not go, remaining there for some days at a great risk on account of the mosquitoes and crocodiles, walking great distances in order to enumerate some people busy on chopping timber and making charcoal. I have been informed by their instructor that these people were surprised to see the enumerators there, for although they had lived in the same spot for many years, they had never been enumerated before.

The delay of the enumerators in delivering their work was due to the personal delivery of the voting cards to the electors, to whose homes they had to go several times resulting in their being compelled to work more than eight hours in order to be able to accomplish the minimum number of daily enumerations. They encountered people who refused to be enumerated, which necessitated a lengthy explanation in order to get the data for the census. Even some cultured people thus opposed the enumerators, and there have been many instances in which the enumerator has been compelled to threaten to denounce these people before securing the data for the census. In the municipality of Cárdenas, a lady numerator was insulted by a foreign owner of a commercial store, when she went to enumerate the employees of said store. The enumerator denounced this case to a judge, and aided by the instructor, succeeded in having the foreigner sentenced to thirty-one days in jail.

There have been many cases of people who refused to receive the voting cards, and others who demanded same without being entitled to them. Some of the ignorant inhabitants opposed the enumerators, claiming the census was being made in order to establish a compulsory military service, or for a new system of taxes, or in order to know the houses of the witches, or that it was a political work, etc. I was surprised at the ignorance among them about the members of their own families. In many cases, it was necessary to annul voting cards issued in accordance with the data given by the relatives of the elector, because the wife or other relative had made some mistake, not only concerning the age, time of residence, etc., but even the names.

There was one case which I will mention as a coincidence, namely the apparent duplicate enumeration of persons in the same family. In examining the enumerators' work, I have found more than one case of this, and when investigated, I have found that they were twin-born with all particulars exactly alike, even the name. In some places, and especially among the rural people, there is the custom of adding to the name of the son the name of the saint of the day on which he was born without regard to the sex, thus creating a confusion, and making it impossible to distinguish one from the other even by name.

*The progress of the province.*—The industry and commerce of this province have had a great increase. The manufacturing of sugar has brought to this province a great contingent of workmen, and that is the reason for the increase in population. This influx of population has brought about the establishment of other industries. As new industries in the province since the census of 1907, I can mention the construction of the Hershey railway, which will join Matanzas and Havana on the North coast, the electric railways in the cities of Matanzas and Cárdenas, the manufacture of hemp ropes, of dye prints, of Blue-Gas, of chemical

fertilizers, and of mosaics, of hydraulic electric light and power service, the manufacturing of lime, tanning of leathers and the development of banks, credit and insurance corporations.

The manufacturing of hemp rope has had a great development, as is shown by the construction of fine buildings and shops in the outskirts of the city. This is the center of a great area of hemp, which reached to Cárdenas and other regions.

The electric railways in Matanzas and Cárdenas, now operated by the storage battery system, will shortly be changed to the trolley system, to enable them to reach high places to which the lines will be extended. The hydraulic production of electricity will reduce the cost of light and motive power. Near to this city is a waterfall which operates all this machinery, the strength of the fall being proved at more than 1,000 horse power. In addition, an ice and refrigerating plant is being erected with the latest machinery, and will produce very cheaply all the ice required. The use of Blue-Gas is not very general, being confined principally to the industries and to the lighting of railway cars.

The following data will give an idea of the prosperity in the sugar industry:

From the crop of 1906-1907 there was exported from Matanzas port 1,499,640 sacks of sugar and from the crop 1918-1919, the exportation was 3,581,193, or an increase in production of 39%. Through the port of Cárdenas, the number of sacks of sugar exported from the crop of 1906-1907 was 1,131,169, and from the crop of 1918-1919 the number was 2,642,987, or an increase of 33%.

Commerce, progressing similarly to industry, has increased greatly, and the sales and transactions involved great profits by reason of illegitimate monopolization of the necessities of life. In 1907, the importations through the port of Matanzas were \$3,101,894, and the importations of 1919 reached \$10,124,416, or an increase of 226%. Through the port of Cárdenas there was imported during 1907 merchandise to the value of \$2,039,918, and during 1919, \$6,972,334, an increase of 242%.

The exportation from Matanzas in 1907 reached \$11,390,524, and in 1919, \$73,198,221, or an increase of 542%. The exportation from Cárdenas in 1907 amounted to \$9,823,146, and in 1917-1918 \$41,270,000, or an increase of 320%. The data for 1919 is not available.

Public instruction has had a great development in this province. In 1907, there were 318 schools and in 1919, 455, or an increase of 43%. The number of teachers in 1907 was 602, and in 1919, 771, or an increase of 28%. The number of pupils in 1907 was, 24,710, and in 1919, 31,813, or an increase of 29%.

A normal school for teachers was opened on November 15th, 1919, with the following teachers: one director, one sub-director, one secretary and eleven teachers. The number of pupils at present is 83, divided into two courses. The law provides for four courses, and when same are established, a building will be erected by the Council. A new building is now being constructed for the institute of second instruction, a beautiful building covering an entire block with sufficient capacity for the pupils of the entire province.

The health department has nothing new to report.

The Hershey Company is creating some centers of population in different places of the province, through which their new railway will pass, and in the barrios of Canasí and Corral Nuevo, there are already some developments including sidewalks, streets, shade trees, and beautiful buildings, which will compare favorably with those in the suburbs of Havana.

The suburbs of Matanzas are being developed also, especially in the barrios of Versalles and La Cumbre, at Dubrocq and Martí Avenues. At this last place, the building construction is progressing rapidly, and families are moving into them

as permanent residences, although previously it has been considered as only a summer place.

*Operation of the Census Law and modification suitable to same.*—I believe that the permission given by the Law to the enumerators to issue voting cards should cease. The right of suffrage should not be passed upon except by a court of justice or other tribunal designed especially to pass upon this right.

I also believe that the system of pay for enumerators should be changed, assigning different salaries to the city and country districts, which would be more equitable and insure a quick termination of the enumeration. I suggest eight cents for each card of enumeration in urban districts and twelve cents in rural districts. If salaries are continued, I recommend \$6.00 and \$9.00 respectively, to the enumerators of city and country districts. Further, that the payment of enumerators be expedited by having a paymaster within its organization. The size of the census cards should be increased, as some spaces are too small to write in easily.

*Employeeess of the office.*—I want to finish this report by commending the fine work of the employees of this office. They were obliged to be at the office from 16 to 18 hours daily, Sundays included, and all the time they appeared cheerful. In their anxiety to improve the work, they sometimes forgot to eat and sleep, and for this reason I desire to here mention their names:

Julio A. Escoto .....	Secretary and chief clerk.
Elisa Carballo .....	Typist.
Carlos M. Trelles Boisier .....	Sub-inspector.
Federico Domínguez .....	Sub-inspector.
Francisco Díaz Gárciga .....	Sub-inspector.
Manuel Sainz .....	Assistant.
Consuelo Díaz .....	Assistant.
Nicolás Prince .....	Messenger.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) EDUARDO ESCOTO,  
Provincial Inspector.

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## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF SANTA CLARA

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*Santa Clara, February 1, 1920.*

*Director General of the Census.*

Havana.

Sir:

The notice of my appointment as inspector of the census for this province greatly surprised me, as I did not possess the knowledge and experience necessary for such a place, and it had, to me, but one explanation, my absolute isolation from politics, my complete independence from party influence and confidence in my impartiality. This belief and the conviction that the work of the census, by the circumstances under which it had to be realized, was a work which claimed the cooperation of all Cuban citizens, decided me to accept the charge.

I went to Havana to receive instructions and returned on August 5th, to begin the work. The instructions given to the inspectors made it apparent that it was to be a difficult task, the preparation for which must be accomplished quickly as the Census was to start the first day of September, and no time could be lost.

*The formation of the districts.*—My first task was to make the districts of enumeration in order that each enumerator should know the limits of his district. Although the Direction of the Census furnished us with data concerning the barrios of each municipality and the number of districts into which they should be divided based on a calculation of the population, the work of marking the limits of each barrio and of each district required time and a knowledge of the topography of each municipality. This could best be accomplished by a trip through the province, intervening the mayor of the municipalities and the barrios, but the shortness of time made this impossible. Under these circumstances, I requested the provincial governor to call to Santa Clara the mayors of the municipalities, and for three days. I consulted with them. These interviews were not only for the purpose of dividing the barrios into districts of enumeration, but also to secure their assistance in the other work of the census. I obtained the necessary data from the municipal files, and while without this data the work of dividing the barrios into districts of enumeration would have been impossible, in many cases the information was not sufficiently clear to ascertain the dividing line between one barrio and another or between two municipalities. The greatest difficulty was encountered in the division of the districts, but with the data of the mayors and the help of maps and information secured from persons familiar with the ground, I finally completed the division of the province into districts. This important work was more difficult because I was unable to secure an up-to-date map of each municipality, and this made it necessary to depend somewhat on the knowledge of the enumerators of their districts. The hurry with which this work was done at Cienfuegos and the absence of data concerning the limits of the barrios resulted in the districts being very unequal, and there were cases in which enumerators were finished within a week, and others which necessitated the segregation of a portion of a district for another enumerator. The great increase of population in some barrios of Sancti-Spiritus necessitated the creation of some sub-districts. The total number of original districts in this province was 543. During this work I was limited to a chief clerk, but I could have used two or three sub-inspectors to good advantage.

*The instructors.*—Simultaneously with the work of dividing the districts, I had to select the instructor enumerators for the twenty-nine municipalities of the province. The securing of the right men for instructors is a very important matter as on the instructor depends the success or failure of the enumeration. In view of this, I tried to select the best people possible, weighing them with respect to their intelligence, activity, energy and knowledge of the population and the topography of their municipality. In this selection I made use of all the information obtainable from persons in whom I had confidence. Thus on August 9th, I sent a list to the Direction General of twenty-seven candidates for instructors, not having been able to find suitable persons for Sagua la Grande and Eneruejada until later.

The rapid enumeration in some municipalities, the difficulties and incidents noted in others and the results obtained in each convinced me that the instructor is the soul of the census work.

*The enumerators.*—After the instructors had been appointed and instructed, I began to examine the great number of applications for the position of enumerator, a very tedious work in which I took cognizance only of the competence of the applicants. I first selected those who wrote clearly, then I selected those who had worked in former censuses, and lastly, those who had an intimate knowledge of the districts, assigning the women to urban and suburban territories. My experience compels me to state for the benefit of future censuses that it is a great mistake to employ persons who have worked in former censuses without any examination,

for while I found many of them intelligent, there were others, supposedly experienced in census work, who were not so intelligent and who were inclined to disregard the new instructions.

I am convinced that the best material for enumerators is to be found among the government employees. Such employees regard the work of the census as an opportunity to secure movement and activity thereby breaking the sedentary life of the office, and they are better educated and more experienced. Some persons ideally equipped for this work were excluded by the Census Law. Most of the instructors of this province after understanding the nature of their work were very enthusiastic. As previously stated, the instructors have been the most important factors in obtaining the best results in this census.

*The instruction.*—After the enumerators were appointed, they had to be instructed. The best results of this instruction were obtained from the filling of the census cards and the issuance of voting cards. I believe many errors could have been avoided if in advance of the day of the Census, one day had been designated for a practice enumeration, permitting the instructors to call the enumerators' attention to their omissions and errors.

The instruction of the enumerators at Oeste de Cienfuegos, was made by Mr. Agustín Mellado, of Aguada de Pasajeros, as there was no means of communications between this municipality and Cienfuegos, making it difficult for the enumerators to go to Cienfuegos.

The greatest difficulty in the organization of the employees was the resignations of many enumerators in the last days. At Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad and Cienfuegos, I became alarmed at the great number of resignations. On investigation, I found this due to the fact that some enumerators were not pleased with the districts assigned to them. In those municipalities in which the instructors had previously consulted the enumerators about their districts, there were no resignations.

For the districts of Ciénaga de Zapata in Cienfuegos, it was very difficult to secure enumerators, on account of the natural difficulties to be overcome, involving personal dangers and rainy weather, and for which the pay of an enumerator was not sufficient to cover the necessary expenses. I desire to commend the patriotic conduct of Messrs. José Dean, enumerator of district D60A, José Collazo Godínez, district D60, and Jesús Lombera, district D61, who accepted this work.

On the 15th of September,—the day of the Census—the enumeration began in almost all the districts of the province. On the 17th, the first cards began arriving in this office, and four days later the receipts became a steady stream.

A revision section was organized, which kept an account of the cards received daily from the respective municipalities and when checked sent them to the Direction General. Six employees were required for the checking, which soon disclosed that the system used by the instructors permitted many errors to go unnoticed, and a method was established for reporting all the errors to the enumerator by means of a card (form 1) on which was marked the space or line omitted. This system gave good results, and soon the number of errors began to decrease.

The enumeration was especially well made in the following municipalities: Camarones, Quemado de Güines, Esperanza, San Juan de las Yeras, Rancho Veloz, Santa Clara, Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Santo Domingo, Vueltas, Palmira, Placetas, Zulueta and Ranchuelo,—this last one being the first municipality of the Republic to finish the enumeration. The activity and competence of the instructors of these districts deserve special mention. These qualities were also found in Mrs. María Franco, instructor of Santa Clara and the only female instructor in this province, and entitles her to be classed among the most important employees of the census,

and demonstrates once more the exceptional qualification of the Cuban women for these difficult charges.

The good results achieved in the municipalities of small population show that the success of the enumeration is dependent in a large degree upon the number of districts in charge of one instructor, and this fact suggests the appointment of two or three instructors in the larger municipalities, assigning to each such instructor a number of barrios.

Twenty five days after the beginning of the enumeration, the necessity of subdividing some of the districts became apparent. The great increase of inhabitants in some barrios of Sancti Spíritus and the deficient division of the districts compelled me to use special agents to complete the enumeration. In order to secure the completion of the enumeration in the legal time, I offered premiums to the enumerators who could make the most enumerations in a short time in the urban and rural districts, and obtained good results. I believe if this idea could be accepted, it would save time and money. I state as a hint for the future that the division of the districts should be made on the ground in order to appreciate the population and provide for a sufficient number of enumerators.

The enumeration of the keys was made without great difficulty. The keys on the South coast, from Cienfuegos to Punta Gorda, on the Península of Zapata, were enumerated by Mr. José Dean, enumerator D-129, who made the trip on the Government boat "Matanzas." The keys of the North coast were enumerated by the enumerators of the various districts in which they were included.

The enumeration of the Península of Zapata, in which I was especially interested, was made satisfactorily by enumerator José Dean assisted by sub-inspector Eduardo Benet. These two employees were greatly aided by the Commander of the Government boat "Matanzas," Mr. Gustavo Valdespino. The report of Messrs. Dean and Benet about the richness of that portion of the Island, the hospitality of the natives, and the difficulties encountered in making the enumeration would require more space than can be devoted to it in this report.

On account of the confusion in the limits of some districts, there were some conflicts between the enumerators but all this was adjusted. The conflict between Cienfuegos and Abreus required the cancellation of some enumerations. Cienfuegos and Trinidad also had some trouble on account of the enumeration of the farm "Buenos Aires."

The enumerators were compelled to go to every house within the limits of their districts in order to know whether they had been enumerated, thus avoiding any error or omission. The enumerators who have signally proved their ability are as follows: Mr. Rafael Milián, Miss René Mir, and Mrs. Rosa María Masvidal of Sancti Spíritus, Messrs. José G. Barredo and Carlos Franco and Miss Lucía Benet of Cienfuegos, Misses Isabel Forné and Elena Echerry of Trinidad and Miss Elena Enríquez of Zulueta, who made the greatest number of enumerations in the province and annuled only one voting card.

*The examination of the voting cards.*—I desire to point out one error in the examination of the voting cards. To leave the revision of the voting cards until the last permits the enumerator to make the same error day after day, which I think could be avoided by checking the books every few days.

The same system was used for the examination of the voting cards as for the census cards. In a large key rack having as many divisions as there were districts of enumeration in the province, were kept the books of voting cards. Each employee in my office noted in the voting books over his signature the results of his revision, and when he discovered errors he sent them to another employee who rechecked the work and returned it to the instructor for correction.

In the urban districts, the corrections were made without any great difficulty, but in several rural districts of Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad and Cienfuegos I had to proceed according to article XL of the Census Law, in order to compel the enumerators to make the correction of the voting cards.

#### THE PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE

*Urban.*—The urban progress is noticeable in the twenty-nine municipalities of the province; principally at Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Sagua la Grande and Remedios. The information obtained shows a great development in the number of buildings erected in the last ten years.

*Industrial.*—The progress of industry is also noticeable. During the last ten years, many new industries have been established, such as manufactories of canned goods, spaghetti, butter, candles, mosaics, furniture, shoes, mineral water, chocolate, perfumery, oil, etc.

*Agriculture.*—Agriculture has reached in the last year, a high stage of development; the manufacturing of sugar cane attracting the greatest energy and capital. The cost of land for planting sugar has reached unheard of prices and although the erection of new sugar mills in the virgin soil of Camagüey and Oriente has detracted from this province the instalment of new mills, those already existing in this province have had a great increase.

After sugar, comes the cultivation of tobacco. At Camajuaní, the last harvest produced 30,000 bales with a value of \$2,500,000. Cienfuegos, Esperanza and Placetas produced 25,000 bales. Santa Clara, San Diego del Valle, Trinidad, Yaguajay and Zulueta also had large harvests.

The raising of cattle, although decreased in some places owing to the development of the sugar industry, remains successfully at Calabazar, Cienfuegos, Corralillo, Placetas, Remedios, Rodas and Santo Domingo, involving 50,000 heads.

Coffee is cultivated at Trinidad and Cienfuegos on a large scale. In some municipalities, the lesser fruits are cultivated, but in others, no effort is expended in this direction.

*Mining.*—Mining was never seriously undertaken in this province although many claims have been recorded in the municipalities of Calabazar, Cifuentes, Corralillo, Cienfuegos, Esperanza, Placetas, Santa Clara, San Diego del Valle and Trinidad, covering minerals of several classes, but there are only a few of these mines which are actually being developed. At Cienfuegos, the mine "Carlota" is being worked with some activity.

*Commercial progress.*—This is very notable; branches of the large banks having been established in every municipality.

*Communications.*—Railways and high roads exist between all town and cities of the province. The telegraph and mail services are very efficient.

*Public improvements.*—The problem of water systems and city markets has not been solved by some of the municipalities.

*Public instruction.*—The small number of private schools is one of the indications of the development of the public school. Although the number of school rooms is increased each year, the increase of population and the confidence the public has in the public school teachers increase the number of pupils, resulting in a shortage of school accommodations.

*Asylums and hospitals.*—No new hospitals have been built, although they are greatly needed in some places. However, some of the old ones have been improved, such as the Civil Hospital of Cienfuegos, by the director, Dr. Alfredo Méndez. There are also some private clinics, such as the Spanish Society at Cienfuegos,—one of the best. An asylum for old people and poor children is needed.

Saneti Spíritus is the place in which the most progress is evident. There are some centers of population in the barrios of Cabaiguán, Guayos, Neiba, Santa Lucía, Taguaseo and Zaza del Medio, whose growth is due to the Central Railway. Many families have also come from Pinar del Río to the tobacco plantations. The population of that municipality has increased so rapidly that farmers, merchants and business men of other provinces are daily attracted to it.

But the improvement most worthy of mention in this report is the construction of the Cuba Railroad from Fomento to Trinidad. This old southern city, notable in the past for its riches, faded very quickly and was isolated without means of communication with the rest of the Island, almost forgotten in the gradual development of the other Cuban cities and remembered only for the culture, patriotism and intelligence of its sons. The new railway line, inaugurated in 1919, has opened the long closed doors of industrial, agricultural and commercial progress, and the old city is coming back into its former life of richness. The influence of this railway is daily more noticeable. The commerce and industry are increasing every day; the values of urban and rural property are increasing rapidly, but agriculture is by far the most important. The railroad offers to the tourist an opportunity of contemplating nature in Cuba in its grandest magnificence and splendor. Its extension is approximately six kilometers in length, running along the banks of the river Agabama, crossing it by a bridge 780 feet in length and 160 feet in height. The famous valley of San Luis, bigger than Matanzas valley, should be visited by those who wish to see one of the most beautiful landscapes of the world.

Lastly, the data I have used to make this report show a steady movement of general progress, an evident desire for culture and a great development in the population. All this is seen in the societies, newspapers, theatres and libraries found on all sides.

*Resume.*—The Census of 1919, compared in its exactness with former censuses, at first seems to be less complete. No former census contemplated the issuance of voting cards. In this census, all who did not receive a voting card were considered as not having been enumerated, and this produced many claims of omission, but the result of the investigation in each case is quite favorable to this last census.

This province has been particularly careful to observe the spirit of impartiality contemplated in the Census Law. The employees have displayed great enthusiasm, especially my chief clerk, Mr. Juan Alemán, and the sub-inspectors Messrs. Juan Ferriol, Agustín Mellado, Enrique Leonard, Eduardo Benet and Alejo Iznaga. Almost all the instructors and enumerators have worked with energy and intelligence to insure the greatest exactness, inspired by a desire to serve our country, and considering their best recompense that satisfaction which comes to any man who does his best.

Respectfully,

(Signed) CARLOS TRUJILLO,  
*Provincial Inspector.*



## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF CAMAGÜEY

Camagüey, January 10, 1920.

*Director General of the Census.*

Havana.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit this report of the Census in this province.

*Division of the province into districts of enumeration.*—In connection with the formation of the districts of enumeration, on August 7th, I obtained from the mayors of the different municipalities in the province data about the limits of the barrios. With this data and aided by two maps which contained many errors, the work of dividing the districts was started with the cooperation of the surveyors, Florencio Reina Canet and Agustín Tomé Varona. The instructors, Eugenio E. Caragol of Santa Cruz del Sur, Luis M. Guerra of Morón, Oscar A. Poveda of Ciego de Avila and Gabriel Fernández Valdés of Jatibonico also assisted in this work. This work was started on August 7th, and at 9 p. m., August 26th, there were delivered duplicate copies of form 22 for each district to the representative of the Director General. No expenses was incurred in this work for the service of the surveyors, Messrs. Tomé and Reina, nor for the typewriting.

*The office of the inspection.*—This was situated at Estrada Palma No. 5 with the following employees: chief clerk, Rafael Rodríguez Schewerer; sub-inspectors, Pompilio Argilagos Agramonte, Joaquín Gilaberte y Barreras, and Jorge García Agreda; typist, Micaela Bello viuda de Gómez; clerks, Amparo Rodríguez Ramos, Ana Torres Sifontes, María Teresa Pla, and Magdalena San José; and messenger, Francisco Navarro Hernández.

*Enumerators.*—There were not enough applications for the position of enumerators to permit of much selection, due to the fact that the pay was not sufficiently attractive. Notwithstanding this, the enumeration was finished on time, although the enumerators were compelled to work very hard on account of the poor means of communication and the bad conditions of the roads.

*Difficulties.*—The Census started and finished in a season of heavy rains which necessitated subdividing the districts in order to be able to finish on time. The bad condition of the roads, due to rain, compelled the enumerators to expend much more time on their work than ordinarily necessary and consequently they were very slow in delivering the same to this office. The absence of communication and the great distances, together with the fact that most of the population is located along the coasts or near the railway lines of Camagüey and Nuevitas, also added to the difficulties.

*Subdivision of the districts.*—It was found necessary to subdivide some of the districts in Camagüey, Ciego de Avila and Morón.

*General conditions of the province.*—Since the Census of 1907, many factories have been established for the manufacture of candles, soaps, liquors, matches, mosaics, mineral water, soda water and spaghetti.

Construction companies have also been organized and have adopted new styles of architecture which has completely changed the appearance of this city. New buildings are being constructed constantly in the suburbs of La Zambrana, Ga-

rrido, La Mosca, Agramonte, La Quinta, Simoni and La Vigía. Commerce was formerly centered on Maceo Street, but today has spread throughout the city.

There are branches of all the principal banks, such as the National, Royal Bank of Canada, Agriculture, International and City Bank of New York.

Twice a day railway service with the capital of the Republic is operated, and with Oriente. Numerous freight trains are also operated.

In regard to hospitals and asylums, there has been no increase. The Civil Hospital and the Asylum for the Aged are still the only ones, although the latter has two new departments.

The sugar industry has greatly developed. The following new mills have been erected in this province: Florida, Agramonte, Céspedes, Piedrecitas and La Estrella, at Camagüey; El Pilar, on the Central Railway; Elia, in the barrio of Guaimaro, and Lugareño and Senado, at Nuevitas.

The public schools for primary instruction are well attended. The Institute is building a new edifice at La Caridad, and there are some good private schools such as "Los Padres Escolapios" and "Ursulinas" for girls.

*Farm school of Camagüey.*—The Provincial Agricultural School of Camagüey was the last to be established in the Republic, being opened during the first administration of President Menocal in October 1916. It bears the name of the Cuban patriot Gaspar Cisneros Betancourt, better known as "Lugareño."

The school has four caballerías (approximately 133 acres) of cattle land, a small portion of which is dedicated to farming. It has the following buildings: Administration and school rooms, dormitory, dining-room, creamery, shops, warehouse, stable, and various other smaller buildings for cattle.

The faculty consists of four teachers, and lives on the grounds. The farm also has a laboratory for the teaching of Chemistry and Physics, Natural History, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and the studies are: Arithmetic, Drawing, Physics and Chemistry, Natural History, Agriculture, Hydraulics and Farming, Animal Husbandry, Botany, Farming Machinery, Soil Analysis and Bookkeeping. They have all varieties of domestic animals, also birds, with which breeding experiments are made.

This farm is a national institution, its expenses being paid by the Department of Agriculture. Its annual budget is between \$25,000 and \$30,000, which covers the salaries and general expenses, such as food, clothing, laundry, books and all supplies needed for the instruction of the thirty pupils which the school can accommodate. There are only fourteen pupils however, and four graduates, who possess the title of Cultivation Teachers. The entrance qualifications require that the applicant be at least fourteen years of age, a native of Cuba, or a Cuban citizen, possessing a good physical constitution and the ability to pass an examination in Penmanship, Cuban Geography and Elementary Arithmetic.

The farm is located three and a half kilometers from the city and near the central highroad of the Island. The location is pleasant and healthful, being 310 feet above sea level. Its sanitary services are the best, and it has not had a single case of sickness among the pupils or employees. A medical doctor is in attendance, in addition to a veterinary teacher.

The total cost of the school was \$100,000, which included the land, although it is believed that the cost today would be twice that amount.

*New centers of population.*—Along the Cuba Railway line and near the sugar mills, there are new centers of population, such as: Florida, Céspedes, Salvador, Piedrecitas and Gaspar, which give promise of becoming towns of some importance.

*Nuevitas.*—Since the opening of the Central Railway, the commerce through this port has greatly decreased, but the new line under construction, which will unite Nuevitas and Caibarién by the North coast, will give a new importance to this report. New warehouses have been built and also a new railroad station in Punta Güira, now called Port Tarafa, and also at Punta Gorda in Pastelillo. These warehouses are used to store sugar from the mills Senado and Lugareño of Nuevitas and Cunagua of Morón.

*Morón.*—This municipality has had a great development in the last few years on account of the sugar mills and railway lines of that territory, and particularly on account of the railway line between Nuevitas and Caibarién, which passes through this municipality. This line has increased the population of Morón, bringing many people to work in the sugar mills and other industries.

The city is growing daily and the number of buildings is increasing. The suburban portion is extending and contains very beautiful buildings.

The largest sugar mills are: Patria, Morón, Piña, Violeta, Falla, Cunagua and Dos Hermanos.

*Ciego de Avila.*—This municipality and its city are today emporiums of wealth, commerce and agriculture, with its banks, sugar mills, commercial houses and cattle ranches.

The population of Ciego de Avila increases every day; along with its buildings, and it is the fastest growing municipality of the province.

The sugar mills are: Ciego, Stewart, Santo Tomás, and Algodones.

*Santa Cruz del Sur.*—This municipality has a small industrial movement, consisting mainly of the exportation of timber and fertilizer.

The recent concession to the Camagüey-Santa Cruz del Sur Railway insures a new increase to this city, which will improve its economic conditions. The land is very rich and especially adapted to cattle raising.

The important sugar mill, Francisco, is located in Guayabal.

*Jatibonico.*—This municipality will have a great future, as its territory is a very fertile one. It contains the sugar mill Jatibonico, which gives impetus to the entire municipality.

Tobacco is especially cultivated and there are several tobacco plantations.

Complying with your instructions, I render this report and desire to express my thanks for the undeserved distinction given me, as in every phase of the work I was greatly aided by the employees under my charge.

Yours truly,

(Signed) NARCISO A. MONREAL,  
Provincial Inspector.

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## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR OF ORIENTE

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*Santiago de Cuba, April 22, 1920.*

*To the Director General of the Census of Cuba.*

Havana.

Sir:

The work of obtaining the statistical data that will complete the labors of the Census in the province of Oriente being finished, I have the honor of sending the following report in regard to same:

When in August, I was approached by Sub-director Bordenave and Major Stephenson with a request that I accept the position of inspector of the census of Oriente, I, of course, foresaw—being perfectly familiar with the province—the difficult nature of the work I was called upon to undertake, but I did not find out until later that such difficulties were to be materially increased by the unfortunate limitations provided by the Law, which centralized at Havana certain functions which should be freely exercised at the spot where the different measures must be applied, and that the time available for the preparation was absolutely insufficient.

I had first to select twenty capable men, “good and true,” to direct the work in the different municipalities. These men should be “out of politics.” As a matter of fact, this last requisite is a serious handicap for such a selection. In a country in which the limited scope of the Civil Service Law leaves a large number of well paid positions within the reach of those who conquer in political struggles, the different parties have tried, and generally succeeded, in attracting all clever, energetic and active men. Those “out of politics” are either well-to-do persons to whom the modest salary of an enumerator does not appeal in the least; or the refuse of the community, men unqualified for regular work and not thought worthy of the effort to attract them. This seemed to be the only available material from which to select.

But I had bound myself to this task and I felt I must keep my word. Therefore I started to use my personal influence and to appeal to certain patriotic considerations, representing this census as being really the starting point of a process of political regeneration. By these means I succeeded in securing the co-operation of a fair set of helpers. In some cases, it was a lawyer, as Dr. Espino, who temporarily left his office to take charge of Songo at a salary, of only a fraction of his monthly professional income; in another, it was a pharmacist, as Dr. Aguilar, who left his drug store at Santiago and went off to remote Jiguani to handle the work there; again, it was Dr. Maggi leaving his dental practice at Chaparra; or Mr. Rafael Mestre, a wealthy rancher, who could easily pay the salary of any one of us in the census and yet left his cattle ranch to undertake the Palma Soriano end of the work. Mr. Martí, a Government inspector, left his easy job at an equal salary to run about the province as a sub-inspector; Mr. Pagliery, the treasury agent at San Luis, temporarily set aside his job at a higher salary to represent me at San Luis; and so forth all throughout the province.

When this matter was disposed of, I had to divide the province into enumeration districts clearly marked out and defined in model 22. This proved to be a very hard job. The state of blissful ignorance in which many municipal officials remain about the details of their territory is astonishing. At Songo, for instance, the archives were burned when the rebels in the last uprising took the town. The municipal employees are nearly all young men and green hands at their jobs, and had no knowledge whatever about the boundaries of the barrios. I had to send experts, to call in guides familiar with the ground, etc., to straighten out the matter.

At Holguín, the Secretary of the Municipal Council answered my request for data by an ingenuous telegram in which he said they had an undefined idea of the existence of some barrios but they really could not tell their exact situation, and offered to send somebody to gather the information on the spot. Of course I could not wait for their slow action, so I sent the sub-inspectors, Mr. Pérez and Dr. Aguilar, who are expert surveyors, to get the necessary information. This same situation I found at Sagua, Tunas, Guantánamo, Jiguani, Bayamo, Puerto Padre and Banes. At last I managed to make a detailed and reliable census map, of which I have sent a copy to headquarters, and to get model 22 into a satisfactory legal form, for

all original districts. For the drawing of this map, I tried to get the services of official draftsmen, but the Bureau of Forestry and Mines and the Department of Public Works were so weighed down by accumulated work they could not spare me a single man. I had to use private draftsmen and pay them for their work. This map has been of immense value in the organization stage, and afterwards, as a reference, during the census, to follow the work.

I then had to set about securing the force of enumerators, and that proved the hardest job of all. The preparatory work for grinding in the sugar mills and the gathering of the crops of the coffee and cocoa plantations which was in full swing had attracted nearly all the desirable men. Of the few good ones remaining and secured, some repented and drew back when informed of the number of people they were expected to enumerate daily, besides filling out the voting cards and calling several times at the houses to deliver same. Others in the country districts laughed in the face of the instructor when they learned that they were not allowed expenses, for they figured that, after deducting their necessary expenses, they would have only about half of what they could earn by cutting cane or gathering coffee without any responsibility. Yet, after untiring efforts and hustling on the part of the instructors, after running about personally in automobiles for several days hunting up a few men from Santiago to send to Cobre, a few from San Luis to send to Mayarí, a few from El Caney to send to Bayamo and so on, we managed to fill all the places.

But all the foregoing different operations of finding instructors, map making, division and selection of enumerators, had, as anyone will readily consider, taken up the four short weeks we had for preparation and there was no time left for instruction. The filling of the census card and the preparation of a voting card may be quickly learned by an educated person, but to a simple-minded countryman all the details of a card, the proper discrimination when to give and when to refuse a voting card and the different shades of meaning in the several spaces, is actually a complex process that takes several days to master. But in our case, some of the men received a cramming of rules in two or three days, others in two or three hours, and yet again, in not a few instances, a man just appointed received, when already on horseback, only a few directions given by the instructor standing beside the horse with a card in his hand, and nothing about the voting cards. The filling in of these was left to his sheer common sense,—the common sense of a semi-illiterate countryman.

Can anyone wonder that under such conditions a number of absurd mistakes have been made by enumerators, and that now a slow and laborious process of correction must be gone through to set aright ludicrous blunders? Let us now give a glance at the most salient items in each municipality.

*Cobre municipality.*—Anyone who knows the topographical conditions of this municipality will immediately perceive the difficulties which present themselves in enumeration work. It is sufficient to say that it is situated in the heart of the Sierra Maestra hills. Together with this, consider that nearly the entire population is of the negro race, the large majority of which are illiterate and which are extremely prolific when placed in conditions similar to those of the country from which they originally came.

For this last reason, therefore, the calculations that were made for the distribution of enumerators were wrong and inexact, and in barrios such as Manacas and Cambute it was necessary at the last moment to appoint additional enumerators and special agents. For example, districts F-150A, for which Mr. Domingo Sillega was appointed, commenced work on the 16th of October and concluded on the 30th of the same month; also number F-150C and F-150D, for which were appointed

special agents Ramón Silva and Alberto Plochét respectively, who enumerated on the 28th sixty-one persons in order to complete the original district. Enumerator Carlos Pillot advised us on the 29th he could not finish Manacas district on the date specified, upon which information we immediately placed special agent Alberto Plochét, numbering it as district F-149A, and enumerating the remaining population by the 30th.

The enumerator of barrio Guama, Antonio Martínez, F-138, suffered the misfortune of losing three voting books containing voting cards numbered 48,351 to 48,500 inclusive, in which there were twelve blank voting cards one hundred thirty, issued and eight, cancelled. Upon being pressed by this office to fix the responsibility of the occurrence, the man returned to find them but was taken sick with fever, which caused his death a few days later. We immediately proceeded to cancel all voting cards issued by this enumerator and appointed a special agent for the work.

The enumerator of Cambute, Mr. Agustín Beatón, district F-150, was robbed of his horse, saddle, and saddle bags, in which there was a voting book containing copies of voting cards issued. This office insisted that he should return and look for the lost book, which he did without success. The matter was reported to the judges of Palma and Cobre.

*San Luis municipality.*—The existence in this municipality of the sugar mills Unión, Santa Ana and Borjitas necessitated the appointing of an interpreter, Eustaquio Fuertes, to assist the enumerator in this enumeration of Jamaicans and Haitians. The density of population of Majaguabo and Monte dos Leguas necessitated the separation of district F-466A; to the first being appointed Enumerator Damian Carballoso, who had already terminated the work of adjoining district F-465 and who worked in the sub-district created, from the 18th to the 25th of October inclusive, and to the second the creation of district F-468½, handled by Guillermo Mustelier. On account of sickness, this last was substituted by Tirso Alvarez, who worked from the 13th to the 21st of October inclusive.

*Baracoa municipality.*—In this remote municipality, situated at the extreme end of the Island, there exists neither railroad, wagon road, nor what might even be termed a footpath. In general, it is necessary to cross numerous mountains by narrow trails, for the most part impassable for horses. So difficult were the circumstances of travel that, in order to deliver messages from the inspection to the enumerators, Francisco Matos of Nibujón, Atilano Guzmán of Moa and Ramón Mato of Jauco, two soldiers of the regular army on horseback were unable to find them after an eight days' search.

To help with the enumeration of district F-52, there was formed a sub-district with number F-52A, worked only on the day of the 30th. As interpreter in this district, was appointed Mr. José Querol, and, to assist the instructor was sent Alfonso Rosell, a subinspector who, in the closing days of the census, assisted in the revision of cards and took the measures necessary to conclude within the specified time. The enumeration of the coast of Nibujón and Moa necessitated the service of a motor boat.

*Palma Soriano municipality.*—Notwithstanding the large size of this municipality and the density of population, due to the work and energy put into same by the instructor, Mr. Rafael Mestre, the enumeration was entirely terminated on the 25th. It was necessary to create the following sub-districts: F-406-1/5, worked by Manuel Barrera; and, in the last day of October, were formed districts: F-400A, enumerator Juan G. Meléndez, who worked from the 20th to the 25th

inclusive; 403-½, enumerator Samuel Rivas, who worked from the 19th to the 23rd inclusive; F-406A of the barrio of Las Cuchillas, enumerator Salvador Reytor, who worked only on the 18th and 19th; F-415½, enumerator Manuel García Martínez, who worked on the 19th, 20th and 21st; and 417½, enumerator Alfredo Arocha, who worked the day of the 20th only. Also, for the sub-districts of the village, Mrs. Amelia Abril, María J. Arias, Rosa Vázquez, América Pérez and Angeles Olivera, respectively numbered F-422A, F-422B, F-422C, F-422D and F-422E were named.

In the enumeration of the northern part of this municipality, was revived, the ancient boundary dispute with the adjacent municipality of Mayarí, which fanned into flame the local pride of each district to the extent of completely paralyzing the work of enumeration. The common zone embracing the village of Cueto and the Marcané sugar mill was the direct cause of the dispute. As it was not within the province of the census administration to determine the question, and as they did not desire to pass decision upon the territorial rights of the matter, the Director General adopted the happy inspiration of accepting and fixing an electoral line which divided and crossed the disputed zone east to west in the poor part, giving by this means to the people of the Marcané sugar mill voting cards corresponding to the municipality of Palma Soriano, as the majority of these had voted the past election in the electoral colleges of said municipality, situated in Paso la Estancia. All the residents to the north of this line, including those of Cueto and the rest of the barrio Barajagua, were for the same identical reason provided with voting cards corresponding to the municipality of Mayarí. During the hottest part of the argument between the two sections, the enumerators of Palma Soriano, Antonio Sigas, district F-410, and Alfredo Arocha, district F-411, were detained by the police of Mayarí but liberated almost immediately. The cards of enumeration of the above mentioned gentlemen, Messrs. Sigas and Arocha, were in part destroyed by the instructor of Palma Soriano when it was decided to annul the work, and those that had been forwarded already to Havana, were there cancelled. The undersigned inspector understands that the two enumerators will be paid for their work although such work was not accepted, as they worked obediently and according to instructions received from their superior and they are not responsible for the error which was due to the data received from the two municipal councils.

For this municipality, was appointed as interpreter Mr. Henry Riobé.

*Sagua de Tánamo municipality.*—Sagua de Tánamo has no railroad line which connects it with the rest of the province, and the only way to reach this point is by means of steamers which intermittently touch at the port of Sagua. For this reason, and to assure the commencement of the census on the specified date, in the first part of September sub-inspector David Pérez, was sent to Sagua de Tánamo and later on, Francisco Valle sub-inspector of las Villas was sent to that municipality from Havana. This district and that of Palma Soriano were the only ones which finished on the 25th. The development of Esterón and Mambí Key, where there exist numerous foreign colonies, made it necessary to appoint an interpreter, and Dr. José Barrera was appointed for this position. As in Baracoa, I had to authorize the employment of boatmen for the enumeration of these places.

*Manzanillo municipality.*—The work of this municipality, handled by Mr. José Puebla, finished on the 27th day, notwithstanding the size and large population of this territory.

It was necessary to create sub-districts F-354A, F-354B and F-354C of the barrio of Pilón, for which there were appointed respectively: José Calás Núñez,

José Bazán and José Rovira. It was necessary also to create in Media Luna the districts F-365A, in charge of Norberto Santiesteban, F-365B, with Braulio Manales, F-365C, with Víctor Silva, and F-365D, enumerated by Manuel Fajardo. There were also created F-365E, and F-365F, in the barrio of Vicana, for which were named Antonio Infante and Manuel Infante.

*Jiguani municipality.*—The unexpected increase of the population in the barrios of Bijagual and Los Negros, due to the exploitation of the mines in that section, made it necessary to establish three sub-districts with the numbers: F-315B, F-315½, and F-316½, for which were appointed special agents Silva, Quesada and Espinosa, and later Eligio Fonseca to collect voting cards erroneously issued. Eligio Oramas, appointed for district F-315A, did not work same, as said district was incorporated in F-315½, in view of its small importance.

*Alto Songo municipality.*—In this district, it was necessary to create sub-districts F-6A and F-24-A, which were enumerated by Demetrio Valenciano upon finishing his own district F-5; district F-7½, worked by Lucas Mejías; F-8½, worked by Lino Lachataignerais in La Maya; F-18 1/4, and 18 1/5, for which were designated respectively Juan G. Peralta and Rafael García.

The instructor, Dr. José R. Espino, succeeded also in finishing his district before the 30th.

There existed also between this municipality and Guantánamo a disputed zone, although not of large extension. Two enumerators, Hernández and Muñoz, at the last crossed the Macuriges river—the limit of both municipalities—and enumerated some people of Alto Songo. This work was cancelled, and voting cards for the correct municipality issued.

*El Caney municipality.*—This section is the only one in the province which had population less than calculated, which fact is due to the suspension of the important iron mines on the southern coast and of the consequent retirement of a large number of laborers formerly employed. The work of enumeration was nearly all finished on the 18th of October, all but the very large and mountainous barrio of Ramón de las Yaguas. For this was designated special agent Gabriel Quintana Franco, with number F-134¼, to assist in the termination of this barrio.

The incomplete description of their barrios by some of the municipalities was the cause here of enumerator Pedro Almirall, F-132, of Ramón de las Yaguas, invading the barrio of Guaninicum. This made it necessary to utilize the services of Gabriel Quintana Franco, who was acquainted with that zone, in order that he could indicate which was the real division line, appointing later Pedro Almirall to collect the voting cards erroneously issued in the region overlapped.

*Puerto Padre municipality.*—There is no direct railroad connection between Santiago and Puerto Padre. To arrive there, it is necessary to make a series of jumps and connections which considerably retard the trip, and it will take at least two days to make the trip. Furthermore, the telegraphic conditions are just as bad. There is no direct line between the two cities and each telegram is delayed and subjected to three transmissions.

Due to these circumstances, the undersigned inspector feared that he could not be sure of commencing the census on the 15th of September. To assist the affair, it was considered indispensable to send to that city—in the character of special commissioner—Mr. Pedro Pablo Valiente, instructor enumerator, who took part in the American census of 1907, and who, therefore, possessed the necessary qualifica-



tions to intelligently assist the instructor of that municipality. Thanks to his assistance, the census was able to commence at the stated time fixed by law.

The formation of the gigantic sugar mills of Chaparra and Delicias has given place to an increase in population not in proportion with that of the various barrios of this municipality. This made it necessary to create some sub-districts in the last days of the census. In the Delicias district there were formed F-431A and 431B; the first, worked by Leonel Torrejón from the 19th until the 30th of October inclusive, and the second, by Bonifacio Leiva, worked during the same period.

The same thing occurred in Lima, where for district F-433½ was appointed Joaquín Bello, who did the work of enumeration from the 19th to the 30th; and F-433A was worked by Luis García during the days of the 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th.

In Santa María and Vedado were formed, districts F-422 and F-433A, but the men appointed to work these did not do so, and later they were incorporated respectively in F-422B, worked by Fermín del Valle, and F-443B, worked by José Vega, the first of whom worked three days and the second thirteen days, both finishing on the 30th.

Also there was formed in Vedado, district F-444A, to which was appointed Serafín Báez, who did the enumeration work necessary between the 25th and the 30th of October.

In Yaray, two sub-districts were added: F-445A and F-445B, which were given to Luis Guives and Antonio Rodríguez, who commenced on the 18th.

In the upper part of this municipality, there was added to the north barrio a sub-district, for which was named Pablo González, with number F-436A, who worked on the 26th, 29th and 30th.

The enumerator, Carlos Perera, was taken sick on the 17th of October and was substituted by the ex-enumerator, Segundo Montiel. Both, therefore, figure under the same key number, namely F-429.

The plan for the work in this municipality suffered three changes. First, was appointed Mr. Antonio Lluch, who resigned; Mr. Pereda Aldana, who was taken sick, and Dr. Maggi, who actually occupied the position of instructor.

The extraordinary expansion of the population of this section, clearly shown in the actual figures of the number of people, not only obliged this office to create another sub-district in the barrio of the northern end of the city—numbered F-426A and worked by Pablo Sánchez—but necessitated the sending, on two occasions, of the sub-inspectors, Messrs. Rosell and Martí, and finally, Mr. Montero of Havana.

*Mayarí municipality.*—In order that the census would be sure to have its share of strange happenings, the enumerator of the barrio of Juan Vicente—Calimerio Tur, F-379—lost his reason during the course of his work. As was natural under such circumstances, his work suffered also, as he gave voting cards in bulk at houses which he visited, delivered census cards to those enumerated, and did other foolish things while in so perturbed a condition.

The instructor of Mayarí, getting wind of what had occurred, immediately sent enumerator Alfredo Herrera to visit the houses where Tur had been, collecting the voting cards and the census cards so wildly and lavishly delivered. Tur was immediately relieved of any further responsibility in this line, and on the 20th Alfredo Herrera came to substitute for the demented one, having been appointed by the administration under date of September 23rd, carrying the same key number, and he continued working in this section until the 9th of October.

In addition to the additional districts for which were appointed enumerators Arcadio Leyte Vidal with key number F-383A, in Punta de Tabaco; Jesús Núñez with key number F-389A, in Cajimaya; Gertrudis Portuondo with F-389B

and Rosendo Torrens with F-389C both in San Gregorio; it was necessary, on account of the hot dispute with the neighboring municipal council, of Palma Soriano, to subdivide the barrio of Barajagua, modifying the original district of F-366 handled by Antonio Casaus, abolishing F-367 in charge of Abreus who was taken sick, and creating the sub-district F-367A, which was placed in charge of the enumerator of Mayarí, F-367B, worked by Emilio Torrens, enumerator of Mayarí; and districts F-367C, F-367D, F-367E, F-367H and F-367I enumerated by special agents Ramón Puchade, enumerator of San Luis; Generoso Fernández, instructor of Bayamo; Manuel Escalona, interpreter of Holguín; and Rafael Rodríguez and Alberto Plochot, enumerators of Santiago.

The census had a valuable assistant in Mr. Emilio Mas, who had experience in this class of work in a previous census and who was sent in the capacity of interpreter to Mayarí, and after finishing there, returned to the office, where he was of great assistance to the instructor.

*Niquero municipality.*—Here were created the additional districts of F-390½, F-391½ and F-392½, worked by Narciso Núñez; Narcisa León and José Bello, who, after working on the 17th and 18th of October, was taken sick and in his place was put Santiago Montano, both men appearing, therefore as having the same key number. There was also formed the district F-395A, occupied by Miguel Reyes León, and the districts F-395B, F-395C and F-395D, occupied by Castor Boam, Luis Ceruto and Amado Fonseca.

In the enumeration of some keys and a few inaccessible places of Cabo Cruz, it was necessary to hire launches.

District F-395A was declared cancelled, due to it being proved that the territory comprising this, which until now had been considered as an authorized part of Niquero, really pertained to the Manzanillo municipality. An account of this was previously forwarded to the Direction General.

*Campechuela municipality.*—In this municipality, it was necessary to create the following sub-districts: F-110-1/5 in the upper part, which was given to Eduardo Saborit, and F-115-1/5 in charge of Ricardo Ramón, in the barrio of La Gloria. On account of erroneous information, it was proposed to create another district F-113½ in Cieneguilla, which was not done, as it was found that there were no more than five or six houses on the margin of the river Guá, and these were incorporated in district F-113.

*Banes municipality.*—Only one sub-district was necessary to clear up the enumeration of this section. In the barrio of Flores district F-35½, was formed and it was worked by José Bulter.

There occurred here various cases of disputed zone lines, as in the barrio of Flores with the division of Gibara; in the limits of Holguín between the barrios of Bijarú and Canalito; and in the part of Antilla. These differences were settled in each case by making a decision as regarded the electoral circumstances in the places under dispute, in accordance with the precedent established by the Director General in the case of Mayarí and Palma.

Also in the case of Banes there occurred various changes of instructors that retarded the termination of the census work there. On account of sickness of the first instructor designated, it was necessary to appoint Mr. Proenza, and on account of his resigning, the acting instructor, Antonio Pino.

The only communication there is with Banes is a private railroad, narrow gauge, belonging to the sugar mill Boston, and not, therefore, opened to public traffic and lacking a fixed time table for trains. Under these conditions—so that the

enumeration work would commence on the 15th of September along with the rest of the province, and to help the instructor of this municipality who was the third to occupy the position, this office considered it necessary to send there as special commissioner, Emilio Mas, an active and intelligent man who had experience in a previous census.

*Tunas municipality.*—Two days before the commencement of work in this municipality, the instructor, Mr. Maester, was stricken with an apoplectic stroke after having worked very hard in the preparatory work necessary. It was necessary to send Subinspector Pérez Cortés, and later, Mr. Rosell, in order that they might handle the census there until the appointment officially of Mr. Angel Licea, who really occupied the position of instructor. About the middle of October, Subinspector Piñeiro was sent from Havana to assist Mr. Licea in the work.

The constant changes, the long distances between the head of the municipality and some of the barrios, and the lack of communication, all tended to considerably delay the work of Victoria de las Tunas.

It became necessary to create there the following sub-districts: F-528A, in Arena, occupied by Reinerio Rodríguez; F-528B, in the same barrio, in charge of Manuel Matamoros; and F-535B, in Dumañuecos, in charge of Vicente Parra; also in the barrio of Dumañuecos, 535-A, which was enumerated by Pablo Suquet.

In the barrio of Jobabo and Oriente, to assist in the termination of the work, were placed Santiago Gómez and Antonio Infante, who took charge respectively of the districts F-537A and F-540A.

*Santiago de Cuba municipality.*—In this municipality there has not appeared any special difficulty in the course of the census work. The growth of some places has produced an unexpected and dense population which made it necessary to separate and add some districts during the last days of the census. This happened in the case of Dajao, where there were separated in the extension of Fomento districts F-488A, in charge of Domingo Fernández and F-488½ for which was appointed Concepción Lafuente.

In the rural part of this same barrio, was appointed Nicolás Carbonell for the sub-district F-497A. In the same way, in the barrio of Laguna, were formed the sub-districts F-508A and F-509A, and worked successively by Noelia Pérez; F-508B by Mariano Corona; F-509B by Dalila Avila and F-509C by Rafael Rodríguez. Furthermore, on account of the enumerator of district F-484 being a woman,—and for other reasons, there were formed two districts with the same key number F-484X, which were handled by Rodolfo Salcedo, my chief clerk, and subinspector Portuondo.

In the barrios of Laguna and Dolores, there was a small overlapping due to the data of survey furnished to the census. This resulted in the recall of the voting cards issued by enumerator Dolores Telmo Domínguez, who had encroached upon a small part of the barrio adjacent to Lagunas.

*Bayamo municipality.*—In this municipality, it was necessary to overcome big difficulties in order to successfully finish the work of the census within the legal period. The unexpected increase of population, due to the large sugar mills of Guato, Guamo, etc., recently installed and which have produced an increase of 25% in the short period of three years, on one side; on another, the natural difficulties of some of the barrios situated along the bank of the Cauto and subjected to periodical overflows from the river; and, further, the sad accident occurring in the family of the instructor of this section, all tended to delay matters.

I placed, as substitute in charge of the work of this municipality, sub-inspector

Pérez Cortés, and, at a very late date in the work, he found it necessary in the barrios of Cauto, Laguna Blanca and San Juan, to form various sub-districts which, on account of the speed with which the work had to be done, did not in all cases permit of an opportunity of advising immediately the General Administration. There was made, therefore, district F-81A, in the barrio of Julia, worked by Tomás Pérez Tamarit. In the barrio of Cauto, enumerator Joaquín Vélez, F-85, was taken ill on the 17th of October and was substituted by Eduardo Masó, who finished this district,—it appearing, therefore, that two men worked with the same key number. Despite the appointment of Enumerators Juan Estrada for sub-district F-85B and Narciso Vázquez for F-85C, the undersigned inspector considered it necessary to send special agent Ramón Silva as helper with a new district F-85A in that zone, who finished the work assigned him in time.

In the barrio of Cristo, the enumerator Juventino Chacón, designated for sub-district F-88A, was substituted on account of sickness on the 25th, by enumerator Vicente Caiñas with the same key number, and the enumerator, Ana Oduardo worked district F-88B.

In the same way, in the same barrio, the enumerator, Ignacia Fonseca, substituted from the 20th the enumerator Dolores Alert, who became ill on the 15th, so that both worked, therefore, with the same key number F-88, for the district.

For the barrio Arroyo Blanco, originally omitted, was designated at the beginning of the census enumerator Eduardo Masó, with number F-92½. In Dátil a sub-district was created with number F-97A, worked by enumerator Manuel Martínez, who, on the 14th, terminated his district of F-84.

Eduardo Masó, substituted also for enumerator Luis Yero, F-100, working in said district from the 21st until the 26th of October inclusive.

To finish the barrio of Laguna Blanca it was indispensable to form four additional sub-districts, two of which were worked by enumerators Juan Estrada and Narciso Vázquez, with the key numbers F-100A and F-100C respectively, and the special agents Alberto Carbonell and Ramón Silva, with the key numbers F-100B and F-100D.

In the barrio of San Juan were created two sub-districts: F-103A and F-103B, worked by enumerators Manuel Martínez and María Reyes Leiva, respectively.

Finally, in the barrio of Veguitas, district F-103A, was formed, for which was appointed Manuel Matos; another, in the barrio of Cayama, occupied by José Ochoa with number 86A and one in Barrancas, with number F-80A, occupied by Miguel Izaguirre.

In the barrio of Horno, was created a sub-district with number F-95A, which was worked by Pedro Céspedes, who had terminated his district.

The undersigned inspector cannot but praise and eulogize the intelligence displayed and the activity of the sub-inspector, Pérez Cortés, and the indomitable spirit of special agents Silva and Carbonell, who, at times with the mud up to their waists, finished the work in the district to which they were assigned, enumerating with extraordinary exactitude.

*Guantánamo municipality.*—For causes which it was not able to foresee at the moment, the average of enumeration in Guantánamo has resulted somewhat lower than that shown in the other municipalities.

It was a difficult and tedious process to select an adequate personnel. The operations of buying and selling coffee, which at the beginning of the census work was at its height, and the preparatory work of the large sugar mills for the coming sugar crop, had absorbed a large number of the intelligent men. However, we succeeded in finally completing the corps of enumerators.

In October, the American Assessor, Major Stephenson, made a rapid visit to this municipality and recommended the dismissal of the enumerators of districts F-180, F-186 and F-188, a proposal that was approved, and in place of these, were appointed Miguel Valiente, who, with his own key number F-188, substituted Sánchez in Caimanera from the 11th to the 16th of October inclusive and later with key number F-180½ instead of Beguero in Arroyo Hondo from the 17th to the 30th of the same month. Díaz in Bayate was substituted by Domingo Demand, who, with the same key number F-180½, worked from the 13th to the 29th of October.

On account of the general delay in the work and the difficulties due to the topography of some of the barrios, it was deemed necessary to form the following sub-districts: one in Arroyo Hondo, occupied by Luis Caignet with key number F-180A; another, in the same barrio, worked by Antonio Maldonado with number F-180½; another, in Baitiquirí with number F-185½, worked by Prisciliano Castellano; another in Guaso, for which was appointed Mauricio Franco with number F-203½; another in Guayabal handled by Juan Leconteau with number F-204½; and, in this same barrio of Guayabal, Prisciliano Castellano worked with key number F-204A, after finishing the sub-district of Baitiquirí, working in the previous one during the last days in October.

In the city, it was necessary to form sub-district F-205½, for which was appointed Sara Cabrera in the barrio of Hospital.

In Macuriges, was separated and formed the sub-district F-214½ worked by Eduardo Hernández, and in Jamaica F-231A, worked by Cástulo Murgada.

In the important barrio of Tiguabo, had to be formed three sub-districts, with numbers F-232½, F-234½ and F-234A, handled respectively by the enumerators Eusebio Falo, Caridad Megret and José Siret. José Blanco in Vínculo, had the enumeration of district F-236½. In the barrio of Parroquia, on account of the sickness of José Borges, No. F-223, he was substituted with the same number by Caridad Guerra, during October 22nd, 25th, and 27th.

The barrios of Baitiquirí and Río Seco—on account of their great extension and the wild, rough nature of the ground, making travel a difficult enterprise presented a formidable front from the standpoint of enumeration. On account of erroneous and deficient information, the population of the last of these barrios was not calculated correctly, and the two enumerators assigned, thereto, at the last of the census were assisted by the creation of five sub-districts, for three of which were appointed enumerators of Guantánamo: Cornelio Giró with number F-226½, Pascual Raimond with number F-227½ and Eduardo Hernández with number F-227C. Moreover, this office sent special agents Salazar and Jiménez from Palma Soriano, who, with numbers respectively, F-227A and F-227B, assisted in finishing the work of enumeration.

The lack of communication in this large municipality, which is quite hilly, retarded and made difficult the corrections of the voting books.

For Guantánamo, was named as helper, Mr. Campos, and later, in substitution of this man, Mr. Manuel Reyna. The delay in terminating the work of the census in this municipality is explained partly on account of the causes expressed at the beginning, by the difficulties of the region topographically, and by the changes we had in the position of the instructor. At the beginning, Mr. Mariño, was named; he was substituted later, intermittently, by Mr. Martí, and afterwards by the instructor, Mr. Vidal.

*Holguín municipality.*—This municipality is the most extensive in the province and offered, from the very beginning of the census, difficulties that appeared insurmountable. It is the size of the island of Porto Rico and is crossed by one railroad line in the center of a few kilometers of wagon road.

In addition to this, the population reaches a very high number, and this is one of the municipalities wherein it was impossible to obtain enumerators for some districts, in which it was necessary to hold up the work until somebody from an adjacent section finished his work, in order to commence this one.

When the limits of the district were being determined, this office requested information from the Mayor of Holguín, asking for the data which by all means should be a part of the work of the municipal council regarding the limits of the new barrios, and we received in reply a very ingenuous telegram hereinbefore referred to. This led to errors which were not discovered until the enumeration had progressed considerably.

Then commenced the undertaking of a difficult investigation which was finally concluded by one of the men of this office, Dr. Aguilar, aided by the mayors of some of the barrios, and individuals of that region. As a result of this work, we can point out on the map the new barrios of Santa Rita, Deleite, San Gerónimo, San Francisco and Cauto del Cristo, which were formed, the first, from the barrios of Bijarú and Alcalá; the second, from Bijarú; the third, from Tacajó; the fourth, from Tacámara and Cacocum, and the last, from Cacocum, Arroyo Blanco and La Rioja.

The population of these barrios, included in the first enumerations according to the old districts given, has been carefully separated, assigning each group to the new barrio to which it might respectively belong and changing the voting books wrongly issued at the beginning for voting cards bearing the new division of the barrios.

The following subdistricts have been formed in the municipality as follows:

F-255D in the Barrio of Tasajera, worked by Antonio Hechevarria.

F-270A in Calabazas, worked by Gerardo González.

F-283A in Omapa, worked by Eduardo Cordero.

F-301A for Arsenio Marrero and F-301B for José M. Lojo.

F-303A in Tasajera, in charge of Angel García.

Moreover, for the correction of barrios referred to, above, it was necessary to cancel the districts F-248½ and F-251 of Bijarú, as also F-255 of Cacocum, F-281 North city and F-282 South city, as well as the following sub-districts in charge of the personnel herewith indicated: F-242½ in the barrio of San Gerónimo, in charge of Constantino Pérez, the sickness of whom made it imperative to substitute him by Alfredo Vidal during the days of the 29th and 30th; F-301-1/5, which was occupied by José García; F-248½, by Juan Díaz; F-250½, by José Zaldívar; F-251A, by Ramón Alvarez; F-251B, by Manuel Vicente, all of these in the barrio of Deleite; F-252½, by Miguel García Fera and F-252A, by Benjamín Guerra, both in Santa Rita.

By reason of an exaggerated rumor regarding the population of the barrio of Cacocum, another sub-district was made F-253A, worked by Manuel Almaguer. The rumor was found to be without foundation and the man designated to do the work, upon realizing or obtaining an insignificant or small number, ceased work on the 27th, the day he started. In San Francisco, were made the sub-districts: F-254½, in charge of Manuel Aguilera; F-254A, in charge of Joaquín Miranda; F-254B, in charge of Obdulio Sánchez; F-254C, in charge of Manuel Almaguer and F-254D, which with laudable effort was handled by sub-inspector Narciso Martí, who, in two days, enumerated 300 people. In Cauto del Cristo, were formed sub-districts F-255½, enumerated by Julio Aguilera; F-255A, by Maximino Pérez del Villar; F-255B, by Manuel Aguilera and F-255C, by Manuel Almaguer. The latter two, however, were not worked as, after an investigation, it was found that they were not as important as at first thought and they were then incorporated in the districts immediately adjacent, and the enumerators assigned originally were used with greater efficiency in other sub-districts in the municipality.

To collect the voting cards erroneously issued in the city of Holguín, were appointed the enumerators Luis Curbelo, Caridad Rubio and Antonio Silva, doing the same work in Cauto del Cristo as special agents Manuel Aguilera and Manuel Almaguer; in barrio Norte, José M. Lojo, Alfredo Vidal Rodríguez, Zaldívar, Díaz, Alvarez and Vicente.

In the extensive contour of this section, it happened that various zones overlapped others in the municipalities of Banes, Gibara and Puerto Padre, to which we make opportune references in another part of this report. In Holguín, Manuel Escalona was used as interpreter, and, due to the necessities of the service, were sent on several different occasions, sub-inspectors Martí, Valiente and Iglesias. As helper, José M. Silva gave good service and assisting in office work were Antonio and Ricardo of the same family name, as also José Puig.

I desire to say here that it was possible to conclude the Census in Holguín only through the efficiency and intelligence demonstrated by the instructor Manuel Silva.

*Gibara municipality.*—In this municipality, the sub-districts that exist were created at the commencement of the census, and all the zones as originally laid out have continued throughout the work without change. However, the distance of the capital of the province from some of the districts, with the poor communication to same, made it necessary, in order to commence the census on time, to send there a special commissioner, Mr. Romilio Arias, to assist the instructor and to start on the 15th of September. For this reason, sub-inspector Martí went to this place in the month of September, and in the month of October was sent the sub-inspector of las Villas, Mr. Luis González.

The sub-districts created in Gibara were as follows: In the barrio of Bocas, F-163½, worked by Enrique Parodi; in the barrio of Sur de la Cabecera, F-172½, worked by Carmen Vives; in Palmita, F-179½, worked by Fernando Pi Ferrer and in the barrio of Ramón, F-179½, occupied by Antonio Proenza.

Such have been the conditions under which the Census has been made in Oriente. It is useless to repeat that the immense distance from the head towns to rural barrios in this province, the lack of means of transportation, and the poor help that can be expected from the municipalities—generally short of resources and deficient in organization,—have proved great drawbacks to our work.

Only with the valuable backing I have had at headquarters in sidetracking technicalities inapplicable to urgent and unforeseen cases by being intensely devoted to the task in which I have worked during ninety days and nights, in stretches of sixteen hours and more at a time, and with the intelligent help I have received from instructors and sub-inspectors, has success been possible.

The sub-inspectors have been constantly on the run around the province. One of them, Mr. Pérez Cortés, is a surveyor. He went, during the first days, to Tunas, Sagua de Tánamo and Holguín to make the necessary subdivisions for model 22 and to help in the organization of those municipalities. He assisted in a trip of investigation at Songo, and later took charge of Bayamo, where he stayed until the end of the census.

Mr. Rosell has had the same mission at Tunas, Gibara, Puerto Padre and Baracoa, where he finished the work of that municipality on the 30th of October.

Mr. Martí organized El Caney after Guantánamo, and has made trips on special missions to Puerto Padre, Holguín and Songo, fixing at this last place the situation of the barrios unknown by the authorities of that section.

By virtue of the authority of the administration contained in telegrams of the 18th and 20th of October and 15th of November, the danger can be understood which the legal aspect might bring forth if the census had not been terminated. Thanks to the appointment of the special agents, active and efficient, now running here to assist enumerators in places of heavy population, now there clearing up indefinite boundary lines or taking up voting cards issued in error, all have contributed wonderfully to the work as a whole. Special agent Silva, a young man of intelligence and fearlessness, arrived on the 22nd at the difficult district of Laguna Blanca, and in four days enumerated 408 persons, issuing the corresponding voting cards. Without rest, he went right over to the hilly district of Cauto, enumerating 34 persons on the 27th, going right on to Cambute in the municipality of Cobre, where he enumerated 20 persons more, returning to Santiago on the 29th. On the 30th, he left Santiago again at midnight for Bayamo, began to enumerate there in the middle of the night, enumerated 204 persons, left about 10 p. m. for Mijagual, municipality of Jiguaní, enumerating 55 more there, returning the same night to Santiago, after performing the almost unbelievable work of enumerating 721 persons in seven days, all the more difficult when it is remembered that he had to travel during this time for long distances. In Jiguaní later, he worked during the last days to complete the enumeration.

Agent Carbonell, after finishing his district of Daiquirí, moved over to Bayamo and with key number F-100B enumerated 314 persons in four days, issuing 64 voting cards. He returned to Santiago and then back to Bayamo on the 30th, where, in the same barrio of Laguna Blanca, he enumerated 220 persons in the same day.

Agent Plochet went to Cobre on the 28th, where, with key number F-150D, he enumerated 41 persons, and then entered the barrio of Manacás and, with key number F-149A, enumerated on the 30th of October 101 persons, issuing 16 voting cards.

Agents Pachadas of San Luis, Escalona Rodríguez and Plochet of Santiago, accompanied by the instructor of Bayamo, Mr. Fernández, with key numbers respectively, F-367A, F-367D, F-367B, F-367C and F-367I, did the difficult piece of work of enumerating the disputed zone of Cueto, situated between the municipalities of Palma and Mayarí.

Special agent, Quintana Franco, assisted quite efficiently with key number F-134-1/5, after having finished the extensive and uncertain barrio of Ramón de las Yeguas in El Caney.

Agents Jiménez and Salazar from Palma Soriano were sent to Guantánamo in the critical moments in which approached the closing legal date of the census without it appearing possible to finish the barrio of Río Seco. With key numbers F-277A and F-277B, they diligently worked the days of the 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th, and the second moreover, on the 30th, and assured the successful termination on the special date.

In Holguín, agents Aguilera, Almaguer and Vidal assisted immensely in the recall and correction work of voting cards in the new barrios of Cauto del Cristo and San Francisco, newly formed to the south of this municipality.

The inevitable speed in the last moments, the rapidity with which appointments had to be made, the placing of substitutes when the moments were few before termination on the 30th, have not always permitted the undersigned to formulate requests according to what is prescribed by the law of the Census for normal work. But it was indispensable to work fast and, for this reason, I utilized the



authority and judgment which was necessary in accordance with the authority contained in telegrams of the 20th and 29th of October.

I will attach some statistical data which will show the progress of this province since 1907; the date of the previous general census made in this Republic.

I have encountered many difficulties in securing this. In some cases, employees have neglected to obtain data, and in others, some people have stated, in order to avoid paying taxes, a smaller production than that obtained, and for these reasons I have had to ask the farmers many times to obtain a true statement.

The following table will show the state of the province at the censuses of 1907 and 1919:



Sugar production in Oriente during each previous census period.

MUNICIPALITIES	MILLS	1907		1919		Increase in production
		Sugar (Arrobas)	Tons of cane ground	Sugar (Arrobas)	Tons of cane ground	
Guantánamo	"Confluente"	(Burned)	(Burned)	928,550	82,284	928,550
Guantánamo	"Ermita"	(Not yet erected)	(Not yet erected)	1,730,287	147,153	1,730,287
Guantánamo	"Esperanza"	563,940	54,596	1,472,506	123,870	1,730,287
Guantánamo	"Isabel"	611,039	50,756	1,411,065	125,332	800,046
Guantánamo	"Los Caños"	349,934	34,354	1,270,139	116,090	920,205
Guantánamo	"Monona"	(Not yet erected)	(Not yet erected)	129,597	12,599	129,597
Guantánamo	"Romele"	367,584	38,300	731,900	67,272	364,316
Guantánamo	"San Antonio"	424,464	40,132	915,541	88,125	491,077
Guantánamo	"Santa Cecilia"	597,734	60,329	213,493	100,666	(Mn.) 384,236
Guantánamo	"Santa María"	169,000	20,000	820,040	80,035	651,040
Guantánamo	"Soledad"	986,882	84,788	977,937	171,597	(Mn.) 8,945
Guantánamo	"San Miguel"	774,241	91,300	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	(Mn.) 774,241
Mayarí	"Preston"	1,575,942	163,087	4,012,294	385,169	2,436,432
Holguín	"Tacafío"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	2,540,096	216,283	2,540,096
Holguín	"Cupey"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	1,956,744	209,241	1,956,744
Holguín	"Cacocun"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	496,210	44,237	496,210
Holguín	"Baguanos"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	1,171,222	143,380	1,171,222
Holguín	"Rey"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	659,919	64,919	659,919
Holguín	"Canariás"	(Under const'n)	(Under const'n)			
Banes	"Boston"	2,721,700	267,715	6,093,542	555,082	3,371,842
Gibara	"Santa Lucía"	1,225,129	132,504	4,667,143	441,704	3,441,014
Puerto Padre	"Chaparra"	3,271,424	560,000	7,161,635	761,700	3,860,211
Puerto Padre	"San Manuel"	164,376	16,788	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	(Not operating)
Puerto Padre	"Delicias"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	9,122,984	1,013,984	9,122,984
Tunas	"Manatí"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	6,595,771	539,485	6,595,771
Tunas	"Jobabo"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	4,251,130	345,000	4,251,130
Bayamo	"Sofía"	159,288	17,612	462,579	53,547	302,291
Bayamo	"Carmen"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	9,100	809	9,100
Bayamo	"Rio Cauto"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	2,205,983	207,319	2,205,983
Campechuela	"Dos Amigos"	269,638	20,314	870,259	82,420	660,691
Campechuela	"Teresa"	762,307	89,031	1,016,704	90,591	254,397
Niquero	"Nou Niquero"	845,850	71,466	2,168,218	163,181	1,822,968
Palma Soriano	"Palma"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	3,350,828	305,169	3,350,828
Palma Soriano	"Alto Cedro"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	2,761,291	248,452	2,761,291
Palma Soriano	"América"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	1,515,215	151,521	1,515,215
Palma Soriano	"Hatillo"	188,513	18,906	1,207,882	114,848	1,019,369

*Sugar production in Oriente during each previous census period.*—Continued

MUNICIPALITIES	MILLS	1907		1919		Increase in production
		Sugar (Arrobas)	Tons of cane ground	Sugar (Arrobas)	Tons of cane ground	
Palma Soriano	"Palmarito"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	486,512	47,030	486,512
Palma Soriano	"Oriente"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	1,406,184	123,546	1,406,184
Palma Soriano	"Miranda"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	1,910,441	166,806	1,910,441
San Luis	"Santa Ana"	400,335	40,435	975,000	89,000	574,665
San Luis	"Unión"	458,016	44,000	884,000	79,000	425,984
San Luis	"Borgita"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	768,000	75,523	768,000
Songo	"Marlón"	(Not operating)	(Not operating)	621,400	59,033	621,400
Manzanillo	"Cabo Cruz"	803,816	106,335	1,582,282	120,115	778,466
Manzanillo	"Isabel"	1,028,510	118,500	1,937,423	162,787	930,913
Manzanillo	"Salvador"	106,660	23,706	1,009,941	86,947	405,404
Manzanillo	"San Ramón"	604,536	72,221	1,082,549	97,128	478,013
Manzanillo	"Jibacoa"	176,146	25,832	895,569	90,769	662,429
		19,575,983	2,270,094	88,275,060	8,479,847	68,699,122

*Production of coffee and cocoa in 1919*

MUNICIPALITIES	Quintals of coffee	Quintals of cocoa
Songo .....	150,000	3,000
Baracoa .....	12,000	8,000
Bayamo .....	532	54
Palma Soriano .....	125,000	10,000
Sagua de Tánamo .....	3,000	(No produce)
Cobre .....	13,584	3,884
Manzanillo .....	50	(No produce)
Caney .....	1,694	135
Guantánamo .....	15,000	600
San Luis .....	1,500	200
Jiguaní .....	35,000	1,800
Total .....	357,360	28,153

*Note.*—There is no production of coffee and cocoa in the following municipalities: Santiago, Mayarí, Holguín, Banes, Gibara, Puerto Padre, Victoria de las Tunas, Campechuela and Niquero.

*Total production of coffee and cocoa compared at the date of the last two censuses*

En 1907 .....	103,750	8,470
En 1919 .....	357,360	28,153
Increase .....	253,610	19,683

*Note.*—The great increase in sugar manufacturing during the last year, occasioned by the high prices obtained for this product, has affected the coffee plantations by taking their workingmen and lands. Several coffee plantations, such as El Olimpo and others in Songo and Palma Soriano, have been converted into sugar plantations.

*Cattle in the province of Oriente in 1919*

MUNICIPALITIES	CATTLE			
	Cows	Horses	Mules	Asses
Caney .....	22,305	1,944	1,251	91
Guantánamo .....	44,216	23,000	3,795	30
Baracoa .....	4,939	6,340	2,241	15
Sagua de Tánamo .....	5,544	3,686	88	2
Mayarí .....	19,581	7,619	543	24
Holguín .....	138,891	33,281	551	22
Banes .....	18,588	7,932	313	15
Gibara .....	20,432	4,597	383	16
Puerto Padre .....	56,407	11,206	192	10
Victoria de las Tunas .....	96,148	13,681	364	31
Bayamo .....	170,970	17,970	811	134
Manzanillo .....	69,364	15,607	1,201	61
Campechuela .....	13,637	3,567	72	6
Niquero .....	10,755	2,581	68	9
Jiguaní .....	98,171	11,576	1,115	140
Cobre .....	40,490	13,270	2,069	152
San Luis .....	15,449	3,775	134	9
Palma Soriano .....	43,127	15,652	2,254	89
Songo .....	36,547	8,223	684	47
Santiago de Cuba .....	22,455	5,672	1,787	127
Total .....	950,449	210,759	20,016	1,620

*Comparison of the last two censuses*

YEARS	CATTLE			
	Cows	Horses	Mules	Asses
In 1907 .....	435,527	110,645	14,055	980
In 1919 .....	950,449	210,750	20,016	1,030
Increase.....	514,922	100,114	5,961	50

*Railways.*—The railway lines of this province are controlled by four different companies: one between Holguín and Gibara through Auras; the Railroad Company of Guantánamo which joins this city with Caimanera extending to Jamaica and Soledad; the Eastern Railway which joins San Luis and Guantánamo, extending to the landing place of Boquerón near the United States Naval Station, and the Cuban Railroad Company, which controls the longest lines in Oriente, including the lines from Havana to Santiago, La Maya, Manzanillo, Holguín, Antilla and interior points.

At the date of the census of 1907, the following lines existed:

	Km.		Km.
Santiago to Cristo .....	16	Alto Cedro to Bartle .....	140
Cristo to Songo and Maya .....	18	Holguín to Gibara .....	31
Cristo to San Luis .....	16	San Luis to Guantánamo and Boquerón..	50
San Luis to Palma Soriano .....	21	Guantánamo to Caimanera .....	36
San Luis to Alto Cedro .....	47		
Alto Cedro to Antilla .....	50	Making a total of .....	425

At the date of the Census of 1919, there were added the following lines:

	Km.		Km.
Palma Soriano to Bayamo .....	77	Cacocum to Holguín .....	18
Bayamo to Manzanillo .....	56	Extension of the line of Holguín to Gibara as far as Puerto Padre .....	60
Bayamo to Jobabo .....	92		

Or an increase of 303 km., which, with the 425 km. that they had in 1907, forms a total of 728 km. today existing in the province.

*Note.*—In addition, there are a great number of private railway lines owned by the sugar mills, one of which (Boston Sugar Mill) is the only means of communication to Banes. The mining companies is the only means of communication to Banes. The mining companies also have their private lines.

*Telegraphic communications.*—The development of telegraph service during the recent years in this province has been as marked as other improvements.

Following the abolition of the Spanish Government's rule in Cuba, the Morse printing apparatus, which used a paper ribbon, was superseded by one operated by the car, which is incomparably more rapid. The Duplex system has been installed, multiplying the efficiency of the wires;—thus the telegraphic service made great progress.

In 1907, there were only two central lines to Havana, whereas there are five today.

In the district of Santiago, there were the twelve following stations:

Santiago	Sagua de Tánamo	Preston
Baracoa	La Maya	Mayarí
Imías	Alto Songo	San Luis (Oriente)
Guantánamo	Cristo	Palma Soriano.

From the Santiago station, there were but six lines.

In 1919, there were twenty additional stations, as follows:

Aguacate	Felton
Biran	Jamaica
Caimanera	Maffo
Caney	Macuriges
Cayo Mambí	Palmarito de Cauto
Central América	Sampre
Central Palma	Sucursal Cristina, Cámara de Comercio.
Central Miranda	Santiago de Cuba
Cobre	Sucursal Vista Alegre, Santiago de Cuba
Dos Caminos	Tiguabos.
Felicidad	

Which makes a total of thirty-two stations operating today.

There are now ten lines from Santiago.

In the Bayamo districts in 1907, there were nineteen stations:

Manzanillo	Puerto Padre	Babiney
Veguitas	Auras	Cacocum
Jiguani	Chaparra	Gibara
Baire	Velasco	Banes
Cauto	San Agustín	Bayamo
Guamo	San Andrés	
Tunas	Holguín	

In 1919, there were sixteen additional stations in Bayamo:

Río Cauto	San Ramón	Omaja
Bueycito	Central Rey	Delicias
Santa Rita	Guisa	Niquero
Bartle	Antilla	Media Luna
Manatí	Santa Lucía	Campechuela.

The length of wire in the district of Santiago in 1907 was 558 km., and today is 1,188 km., with an equivalent increase in the Bayamo zone.

In 1919, 944,425 messages were handled in the Bayamo zone. 665,304 messages, with a revenue of \$74,322, were handled in the Santiago zone, in 1919, compared with not more than 100,000 with a revenue of \$11,000 in 1907, or an increase for the district of \$63,322, which is almost six times greater.

*Mining industry.*—The World War greatly affected, as was natural, the mining industry in this region.

It can be said that the mining industry increased rapidly, above all extraction of manganese ore, but exportation was very difficult, due to the sending of practically all boats to Europe to supply the army there, and the United States with

its extensive mines of iron and important deposits of copper from the Salt Lake, diminished the exportation of these minerals there.

However, as the United States needed manganese for modern steel manufacture, in the construction of boats, etc., and could get none from Brazil, its previous source of supply, the American Government ordered the sending of boats of 1,000 and 2,000 tonnage that were not needed for the war, to transport manganese from Cuba. This mineral was sold at such a high price that they could well afford to pay the excessive freight of \$13.00 per ton. The same opportunity was not afforded with iron, however, the low price of which was unable to obtain a freight rate exceeding \$2.00.

As soon as the armistice was signed, the great war industries were abandoned, so that the mining and shipping of these minerals decreased, as can be seen by the following table:

TABLE SHOWING MINING ACTIVITIES IN ORIENTE PROVINCE DURING 1919

*Comparison between Mining Companies*

COMPANY	MINERAL	Output	Exported
(FIRST HALF-YEAR)			
Gibara Copper Company .....	Copper .....	200 Tn.	Tn.
Firmeza .....	Iron .....	32,372 "	"
Daiquiri .....	Iron .....	122,109 "	100,629 "
Felton .....	Iron .....	5,175 "	5,100 "
		159,656 Tn.	105,629 Tn.
Aguilera and Co. ....	Manganese .....	7,770 "	10,180 "
Compañía Minera "Jutinicun" .....	Manganese .....	3,300 "	550 "
Cauto Mining Co. ....	Manganese .....	656 "	2,955 "
<sup>1</sup> Sun Development C. ....	Manganese .....	4,000 "	2,000 "
(SECOND HALF-YEAR)			
Daiquiri .....	Iron .....	123,299 Tn.	
Juraguá .....	Iron .....	32,966 "	180,049 Tn.
Sun Development Co. ....	Manganese .....	1,218 "	
Holguin Exploration Co. ....	Gold .....	1,860 "	
Compañía Minera de Moa .....	Chromium .....	2,508 "	

Table number 2

ORE	1918		1919	
	Output	Exportation	Output	Exportation
Copper ore .....	23,861 Tn.	26,135 Tn.		
Iron ore .....	830,006 "	620,278 "	315,931 Tn.	285,678 Tn.
Manganese ore .....	97,653 "	58,639 "	16,944 "	15,635 "
Gold ore .....			2,360 "	
Chromium ore .....	8,658 "	6,450 "	2,500 "	

<sup>1</sup> Not officially declared.

*Economic view.*—When the census work started in this province, there were consequently many expenses incurred. I found myself called upon to meet certain expenses because no immediate manner of payment had been provided. Many of these initial steps succeeded because the expenses incurred by them were paid at



once. Not having any fortune of my own, I had to look around for the money, which I owe yet, and never except to get, because the conditions of then and now make it rather difficult to justify any claim.

Under such circumstances I was relieved to receive a notification from the treasury agent that a sufficient sum had been placed at my disposal to meet the general expenses.

The General Direction ordered me to make an account of the expenses for September, October, November and December, which I did not make before because I supposed the work would be finished by the end of 1919.

My account was accepted as being satisfactory. The amount for salaries to employees was considerably reduced by means of the deductions made to enumerators who failed to fill out the daily number of cards.

I endeavored to maintain that the general expenses be kept within the most strict economy, not reaching half of the amount that was previously calculated, in which the months of January, February, March and April were not included, for which there was no income.

The moderate amount of such expenses will prove my assertion, with the receipts of the receivers who have duly filed them.

Now, in closing, I shall repeat what I had the honor to state in my report of termination to that Administration:

Notwithstanding the unreasonable outcry of ardent politicians, many of whom admitted afterwards that they were in error, the census in Oriente was carried out in a very complete and regular manner. We challenge all who have a doubt to make a trip throughout the province and make an investigation. They will be able, during the course of such a trip, to find this or that person who has escaped being enumerated, but these cases constitute an average admitted to exist in every country. They will not find any group of large or small importance that has been carelessly passed by the census enumerators."

Finally, although the Law accords the Direction of the Census the privilege of making deductions numerically or otherwise from the data collected, I shall allow myself—by reason of my love for this region, and in the light of the statistics, however incomplete or partial—to present, with all deference to your superior consideration, so that you may utilize them in the preparation of your report to the public of the results of your grand work, the salient features which have been disclosed in the work effected in Oriente.

Important in our judgment is the fact that:

*First.*—Not only should there be demanded a new division of barrios, as indicated in article 37 of the Law, but they should make a division of the ground, marking the boundary by means of concrete posts.

*Second.*—To avoid the numerous overlapping of zones that exist between adjacent municipalities caused by the uncertainty of the respective limits, it would be of inestimable benefit that, by virtue of a Law, they would proceed to make a lawful survey of the municipalities by official technical commission designated by the Government.

*Third.*—That mental development and improved methods of education are works of very great importance for every one.

Illiteracy, a great hindrance to the progress of a country, has an important effect in some towns. In Holguín, Cobre and Jiguaní there have been difficulties— notwithstanding the density of population of these municipalities—in securing an apt personnel to fulfill the modest position of enumerator. In certain regions it

has been necessary to bring in men from the outside to enumerate. In Holguín, there were districts which remained unenumerated until the end of the census on account of having no one to do the work. Of approximately 200,000 children that are now in Oriente province, only one-third can today receive an education. By this, is meant that 150,000 children of school age have no schools to attend, there being a shortage of same in this province.

The creation of town lecture halls, the increase in the number of teachers, the improvement of education, are measures of vital importance to civilization that we are allowing to come to a standstill in Cuba.

Respectfully,

(Signed) RICARDO NAVARRO,  
*Provincial Inspector.*



# LIST OF GOVERNORS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

## I. UNDER THE SPANISH RULE

No.	DATE	NAME, ETC.
1	1512	Diego Velázquez, Lieutenant Governor.
2	1524	Manuel de Rojas, Lieutenant Governor Provisional.
3	1525	Juan de Altamirano, Lieutenant General.
4	1526	Gonzalo de Guzmán, Lieutenant General.
5	1532	Manuel de Rojas, Lieutenant Governor Provisional.
6	1535	Gonzalo de Guzmán, Lieutenant Governor.
7	1538	Hernando de Soto, Governor General.
8	1544	Juan de Avila, Governor General.
9	1546	Antonio Chávez, Governor General.
10	1550	Gonzalo Pérez de Angulo, Governor General.
11	1556	Diego de Mazariegos, Governor General.
12	1565	Francisco García Osorio, Governor General.
13	1568	Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, Governor General.
14	1573	Gabriel Montalvo, Governor General.
15	1577	Francisco Carreño, Governor General.
16	1579	Gaspar de Torres, Governor General Provisional.
17	1581	Gabriel de Luján, Captain General.
18	1580	Juan de Tejada, Captain General.
19	1594	Juan Maldonado Balnuevo, Captain General.
20	1602	Pedro Valdés Balnuevo, Captain General.
21	1608	Gaspar Ruiz de Pereda, Captain General.
22	1616	Sancho de Alguizaz, Captain General.
23	1620	Gerónimo de Quero, Captain General Provisional.
24	1620	Diego Valledo, Captain General.
25	1620	Francisco de Venegas, Captain General.
26		Juan Esquivil, Captain General, Provisional.
27		Juan Riva Martín, Captain General, Provisional.
28	1624	García Glrón de Loaysa, Captain General, Provisional.
29	1624	Cristóbal de Aranda, Captain General.
30	1625	Lorenzo de Cabrera, Captain General Provisional.
31	1630	Juan Bitrián de Viamontes, Captain General.
32	1634	Francisco Riano de Gamboa, Captain General.
33	1639	Alvaro de Luna, Captain General.
34	1647	Diego de Villalba, Captain General.
35	1653	Francisco Xeldes, Captain General.
36	1655	Juan Montaña, Captain General.
37	1658	Juan de Salamanca, Captain General.
38	1663	Rodrigo de Flores, Captain General.
39	1664	Francisco Dáirla, Captain General.
40	1670	Francisco de Ledesma, Captain General.
41	1680	José Fernández de Córdoba, Captain General.
42	1685	Andrés Munibe, Captain General, Provisional.
43		Manuel Murguía, Captain General, Provisional.
44	1687	Diego de Viana, Captain General.
45	1689	Severino de Manzaneda, Captain General.
46	1695	Diego de Córdoba, Captain General.
47	1702	Pedro Benítez de Lugo, Captain General.
48	1705	Nicolás Chirino, Captain General, Provisional.
49		Luis Chacón, Captain General, Provisional.
50	1706	Pedro Alvarez Villarín, Captain General.
51	1708	Laureano de Torres, Captain General.
52	1711	Luis Chacón, Captain General.
53	1713	Laureano de Torres, Captain General.
54	1716	Vicente Raja, Captain General.
55	1717	Gómez de Alvarez, Captain General.
56	1717	Gregorio Guazo, Captain General.
57	1724	Dionisio Martínez, Captain General.
58	1734	Juan F. Guemes, Captain General.
59	1745	Juan A. Tineo, Captain General.
60	1745	Diego Piñalosa, Captain General.
61	1747	Francisco Cagigal, Captain General.
62	1760	Pedro Alonso, Captain General.
63	1761	Juan de Prado Portocarrero, Captain General.
64	July 1, 1762	Ambrosio Villalpando, Count of Rieia, Captain General.
65	June, 1765	Diego Manrique, Captain General.

No.	DATE	NAME. ETC.
63	July, 1765 .....	Pascual Jiménez de Cisneros, Captain General, Provisional.
67	March, 19, 1766 .....	Antonio M. Bucarely, Captain General.
68	1771 .....	Marqués de la Torre, Captain General.
69	June, 1777 .....	Diego J. Navarro, Captain General.
70	May, 1781 .....	Juan M. Cagigal, Captain General.
71	1782 .....	Luis de Unzuaga, Captain General, Provisional.
72	1785 .....	Bernardo Troncoso, Captain General, Provisional.
73	.....	José Espeleta, Captain General, Provisional.
74	.....	Domingo Cabello, Captain General, Provisional.
75	December 28, 1785 .....	José Espeleta, Captain General.
76	April 20, 1789 .....	Domingo Cabello, Captain General, Provisional.
77	July 8, 1790 .....	Luis de las Casas, Captain General.
78	December 6, 1796 .....	Juan Bassecourt, Captain General.
79	May 13, 1799 .....	Salvador de Muro, Captain General.
80	April 14, 1812 .....	Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Captain General.
81	July 2, 1816 .....	José Cienfuegos, Captain General.
82	August 20, 1819 .....	Juan M. Cagigal, Captain General.
83	March 3, 1821 .....	Nicolás de Mahy, Captain General.
84	July 22, 1822 .....	Sebastián Kindelán, Captain General, Provisional.
85	May 2, 1823 .....	Dionisio Vives. Given absolute authority by royal decree of 1826.
86	May 15, 1832 .....	Mariano Rocafort. Given absolute authority by royal decree of 1825.
87	June 1, 1834 .....	Miguel Tacón. Given absolute authority by royal decree of 1825.
88	June 1, 1834, to April 16, 1838 .....	Lieutenant General Miguel Tacón y Rosique, Captain General.
89	April 16, 1838, to February, 1840 .....	Lieutenant General Joaquín Ezpeleta y Enrille.
90	February 1840, to May 10, 1841 .....	Lieutenant General Pedro Téllez de Girón, Prince of Anglona.
91	May 10, 1841, to September 15, 1843 .....	Lieutenant General Gerónimo Valdés y Sierra.
92	September 15 to October 28, 1843 .....	Lieutenant General of the Royal Navy, Francisco Javier de Ulloa, Provisional.
93	October 28, 1843, to March 20, 1848 .....	Lieutenant General Leopoldo O'Donnell y Joris, Count of Lucena.
94	March 20, 1848, to November 13, 1850 .....	Lieutenant General Federico Roncaly, Count of Alcoy.
95	November 13, 1850, to April 22, 1852 .....	Lieutenant General José Gutiérrez de la Concha.
96	April 22, 1852, to December 3, 1853 .....	Lieutenant General Valentín Cañedo Miranda.
97	December 3, 1853, to September 21, 1854 .....	Lieutenant General Juan de la Pezuela, Marquis de la Pezuela.
98	September 14, 1854, to November 24, 1859 .....	Lieutenant General José Gutiérrez de la Concha, Marquis of Havana. Second time.
99	November 14, 1859, to December 10, 1862 .....	Lieutenant General Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre.
100	December 10, 1862, to May 30, 1866 .....	Lieutenant General Domingo Dulce y Garay.
101	May 30, 1866, to November 3, 1866 .....	Lieutenant General Francisco Lersundi.
102	November 3, 1866, to September 24, 1867, on which date he died .....	Lieutenant General Joaquín del Manzano y Manzano.
103	September 24, 1867, to December 12, 1867 .....	Lieutenant General Blas Villate, Count of Balmaseda.
104	December 13, 1867, to January 4, 1869 .....	Lieutenant General, Francisco Lersundi.
105	January 4, 1869, to June 2, 1869 .....	Lieutenant General Domingo Dulce y Garay. Second time.
106	June 2, 1869, to June 28, 1869 .....	Lieutenant General Felipe Ginovés del Espinar, Provisional.
107	June 28, 1869, to December 15, 1870 .....	Lieutenant General, Antonio Fernández y Caballero de Rodas.
108	December 15, 1870, to July 11, 1872 .....	Lieutenant General Blas Villate, Count of Valmaseda.
109	July 11, 1872, to April 18, 1873 .....	Lieutenant General Francisco Ceballos y Vargas.
110	April 18 to November 4, 1873 .....	Lieutenant General Cándido Pieltain y Jove-Huelgo.
111	November 4, 1873, to April 7, 1874 .....	Lieutenant General Joaquín Jovellar y Soler. First time.
112	April 7, 1874; to May 8, 1875 .....	Lieutenant General José Gutiérrez de la Concha, Marquis of Havana.
113	May 8, to June 8, 1875 .....	Lieutenant General Buenaventura Carbó, Provisional.

No.	DATE	NAME, ETC.
114	June 8, 1875, to January 18, 1876 .....	Lieutenant General Blas Villate, Count of Valmaseda. Third time. Martínez Campos, who was the General in Chief.
115	January 18, 1876, to June 18, 1878 .....	Lieutenant General Joaquín Jovellar y Soler. He was under Martínez Campos, who was the General in Chief.
116	October 8, 1876, to February 5, 1879 .....	Lieutenant General Arsenio Martínez Campos.
117	February 5, 1879, to April 17, 1879 .....	Lieutenant General Cayetano Figueroa y Garahondo, Provisional.
118	April 17, 1879, to November 28, 1881 .....	Lieutenant General Ramón Blanco y Erenas.
119	November 28, 1881, to August 5, 1883 .....	Lieutenant General Luis Prendergast y Gordon, Marquis of Victoria de las Tunas.
120	August 5, 1883, to September 28, 1883 .....	General of Division Tomás de Reyna y Reyna, Provisional.
121	September 28, 1883, to November 8, 1884 .....	Lieutenant General Ignacio María del Castillo.
122	November 8, 1884, to March 25, 1886 .....	Lieutenant General Ramón Fajardo e Izquierdo.
123	March 25, 1886, to July 15, 1887 .....	Lieutenant General Emilio Calleja e Isasi.
124	July 15, 1887, to March 13, 1889 .....	Lieutenant General Sabás Marín y González.
125	March 13, 1889, died February 6, 1890 .....	Lieutenant General Manuel Salamanca y Negrete.
126	February 6, 1890, to April 4, 1890 .....	General of Division José Sánchez Gómez, Provisional.
127	April 4, 1890, to August 20, 1890 .....	Lieutenant General José Chinchilla y Díez de Oñate.
128	August 20, 1890, to June 20, 1892 .....	Lieutenant General Camilo Polavieja y del Castillo.
129	June 20, 1892, died July 15, 1893 .....	Lieutenant General Alejandro Rodríguez Arias.
130	July 15, 1893, to September 5, 1893 .....	General of Division José Arderius y García, Provisional.
131	December 5, 1893, to April 16, 1895 .....	Lieutenant General Emilio Calleja e Isasi.
132	April 16, 1895, to January 20, 1896 .....	Captain General Arsenio Martínez Campos.
133	January 20, 1896, to February 11, 1896 .....	Lieutenant General Sabás Marín y González.
134	February 11, 1896, to October 31, 1897 .....	Lieutenant General Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau.
135	October 31, 1897, to November 30, 1898 .....	Captain General Ramón Blanco y Erenas.
136	November 30, 1898, to January 1, 1899, at 12 noon .....	Lieutenant General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.

## II. UNDER THE FIRST AMERICAN INTERVENTION

137	January 1, 1899, ceased December 20, 1899 .....	Major General John R. Brooke.
138	December 20, 1899, ceased May 20, 1902 .....	Major General Leonard Wood.

## III. UNDER THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, INCLUDING THE SECOND AMERICAN INTERVENTION

139	May 20, 1902, ceased September 28, 1906 .....	President Tomás Estrada Palma.
140	September 28, 1906, ceased October 12, 1906 .....	Provisional Governor William H. Taft.
141	October 12, 1906, ceased January 28, 1909 .....	Provisional Governor Charles E. Magoon.
142	January 28, 1909, ceased May 20, 1913 .....	President José Miguel Gómez.
143	May 20, 1913 .....	President Mario G. Menocal.



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